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DOCUMENTS

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF INDIANA,

AT THE

FORTY-THIRD REGULAR SESSION,

BEGUN ON THE FIFTH OF JANUARY, A. D. 1865.

PART II.

INDIANAPOLIS:

W. R. HOLLOWAY, STATE PRINTER.

1865.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

OF

THE SINKING FUND.

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

W. R. HOLLOWAY, STATE PRINTER.

1865.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, }
Indianapolis, Jan. 2d, 1865. }

His Excellency,

O. P. MORTON, GOVERNOR:

SIR;—We have the honor to submit our Annual Report as Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The last Annual Report made to your Excellency, showed that there was of outstanding Bank Bonds, and for the redemption of which this fund is pledged, four hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars (\$489,000).

Since the date of that report we have redeemed at par four hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars (\$479,000), leaving still outstanding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

Although we stopped payment of interest on and after the 1st of December, 1863, we are of the opinion that some time will elapse before the remainder of the Bonds will be presented for redemption.

As the safest and best investment of the Fund to secure the cherished purpose of a Common School education to the children of the State, we recommend the investment of the Funds, as fast as practicable, in Indiana State Stocks. And with a view of carrying into effect this purpose, we earnestly recommend the repeal of the law providing for the distribution of the Fund amongst the several counties of the State. We also recommend the passage of a law authorizing this Board, in their discretion, to invest in Indiana State Stocks,

or loan to individuals, upon the terms heretofore provided by law. A law absolutely requiring the investment of the Fund in Indiana State Stocks would, we fear, tend to defeat such investment, by raising the market price of such Stocks.

The Fund now holds of Indiana five per cent. Stocks, four hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$446,672 67); of Indiana two and a half per cent Stocks, fifty-one thousand two hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents (\$51,272 50); of Indiana Internal Improvement Bonds, from Wabash College, ten thousand four hundred dollars (\$10,400); of Indiana six per cent. Stocks, issued to Board of Trustees of Vincennes University, three thousand dollars (\$3,000); of Indiana State Bonds for loan from the Fund to pay interest on State debt of July 1st, 1858, one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars (\$165,000); of Indiana State Bonds for advance by this Fund to the State, one million one hundred and eighty-eight thousand two hundred and nineteen dollars and sixty-four cents (\$1,188,219 64); of Indiana six per cent. War Loan Bonds, four hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars (\$422,000); making an aggregate of two millions two hundred and eighty-six thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars and eighty-one cents (\$2,286,564 81). From this statement you will observe that a majority of the assets of this Fund is already invested in Indiana State Stocks and Bonds, and is an additional reason, in our opinion, why the whole Fund should be so invested.

We desire to call your attention to the fact that this Fund has at no time received interest on the Bond of the State for one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars (\$165,000), dated the 22d of June, 1858, bearing seven per cent. interest. The Legislature ought to make provision for the payment of the accrued and accruing interest thereon.

Although we have not been able (for want of authority) to reloan the Fund on hand, yet we have made during the past year, the nett increase of one hundred and sixty-nine thousand four hundred and forty dollars and seventeen cents (\$169,440 17), besides a large saving of interest on outstanding Bonds.

We have received during the last year from the assignees of the Branches of the State Bank the following sums, to-wit :

Madison Branch.....	\$8,192 93
Indianapolis do	2,061 00
Fort Wayne do (closing this Branch finally).....	7,948 35

We refer you to table "A," attached to this report, for the amounts loaned by this Fund on mortgages to the different counties.

There are many mortgages of long standing belonging to the Fund that are secured on lands and lots which have been forfeited to the State, and will not perhaps sell so readily and for so much at the Court House door in Indianapolis as they would at the Court House door in the county where the land is situated. We, therefore, for the purpose of avoiding apprehended loss, would recommend that a law be passed authorizing this Board to sell such lands and lots, as the Board in their discretion shall think best, at the Court House door in the county where such lands and lots are situated, upon proper notice.

We also refer you to table marked "B" for the Clerk's report of the condition of this Fund.

W. H. TALBOTT,
President.

P. M. PARKS,
NATHANIEL KEMP,
D. RICKETTS,
W. R. McKEEN,
Commissioners.

TABLE "A."

Showing the amount on Mortgage Loan, in the several counties therein named, including the loans to the Benevolent Institutions and to the Indiana University.

Allen.....	\$14,219 06
Adams.....	1,025 00
Brown.....	11,152 55
Blackford.....	5,863 10
Bartholomew.....	14,353 55
Benton.....	18,595 10
Boone.....	8,193 00
Clay.....	5,159 52
Cass.....	2,762 60
Clark.....	568 09
Carroll.....	2,950 00
Clinton.....	19,149 79
Decatur.....	25,591 86
Dearborn.....	8,783 83
Delaware.....	8,929 87
Dekalb.....	500 00
Daviess.....	775 00
Elkhart.....	2,320 75
Franklin.....	4,757 96
Fountain.....	7,404 66
Fayette.....	10,304 10
Fulton.....	10,658 73
Grant.....	16,018 83
Gibson.....	500 00
Greene.....	6,956 25
Howard.....	14,497 15
Hendricks.....	11,828 70
Henry.....	5,730 18
Hamilton.....	11,234 55
Hancock.....	15,253 41
Johnson.....	15,605 00
Jay.....	8,280 57
Jennings.....	4,999 55
Jefferson.....	46,993 93
Jackson.....	37,050 00
Jasper.....	39,344 55
Kosciusko.....	4,350 00
Knox.....	4,705 54
Lagrange.....	3,516 66
Lawrence.....	1,320 00

Laporte	10,033	27
Lake	5,111	31
Marion	137,415	50
Montgomery	7,435	00
Morgan	15,880	71
Monroe	10,033	27
Madison	19,844	20
Marshall	7,305	06
Miami	2,900	64
Noble	3,208	00
Owen	965	64
Putnam	24,494	41
Pulaski	9,414	51
Porter	13,379	01
Perry	500	00
Parke	1,919	35
Randolph	25,405	40
Rush	17,926	46
Ripley	4,016	66
St. Joseph	2,900	00
Switzerland	1,400	00
Sullivan	5,389	51
Steuben	5,600	00
Starke	5,653	33
Shelby	31,868	93
Scott	1,594	30
Tippecanoe	21,191	19
Tipton	14,383	74
Union	400	00
Vigo	7,199	97
Vermillion	400	00
Vanderburg	1,407	34
White	35,609	84
Wabash	12,650	25
Warren	9,237	49
Wayne	6,948	32
Washington	500	00

TABLE "B."

STATEMENT of the Sinking Fund of the State of Indiana, January 2d, 1865.

MEANS.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans on Mortgages, including Loans to the Asylum for the Blind and State University.....	\$883,782 65	Bank Loan Bonds of the State of Indiana, issued.....	\$1,390,000 00
Indiana Five per cent. stocks.....	\$416,672 67	Amount purchased and held by the Fund.....	1,380,000 00
Indiana Two and a half per cent. stocks.....	51,272 50	Remainder outstanding.....	\$10,000 00
Indiana Internal Improvement Bonds, (Wabash College)....	10,400 00	To mortgages for excess of bids on sale of their lands above the amount due on their Loans.....	5,557 61
Indiana State Bond for loan of Funds to pay Interest on State debt of July 1, 1858.....	165,000 00	Nett amount of the Fund.....	3,993,354 81
Indiana State Bond for advance of the Fund to the State....	1,188,219 64		
Indiana Six per cent. Bonds, (War Loan Bonds).....	422,000 00		
Indiana University Bonds, (Issued to Vincennes University)	3,000 00		
Indiana University Trustee Bonds, (7 per cent.)	9,286,564 81		
Banking House of the Fund.....	7,000 00		
Cash distributed in the Counties of the State under the law of March 1, 1859.....	16,542 72		
Mortgage Loans transferred to Counties.....	\$318,672 85		
2,575 80	350,918 65		
Cash on deposit with Winslow, Lanier & Co., and Henry J. Lyons & Co., New York, First National Bank, Indianapolis, S. A. Fletcher & Co., and P. M. Parks & Co.....	464,673 59		
Total.....	\$1,008,912 42	Total.....	\$1,008,912 42

F. RAND, Clerk.

REPORT

OF

COMMITTEE

ON

BENEVOLENT AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS

REPORTED TO THE HOUSE FEB. 1, 1865.

LAI D ON THE TABLE AND 500 COPIES ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

INDIANAPOLIS:
W. R. HOLLOWAY, STATE PRINTER.

1865.



REPORT.

MR. SPEAKER :

The Committee on Benevolent and Scientific Institutions have had under consideration the different subjects involved in its scope of duty, and have directed me to report thereon, as follows :

The management and condition of the Hospital for the Insane, during the past two years, has been the subject of careful examination. There are at this time about three hundred patients therein, which number is all that can possibly be accommodated without an enlargement of the Hospital buildings.

The Superintendent, Dr. Woodburn, has evinced good judgment, and exercised great care and industry in the discharge of the duties of his position. The different wards, rooms and bedding of the Hospital are cleanly, and the patients are well fed, well clothed, and as comfortable as is consistent with their unfortunate condition of mind and body. With the means which have been at the disposal of the Superintendent during the past two years, the committee are of the opinion that the Hospital management has reflected great credit upon him, as well as upon the Board of Commissioners, while the interest of the State has been subserved, and the unfortunate victims of insanity carefully and liberally cared for.

The grounds have been much improved, and the farm well cultivated, and made to yield a nett profit of more than six thousand dollars per annum.

To defray the current expenses of the Hospital during the years 1865 and 1866, it is recommended that there be appropriated the sum of \$120,000. Considering the expenditures which must necessarily

be made, and the high prices which have to be paid for every article of merchandise purchased for the use of the Hospital, this sum is believed to be not more than adequate to meet the legitimate expenses of the coming two years.

And it is further recommended, that for repairing and re-painting the wood work on the main building, and for procuring engine hose, to guard against heavy loss by fire, that the sum of \$4,000 be appropriated. The old building, between the engine house and main hospital building, should be removed, and a new and substantial one be erected in its stead. It is, at this time, held up by props to some extent, and is totally unsafe for occupation for the purposes for which it was intended. The walls are cracked and giving away, and unless removed soon will fall down.

To remove this building and erect a new one in its stead, will require the sum of twenty thousand dollars, which the Committee recommend be appropriated for that purpose.

For re-laying floors in wards, and re-plastering ceiling, the sum of \$1,500 will be required; and \$2,000 more should be appropriated for the purchase of iron bedsteads, &c., to be used in the place of wooden ones now in use, and which the Committee recommend be removed from the building.

The erection of the north wing of the Hospital building is a matter of much interest to the people of the State, and the subject has received the careful consideration of the Committee.

That more room is required admits of no kind of doubt. The accommodations of the Hospital are totally inadequate to meet the demands and necessities of the State in this respect.

The Superintendent of the Hospital, in order to learn correctly the number of the insane in the State, issued, in July last, a circular to all the County Sheriffs, requesting them to inform him of the number of the insane confined in the Jails of their respective counties; the number confined in County Poor Houses; the number provided for by relations and confined at home; the number running at large, and the number sent from the State to other institutions. The Superintendent reports that about half the counties were heard from, and assuming that those not heard from are proportionately in the same condition as those that did report, the number of insane is approximately ascertained as follows: The number confined in County Jails, 22; the number confined in County Poor Houses, 300; the number provided for by relations and confined at home, 288; the number running at large, 112, the number sent from the State to other insti-

tutions, 12; to which add the number in the Hospital for the Insane here (295), and the aggregate number is 1029.

The north wing, which it was intended to erect in the beginning, according to the original plan of the Hospital, will, on its completion, accommodate about one hundred patients. Even this additional room would only afford inadequate accommodation for pressing applications for recent cases. In view of the fact that so many of these unfortunate victims of insanity are confined in Jails, Poor Houses, or hovels in the different parts of the State, many of them living in their own filth, and excluded from that attention which humanity demands they should receive from the State, the Committee recommend the favorable consideration of the appropriation for constructing this additional building. In the judgment of the Committee, the erection of this work is absolutely required to meet the necessities of the State in this respect. It is recommended that \$90,000 be appropriated for this purpose. It is further recommended that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of assessing a special tax, annually, of fifteen cents on the one thousand dollars of taxable property in the State, for five years to come, the proceeds of which taxation to constitute a fund at the end of that time, for the construction of such hospital buildings as will accommodate the whole number of insane persons within the limits of the State, and report by bill or otherwise. This revenue would amount to about one hundred thousand dollars per annum, and would at the expiration of the time stated constitute an ample fund for the purposes suggested. Certainly, the most avaricious tax-payer would scarcely object to so trifling a tax for so philanthropic an object.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

The Committee reports this Institution in excellent condition and commend its Superintendant for his great care over the pupils under his charge, and his economical and skillful management of all its departments, his success, and that those associated with him, as teachers of the Deaf and Dumb, has been of the highest character. The workshops are carried on as usual, and are considered to be essentially necessary, in the education of the male pupils, in fixing habits of industry, and in preparing them for the active duties of life, after leaving school. In a pecuniary point of view, the shops have been as successful as in any former year. The building used for the cabinet shop was not originally intended for that business,

nor is it adapted for the purpose for which it is used. The floor, below, is open, there is no ceiling over head, and the roof, from a defect in the framing, is giving away, so that the building is in danger of falling down. The building should be remodeled and an additional story added, to furnish proper facilities for carrying on the business. The unsafe condition of the building, as well as the want of additional room, requires that this improvement should be made at the earliest practical moment. The appropriation of six thousand dollars is recommended for this purpose. To defray the current expenses of the years 1865 and 1866, it will require an appropriation of \$75,000, which is recommended to be made for that purpose.

The farm of the Institute consists of about 160 acres of land, the greater portion of which is of no value to it, and yields but little income. It is recommended that the Trustees be empowered to make sale of all this farm, with the exception of forty acres, including the grounds on which the Institute stands, and that they further be empowered to sell such lands in lots, which will bring the largest amount of money on sale, and that the proceeds of the sales be paid into the treasury to be used as the funds of the State.

INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The Superintendent of this Institute devotes much labor to its management and control, and all its departments are in excellent condition.

There are about one hundred pupils in the Institute, who are well cared for, and whose every interest is jealously guarded.

The Committee take great pleasure in commending the Superintendent, for his arduous labors in discharging the duties of his official position.

To defray the current expenses of the years 1865 and 1866, it is recommended that an appropriation be made of \$55,000. Also \$20,000 should be appropriated for procuring a heating apparatus; for painting and repairing the building, and constructing fences, \$2,000; for the purchase of organ and pianos, and school apparatus, \$2,000; also for replenishing mattresses and bedding, \$2,000. It is recommended, also, that \$40 be allowed for clothing for each person, in all cases where clothing has to be furnished to pupils of the Blind and Deaf and Dumb Institutes, and to inmates of the Insane Hos-

pital, and that such sum be collected from the county from which said pupil or inmate came, in the manner now prescribed by law.

HOUSE OF REFUGE OR CORRECTION.

The following resolution passed the House:

“Resolved, That the Committee on Benevolent and Scientific Institutions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing, by law, a house (or institution) for the correction of juvenile offenders, and report by bill or otherwise.”

The Committee have considered the subject-matter of the resolution, and recommend the establishment of an institution for the correction of juvenile offenders, to the favorable consideration of both branches of the Legislature.

SALARIES OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

The Committee recommend that the salaries of the Superintendents be allowed as follows, and that they be drawn from the funds appropriated to meet the current current expenses of the Institutions, and Hospital for the Insane;

Superintendent of Hospital for Insane....	\$2,000 00
Superintendent of Deaf and Dumb Institute.....	1,500 00
Superintendent of Blind Institute.....	1,500 00

F. M. MEREDITH,

Chairman of Committee.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATURE

IN RELATION TO

EXPENDITURES OF MONEY BY THE GOVERNOR.

LAI D ON THE TABLE AND 500 COPIES ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

INDIANAPOLIS:
W. R. HOLLOWAY, STATE PRINTER.

1865.

REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT :

The joint committee, appointed by the Senate and House of Representatives for the purpose of examining the vouchers in relation to the receipts and expenditures of money by the Governor, have discharged that duty, and beg leave to report that they find the books and vouchers all proper and correct, and that there has been great care in the disbursement of the funds borrowed and received to carry on the State Government, and in protecting the public interest.

We find the Governor chargeable with one million twenty six thousand three hundred and twenty one dollars and thirty-one cents, recieved from various sources. He has disbursed, as shown by the proper vouchers on file, nine hundred and two thousand and sixty-five dollars and eight cents, leaving a ballance now in his hands of one hundred and twenty-four thousand two hundred and sixtyfi-ve dollars and twenty-three cents which is on deposit in bank, as shown by certificates of deposit.

The following statement of the account is a full exhibit of all the financial transactions of the Governor :

RECEIPTS.

On Account of Loans from Counties, Individuals, &c.

From Decatur county, June 13, 1863.....	\$7,000 00
From Tippecanoe county, June 15, 1863.....	5,000 00
From Marion county, June 15, 1863.....	\$10,000 00
From Marion county, February 1, 1864.....	10,000 00
	20,000 00
From Vermillion county, June 18, 1863.....	2,500 00
From Hendricks county, June 19, 1863.....	\$6,550 00
From Hendricks county, July 15, 1863.....	3,450 00
	10,000 00
From Henry county, June 23, 1863.....	6,000 00
From Lake county, June 23, 1863.....	1,000 00

From Parke county, June 23, 1863.....	\$2,000 00	
From Fayette county, June 24, 1863.....	5,000 60	
From Lagrange county, June 27, 1863.....	4,000 09	
From Wabash county, June 29, 1863.....	10,000 00	
From William S. Reed, and others, citizens of Wayne county, August 3, 1863....	20,000 60	
From Delaware county, August 5, 1863.....	5,000 00	
From Warren county, August 24, 1863.....	2,500 00	
From Boone county, September 25, 1863.....	\$1,200 00	
From Boone county, January 14, 1864.....	3,800 00	
	<hr/>	5,000 00
From Hamilton county, January 27, 1864.....	2,000 09	
From Terre Haute and Richmond R. R. Co., October 30, 1863.....	15,000 00	
From W. R. McKeen, January 19, 1864.....	10,000 00	
From St. Joseph county, February 5, 1864.....	3,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$125,000 60

On Account of Advancement by United States

From Treasurer United States, for military purposes.....	250,600 09
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On Account of Temporary Advancement.

From O. P. Morton, June 14, 1864, for military purposes.....	1,183 09
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On Account of Indiana Arsenal.

From Treasurer United States, two drafts, April 18, 1863, for ammunition, &c..	\$72,329 84	
From Treasurer United States, one draft, June 29, 1863, for ammunition, &c.....	17,928 98	
From Treasurer United States, one draft, July 11, 1863, for ammunition, &c.....	47,594 30	
From Treasurer United States, one draft, August 12, 1863, for ammunition, &c.	28,548 76	
From Treasurer United States, one draft, Sept. 30, 1863, for ammunition, &c.....	53,971 55	
From Treasurer United States, one draft, Nov. 13, 1863, for ammunition, &c.....	41,561 88	
From Treasurer United States, one draft, April 22, 1864, for ammunition, &c.....	50,217 17	
From Treasurer United States, one draft, April 29, 1864, for ammunition, &c.....	16,923 39	
From Military Auditing Committee, April 18, 1864, buildings sold.....	1,108 80	
From T. A. Lewis, June 14, 1864, refunded for over draft.....	4 25	
	<hr/>	339,998 92

On Account of Indiana Militia.

From Treasurer United States, Feb. 1, 1864, on State Paymaster's vouchers.....	\$32,000 00	
From Treasurer United States, April 22, 1864, on State Paymaster's vouchers....	47,355 62	
From Treasurer United States, June 14, 1864, on State Paymaster's vouchers.....	27,404 56	
From Treasurer United States, June 26, 1864, on State Paymaster's vouchers.....	64,352 23	
From Treasurer United States, June 26, 1864, on State Paymaster's vouchers.....	13,273 82	
From Treasurer United States, August 2, 1864, on State Paymaster's vouchers....	3,026 79	
From Major Stearns Fisher, State Paymaster, refunded November 5, 1863.....	50,600 00	
	<hr/>	237,413 65

On Account of Military Contingent Fund.

From A. Stone, Quarter-Master General, on Steamboat account, July 22, 1863...	\$2,724 50	
From James Thompson, Indiana Military Agent, refunded, August 12, 1863.....	100 00	
From James Thompson, Indiana Military Agent, refunded, October 7, 1863.....	35 60	
From Jason Ham, Indiana Military Agent, refunded, October 7, 1863.....	200 00	
From Treasurer United States, Steamboat account, April 18, 1864.....	2,551 50	
From sale United States Certificates of Indebtedness of \$4,000, on Steamboat account, April 18, 1864, proceeds.....	2,324 07	
From J. W. Montfort, Indiana Military Agent, stores for prisoners of war sold, July 26, 1864.....	1,339 90	
From the United States per W. H. H. Terrell, special premiums refunded, September 8, 1894.....	40,740 00	
	<hr/>	60,724 97

On Account of Army Supplies.

From Major Stevenson, Paymaster United States, on account of Captain Patton's Company, third Indiana Cavalry, equipments furnished by State Quarter-Master General, August 14, 1863.....	1,150 50
--	----------

On Account of Donation.

From Jacob Hannen, donated for Benevolent Institutions, April 21, 1863.....	50 09
---	-------

On Account of Northern Indiana Prison.

From D. G. Rose, United States Marshal, keeping United States convicts, July 26, 1864.....	500 87
Total receipts.....	\$1,026,321 31

DISBURSEMENTS.

On Account of Benevolent Institutions.

For Hospital for the Insane, supplies and expenses.....	\$81,630 89
For Institute for the Blind, supplies and expenses.....	42,491 73
For Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, supplies and expenses.....	26,464 60
	<hr/> \$150,587 22

On Account of State Prisons.

For Northern Prison, supplies and expenses.....	\$34,590 19
For Northern Prison, on old indebtedness.....	1,250 00
For Southern Prison, supplies.....	4,000 00
	<hr/> 38,840 19

On Account of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

For office and traveling expenses.....	1,552 64
--	----------

On Account of Civil Contingencies.

For sundry expenses, civil business.....	3,731 88
--	----------

On Account of Temporary Advancement.

For amount repaid O. P. Morton, December 31, 1864, for money advanced... ..	1,483 99
---	----------

On Account of Interest on Loans.

For one year's interest, in advance, on Citizens' Wayne County Loan, at 6 per cent., August 3, 1863.....	\$1,200 00
For one year's interest, in advance, on Citizens' Wayne County Loan, at 6 per cent., July 28, 1864.....	1,200 00
	<hr/> 2,400 00

On Account of Indian Arsenal.

For supplies, labor, &c., per vouchers filed.....	\$181,289 33
For amount refunded M. L. Brett, Treasurer of State, June 17, 1864, for moneys drawn from State Treasury on account of Arsenal.....	87,229 53
	<hr/> 268,518 91

On Account of Indiana Militia.

For amount advanced Major Stearns Fisher, State Paymaster, Oct. 19, 1863....	\$50,000 00
For amount advanced Major Stearns Fisher, State Paymaster, Dec. 8, 1863.....	50,000 00
For amount advanced Major Stearns Fisher, State Paymaster, Jan. 8, 1863.....	71,308 88
For amount refunded M. L. Brett, Treasurer of State, August 10, 1864, for moneys drawn by State Paymaster from State Treasury.....	75,000 00
	<hr/> 246,308 88

On Account of Military Contingent.

For special premiums, 11,971 recruits, \$6 each.....	\$79,746 08	
For steamboat, relief of sick and wounded.....	29,312 43	
For special surgeons to army and hospitals.....	15,055 42	
For supplies of Indiana prisoners of war.....	5,639 01	
For recruiting services and expenses, raising troops.....	9,371 54	
For miscellaneous military expenses.....	10,390 92	
For advanced Brig. Gen. Carrington, commanding District of Indiana, for military purposes, August 4, 1864, to be paid by United States....	1,000 00	
For advanced to Major Gen. Hovey, commanding District of Indiana, for military purposes, November 1, 1864, to be refunded by United States.....	5,000 00	
For military telegraphing.....	2,637 05	
For Indiana military agencies.....	4,139 51	
For military services.....	3,813 58	
For refreshments, &c., for returning veteran volunteers at Jeffersonville.....	3,537 30	
	<hr/>	160,242 76

On Account of Indiana Armory.

For equipments, materials, repairs of arms, expenses of ordnance office, &c.....	23,730 29
--	-----------

On Account of Allotment Commissioner.

For salary and expenses, allotment commissioner, collecting and transmitting pay of Indiana soldiers.....	1,204 21
---	----------

On account of Ordnance Office.

For clerk hire and expenses adjusting accounts for the army, for the State, and for Indiana volunteer officers, with United States.....	1,106 00
---	----------

On Account of Soldiers' National Cemetery.

For first installment of 25 per cent. on amount assessed against the State for purchase of grounds, expenses of re-interring Indiana soldiers, Gettysburgh, Pa.....	1,156 00	
Total disbursements.....	\$902,065 08	
Cash in bank.....	124,256 22	
	<hr/>	\$1,026,221 21

RECAPITULATION.

From the foregoing data, the following statement of the Governor's account with the State, as it stands at this time, is made :

Governor O. P. Morton, in Account with the State of Indiana,

DEBIT,

For cash, advanced by the United States.....	\$250,000 00
For cash, raised on loans from counties, &c.....	135,000 00
For cash, profits of Arsenal.....	71,380 01
For cash, from 3rd Ind. Vol. Cavalry.....	1,150 50
Total.....	<hr/> \$457,530 51

CREDIT (AS PER VOUCHERS.)

By amount due from State Paymaster.....	\$8,948 83
Due from United States on account of Armory.....	23,730 29
Due from U. S. on account of Ordnance Officer.....	1,106 00
Due from U. S. on account of Military Contingent.....	99,517 79

Total Military Vouchers unadjusted.....\$133,302 91

Benevolent Institutions	\$150,587 22
Northern Prison.....	35,339 32
Southern Prison.....	4,000 00
Civil Contingent.....	3,731 88
Interest on Loans payable to counties.....	2,400 00
Superintendent Public Instruction	1,552 64
Allotment Commissioner.....	1,204 31
Soldiers' National Cemetery.....	1,156 00

Total charged to State proper\$199,971 37

Balance cash on hand..... 124,256 23

Total.....\$457,530 51

The two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, money furnished the Governor by the General Government, as a disbursing officer, is not wholly provided for, and, also, the one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars due to counties and corporations, borrowed for the purpose of carrying on the Benevolent Institutions, &c.

There is due from the General Government to the State, as shown by the proper vouchers on file, one hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and two dollars and ninety-one cents, which, with the balance of cash now on hand, would overpay the amount due the General Government. This would leave the amount used for carrying on the Benevolent Institutions unprovided for, but this Committee would make the following recommendation: That the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars received from the General Government, be assumed by the State and the amount placed to the credit of the General Government, and any claims the State has or may have, in the future, will be a legal off-set against this amount, and that the one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, borrowed from counties, corporations and individuals, be paid out of the Treasury of the State, including interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date of receipt to date of repayment of the same;

that the amount of one hundred and twenty-four thousand, two hundred and sixty-five dollars and twenty-four cents, now in the hands of the Governor, be paid over to the Treasurer of State, to be placed to the credit of the general fund. We further recommend that all books, vouchers and claims be handed over, by the Governor, to the Auditor of State for preservation and reference, as to the finances of the State, so far as carried on by the Governor, and that the same be recognized as the act of the State, and that the State relieve the Governor from any further liability, after paying over the funds now in his hands.

The Committee can not complete this report without expressing their entire satisfaction of the manner and ability with which this department has been conducted under the control of the Financial Secretary, Col. W. H. H. Terrell. The system of vouchers adopted by him for the expenditures of the Benevolent Institutions, prisons, &c., are more full and complete than they have ever before been, and we respectfully recommend that these Institutions be required to use the same forms in future.

By request of the Governor, the Committee have enquired of the banks where the Governor kept the deposits of the State, and find that the interest on the deposits has not been allowed or paid to him, either directly or indirectly.

C. W. CHAPMAN,	} Committee.
OTHNIEL BEESON,	
W. W. HIGGINS,	
D. C. BRANHAM,	
ROBERT BOYD.	}

REPORTS

OF THE

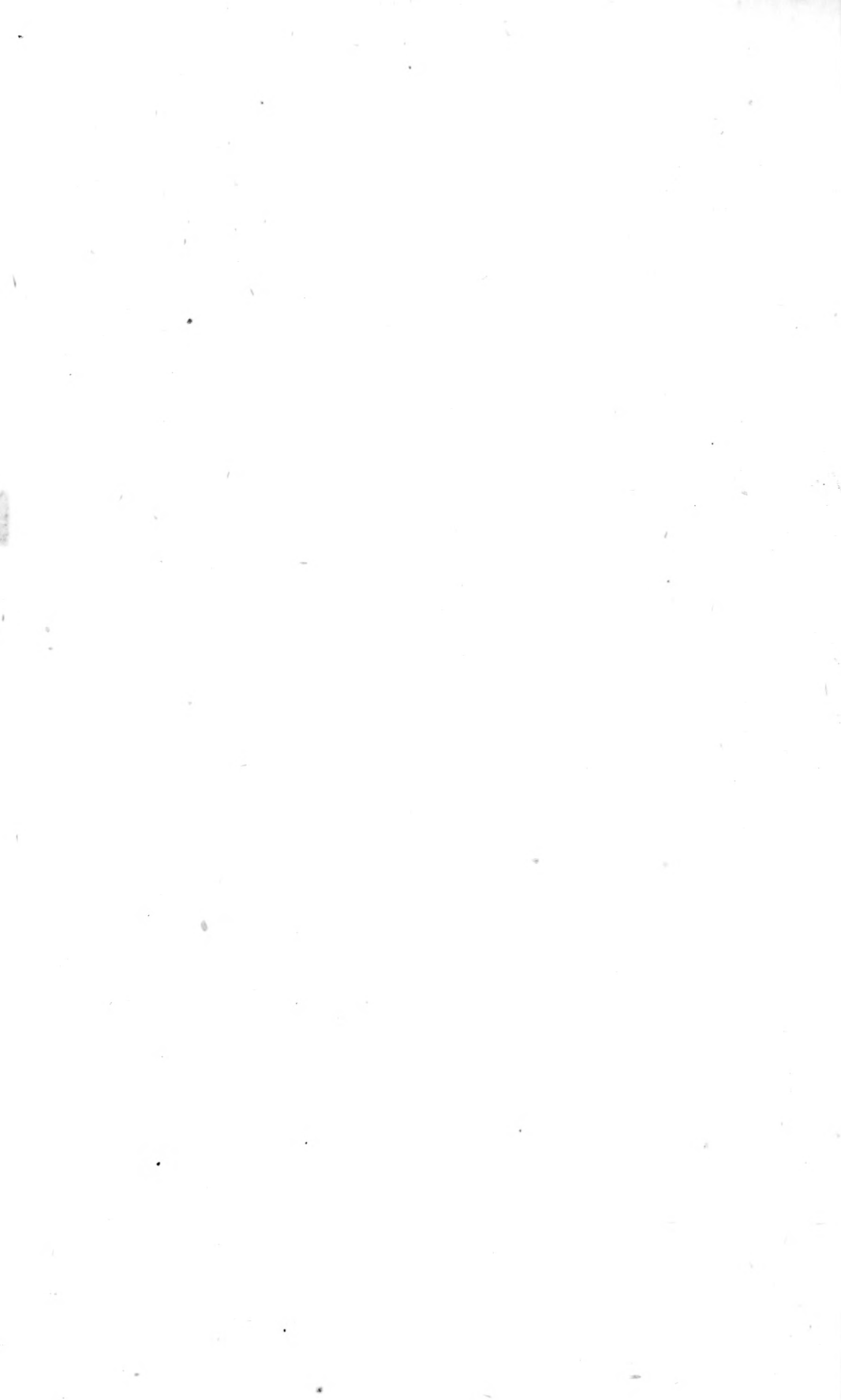
MILITARY AUDITING COMMITTEES

FOR THE YEARS 1861, 1862, 1863 & 1864.

INDIANAPOLIS:

W. R. HOLLOWAY, STATE PRINTER.

1865.



REPORT.

This Committee was appointed in accordance with the provisions of a Joint Resolution, passed at the session of 1863, which provides a Committee shall be appointed, consisting of two members of the Senate and three of the House, to be denominated an Auditing Committee, whose duty it shall be to meet at Indianapolis monthly and examine and audit the accounts of the Commissary General and Quartermaster General, and all other accounts, either for pay of men or materials of any kind purchased and designed to be paid for out of appropriations heretofore made, or which shall hereafter be made, for military purposes, including the pay of the Indiana Legion, and prohibiting the Auditor of State from paying any claim of any description, except for Legislative expenses, until said claim shall have been audited and certified by the said Committee, or a majority thereof.

Paris C. Dunning, of Monroe County, and John C. New, of Marion County, were appointed on the part of the Senate, and Samuel H. Buskirk, of the County of Monroe, William E. Niblack, of the County of Knox, and Alfred Kilgore, of the County of Delaware, were appointed on the part of the House of Representatives.

On the 25th day of March 1863, the Committee met in the city of Indianapolis, and organized by electing Paris C. Dunning, Chairman. and Jacob S. Broadwell, Clerk. Mr. Broadwell has continued to act as such Clerk until the present time, and it affords the Committee great pleasure to bear testimony to the ability, fidelity and integrity with which he has discharged the varied and arduous duties of his position.

The Committee procured and used the following books :

A Register of claims filed, which is divided into appropriate columns corresponding with the classification of claims.

The number of the claim, the name of the claimant, the amount claimed, and the class to which it belongs, are entered.

A Register of claims audited, which is the same as the register of claims filed, except the amount allowed, is stated.

A Journal, in which is entered a brief statement of the character and amount of the claim, and the action of the Committee thereon, showing whether the claim was rejected, or allowed in whole or in part, and how each member voted on the claim. This Journal has been made up for each day and signed by the Chairman and attested by the Secretary. The members of the Committee agreed to sign claims that were passed by a majority of the committee, although they may have voted in the negative, relying on the Journal to show the action of each member of the Committee. All claims were required to be presented in duplicate, and when audited, one of them was signed by the Committee and delivered to the claimant, on his signing a receipt therefor on the other copy, which was retained by the Committee.

The Committee required all claims belonging to the Commissary and Quartermasters Departments to be filed with, examined and certified by General A. Stone before being examined and audited by the Committee. The Quarter Master General has kept an accurate account of all claims allowed, with the view of presenting them to the Federal Government for re-payment.

The same course was pursued with reference to claims coming from the Governor's and Adjutant General's offices. Whenever a claim was filed that was not certified to by some department of the State Government, and whenever any doubt existed as to the propriety of allowing a claim that was certified to, the Committee required strict proof, which was, in all instances, reduced to writing, and has been preserved and is subject to the examination of all persons entitled thereto.

The great and paramount object of the Committee has been to do justice to claimants, and to protect the State from imposition and fraud.

Over twenty-three hundred claims have been filed with and acted on by the Committee. A number of these claims were rejected. A large number was disallowed in whole, while a still larger number of them were allowed in part. The Committee has greatly reduced the

amount claimed in a great many instances. The Committee has, doubtless, erred in many cases, with all the care it has exercised to prevent it. The Committee has not vanity enough to suppose that it could have passed upon so many claims, involving so many difficult questions of law and fact, without having committed many mistakes and errors, and all the Committee asks is a careful and unprejudiced examination of its action, and credit for honesty of purpose and an earnest desire to do right to claimants, and protect the interest of the State. This much it has a right to expect, and no doubt is entertained that that generous confidence will be extended.

THE CLAIM OF G. SIMONS & SON.

This claim was presented to the former Military Committee, and was by it rejected. The Committee, in its report to the late Legislature, in speaking of this claim, say :

“The Committee having been notified that a claim in favor of G. Simons & Son, for one thousand suits of clothes, amounting to \$8,750, for 24th Regiment, Col. A. P. Hovey commanding, were not furnished according to contract, and there was evidently an intention to defraud in the quality of said clothing—after a careful examination, rejected the claim and ordered the Clerk to endorse the foregoing, together with the decision of the Committee on the back of the same, which we now herewith present to the House, and ask its reference to the Committee on Claims.”

At the first meeting of this Committee, the Hon. T. A. Hendricks, and the Hon. H. C. Newcomb, as attorneys for G. Simons & Son, filed this claim with the Committee. They also presented to the Committee the following communication from Messrs. Branham, Brett and Mellett, who composed the late Military Auditing Committee :

“The undersigned, who composed the late Military Auditing Committee, appointed under an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved May 31, 1861, do hereby state that Gabriel Simons & Son, of Cincinnati, Ohio, presented to us while acting as such Auditing Committee, a claim of \$8,750, for clothing furnished to the 24th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers; but complaints having been made that said clothing was inferior to the quality required by the contract made by them with the State of Indiana, the said bill was disallowed and rejected by the Committee. Afterwards, the Colonel of the regiment caused a Council of Administration to be

appointed, which Council made an appraisement of said clothing, which was certified to us, but was also disallowed, the Committee believing at the time that there had been a premeditated design on the part of said G. Simons & Son to defraud the soldiers and the State; nor was any part of said claim allowed by said Committee.

"Although we have no longer any power to act in the matter as a Committee, we will say that from facts that have since come to our knowledge, and a more thorough acquaintance with all the circumstances connected with the matter, that in our opinion Messrs. Simons & Son ought to be paid the full amount of the valuation placed upon said clothing by the said Council of Administration, and we hereby recommend that they be paid said sum.

" M. L. BRETT,
 " D. C. BRANHAM,
 " J. H. MELLETT."

"*March 9th, 1863.*"

The said Hendricks & Newcomb also presented the proceedings of a Council of Administration of the 24th Regiment Indiana Volunteer, which was in the words and figures as follows, namely:

"HEADQUARTERS 24TH REGIMENT IND. VOLS., }
 "CAMP ALLEN, Mo., Sept. 10, 1861. }

"*Regimental Order, No. 29.*

"Lieutenant Colonel John Gerber, Major Cyrus C. Hines, and Captain Thomas Johnson are hereby appointed and announced as the Council of Administration for this regiment for the ensuing two months.

"By order of
 "ALVIN P. HOVEY,
 "Col. Comd'g 24th Reg't Ind. Vols.

"R. F. BARTER, *Adjutant.*

"I hereby certify that the above is a true and complete copy of Regimental Order No. 29, of this regiment.

"R. F. BARTER,
 "*Adjutant 24th Reg't Ind. Vols.*"

"At a meeting of the Council of Administration, called to act upon the matter of the clothing furnished to the enlisted men of the 24th Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, the following proceedings were had. The Captains of the several companies presented reports as to the number of coats and pants, of the different qualities, furnished to their respective companies, and of which reports the following consolidated report was made :

Kinds of Clothing.	1st quality.	2d quality.	3d quality.	4th quality.	CAPTAINS' NAMES.
Coats.....	20	50	28	.....	Capt. Bolton's Company.
Pants.....	11	63	26	.....	" " "
Coats.....	3	15	35	47	Capt. Mencks' Company.
Pants.....	3	30	47	24	" " "
Coats.....	6	42	46	4	Capt. Dill's Company.
Pants.....	.....	36	40	22	" " "
Coats.....	2	25	52	21	Capt. Johnson's Company.
Pants.....	1	7	40	52	" " "
Coats.....	.....	34	36	28	Capt. McGiffin's Company.
Pants.....	.....	34	36	28	" " "
Coats.....	5	49	44	.....	Capt. Connett's Company.
Pants.....	9	40	49	.....	" " "
Coats.....	.....	30	55	13	Capt. Irvin's Company.
Pants.....	.....	29	57	12	" " "
Coats.....	.....	25	48	25	Capt. Morgan's Company.
Pants.....	.....	25	48	25	" " "
Coats.....	11	29	34	24	Capt. Gill's Company.
Pants.....	11	29	34	24	" " "
Coats.....	.....	.....	30	68	Capt. Spicely's Company.
Pants.....	.....	.....	30	68	" " "
Cost of suit.	\$8 75	\$7 37½	\$5 90	\$5 00	
Total Pants.	35	293	407	251	
Total Coats.	47	299	408	230	
Totalsuits	41	296	408	241	
41 suits, at \$8 75 each.....					\$358 75
296 " " 7 37½ "					2,183 00
408 " " 5 90 "					2,407 20
241 " " 5 00 "					1,205 00
14 " " 8 75 "					122 50

\$6,276 45

The Council then examined specimens of the four several qualities of uniforms furnished, and from careful examination have found, and do find, upon the basis of the sample of uniform shown to the regiment—the sample being of the first quality and valued at the contract price of \$8.75 per suit—that the different qualities are of the following values, per suit, of coats and pants:

First quality, per suit.....	\$8 75
Second quality, per suit	7 37½
Third quality, per suit.....	5 90
Fourth quality, per suit	5 00

The Council do further find that the shirts furnished to the enlisted men of the regiment were of the value of seventy-five cents each; and that the socks furnished the regiment are of the fair average value of fifteen cents per pair, a large proportion being moth-eaten and worthless. In relation to the number of coats furnished to the regiment, the Council find that there are four less than charged to the regiment by the Quartermaster General of Indiana.

JOHN GERBER, Lt. Col. 24th Regt. I. V.

CYRUS C. HINES, Maj. “ “

THOMAS JOHNSON, Capt. “ “

Council of Administration.”

There were the following indorsements and approvals on the claim as filed with the Committee:

“ Received the above,

D. B. HUNT.”

“ Correct according to contract.

J. H. VAJEN, *Q. M. General.*”

“ The above goods have been received and inspected by me, and found equal to sample now in my office. The contract was made at public letting.

M. MURPHY, *Ins'p Gen'l.*”

The Committee in ordinary cases would not have required any further evidence, but as the good faith of the claimants had been called in question, it determined to make a thorough and careful examination of all the facts and circumstances connected with the transaction. The Committee examined the following witnesses, namely: C. C.

Hines, formerly Major of 24th and a member of Council of Administration, but then Col. of 57th Ind.; Gen. J. H. Vajen, who was at the time the contract was made and the clothing delivered, Quarter Master General of the State; Col. Miles Murphy, who was at the time the goods were delivered, Inspector General of the State, and inspected the clothing in controversy; Major John Clemn who was employed in Quarter Master's Department when the clothing was delivered; John W. Blake, Colonel of 40th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers; L. Noble, Adjutant General of the State, and who had seen and examined the clothing; Hon. D. C. Branham, Chairman of late Military Auditing Committee; and B. Simons, a member of the firm of G. Simons & Son.

The testimony of these witnesses were reduced to writing in the form of depositions, the witnesses being cross examined by the Attorneys for claimants. These depositions marked "A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H," are hereby submitted as a part of this report. The claimants gave notice that they intended to take the deposition of certain witnesses in Cincinnati, Ohio; the Committee appointed the Hon. John C. New, a member of the Committee, to attend the taking of the depositions and to cross examine the witnesses, which duty he performed to the entire satisfaction of the other members of the Committee. The depositions of Isaac Levy, Matt. Stadler, William Krauss and Casinier Banman, of Cincinnati, Ohio, were taken. These depositions marked "I, J, K and L," are here with filed, and made a part of the report. The claimants also gave notice of their intention to take the depositions of certain witnesses in the city of New York, from whom they had purchased the cloth from which the clothing in controversy was made. The Committee deemed it inexpedient to incur the expense of sending some person to attend the taking of such depositions. The depositions of James J. Leavitt, of the firm of Stanfield, Wentworthy & Co., and Nehemiah Hight of the firm of Hoyt, Sprauges & Co., were taken. These depositions marked M and N, are herewith filed and made a part of this report. The claimants also filed the affidavits of Henry Lenitter, Casinier Bauman and Isaac Levy, which marked "O, P and Q," are filed herewith. The claimants also filed the certificates of W. W. Northop, Chief Inspector of Ohio, and Miles Murphy, Chief Inspector of Indiana, which marked "R and S," are filed herewith.

The Committee has neither the time or space to analyze the evidence of these various witnesses, as the testimony is very voluminous. The Committee is well satisfied that the evidence will fully

sustain and justify its action in the premises. The Committee would have been justified, by the evidence, in allowing the entire claim, but it was unwilling to go behind the finding of the Council of Administration, as the officers and soldiers of the regiment were presumed to be the best judges of the quality and value of the clothing. The Council of Administration fixed the value of the clothing at \$6,276 45. As the State should have paid that sum at that time, the Committee deemed it just and equitable to allow the claimant interest from the finding of the Council of Administration to the time of auditing the claim. The Committee allowed seven thousand and twenty-nine dollars and sixty-two cents (\$7,029 62).

The question may be asked, why has this claim been singled out and commented upon at such length? The answer is, the former Military Auditing Committee not only rejected the claim, but charged the claimants with the deliberate purpose of defrauding the soldiers and the State. This Committee, after a very careful and thorough investigation, was compelled, by the evidence, to yield its prejudice against it, and allow a portion of it. The Committee felt that it was due to the General Assembly and its members that it should state fully its action, and the evidence on which it based its decision. The decision of this Committee casts no reflection on the former Committee. The action of that Committee was right, with the evidence before it, and as soon as its members became convinced that they had been in error, they promptly and magnanimously corrected their mistake, and did justice to the claimants.

CLAIMS FOR THE EXPENSES OF OPERATING THE INDIANA ARSENAL.

When the Committee met and organized, it found in existence and in active operation the Indiana Arsenal, under the control and management of Col. H. Sturm, who had been commissioned and assigned to that duty by Governor Morton. The question was presented to the Committee whether it would examine and audit claims growing out of and connected with such Arsenal. A portion of the Committee were opposed to taking any jurisdiction of these claims, upon the ground that the Legislature of the State had not, in express terms, authorized the Governor to establish and operate the Arsenal. On the other hand, it was insisted that an act passed at the extra session of 1861, conferred on the Governor full power and authority to manufacture arms and munitions of war. The act was in these words, namely:

CHAP. VI.—“An Act to provide for the defense of the State of Indiana, to procure first class arms, artillery, cavalry and infantry equipments and munitions of war, making the necessary appropriations therefor, and authorizing the Governor to borrow money,” approved April 1, 1861.

“SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That for the purpose of putting the State of Indiana in a condition of defence, and for supporting the Government and maintaining the laws of the land, the Governor is hereby directed and authorized to procure immediately a supply of first class arms sufficient for twenty thousand men, including such as are now on hand and fit for service, and such as he may be able to procure from Government, consisting of artillery, cavalry and infantry equipments, and munitions of war, and that an agent or agents be sent immediately to procure the same.*

“SEC. 2. *That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of procuring the said arms and munitions of war; and that the Governor be authorized to borrow money for that purpose, and to pledge the faith of the State for the payment thereof.*

“SEC. 3. *That an emergency exists, this act shall, therefore, be in force from and after its passage.*”

It was claimed that, inasmuch as this act did not require the Governor to *purchase* arms and munitions of war, but only directed and authorized him to procure immediately arms and munitions of war, and that inasmuch as it was at that time impossible to purchase munitions of war, the Governor was authorized to cause the same to be manufactured.

It was also claimed that the Arsenal had been recognized and treated as an institution of the State, by both branches of the Legislature of 1863. The following resolution was adopted by the Senate, and was concurred in by the House, with only one vote in the negative, upon a call of the ayes and noes, and a committee on the part of the House, consisting of Messrs. Harney, Puitt, Tarkington, Spencer and Kilgore, was appointed to act in conjunction with the Senate committee.

“WHEREAS, it is especially due to the people, while the burdens and sacrifices of a dire civil war are fearfully taxing their energies, that rigid investigation should be made of the official conduct of their public servants, to whom the control of public monies may have been intrusted; and

“WHEREAS, The people of the State of Indiana demand of the Legislature a faithful and fearless discharge of such duty, therefore,

“*Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed by the President of the Senate to investigate the expenditures in the State*

Quartermaster's Department, the purchase of arms by the State, and the management of the State Arsenal; and that said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and report the result of their investigations, in which the concurrence of the House is requested; and the President of the Senate has, on the part of the Senate, appointed on said committee Senators Brown of Wells, Cobb, Downey, Brown of Randolph, and New."

This joint committee, after a careful and thorough investigation of the management of the Arsenal, reported that the same had been safely, prudently, and economically managed, and that its continuance was essential to the public service. The following resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives, and Messrs. Harney, Roberts, Tarkington, Baker, Collins, Kemp of Vigo, Marshall, Milroy and Anderson, were appointed such committee.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to make personal examination of the Arsenal or Arsenals in this city, which are under the control of the authorities of this State, and that they report their condition, and such other facts as they may deem important, to the Legislature or the people of the State, as is compatible with the public good.

The Committee submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

The select committee, appointed for the purpose of making examinations of the State Arsenal, and report any facts they might deem necessary, connected therewith, have performed that duty, and submit the following report;

The Committee visited the Arsenal, which is situate one and a half miles east of the city. The buildings are mostly of a temporary character; sufficient, however, for the purpose, and built out of the profits of the institution, so that it pays no rent. At the time of the visit there were employed in one room about ninety females, and in another about forty, all employed in making ball cartridges, and preparing caps. In another building the men were moulding bullets, preparing shells, round shot, &c.

The committee were much gratified with the system and economy, and also the neatness and dispatch with which the business was conducted.

In reference to the operation of the Arsenal since its commencement, the Committee would refer to Captain Sturm's report, which contains a full account of its past transactions, and its present condition.

The Committee take pleasure in complimenting Captain Sturm upon the very satisfactory condition of his accounts, the readiness with which he has furnished us with any desired information, and the

zeal and energy he has shown in the enterprise, which are the chief qualities constituting a good officer.

It was the design of the committee to recommend the Arsenal to be continued under the patronage of the State, and a bill was prepared for that purpose, but subsequent events have rendered it impossible to take any further steps.

Since our visit, the Arsenal has been compelled to suspend operations for a time, at least greatly to the injury of many poor persons that depend on its patronage as a means of support.

The Committee was advised that the Indiana Arsenal had been recognized by the Federal Government as an institution of the State; that a commission had been appointed, by the Secretary of War, to examine and test the quality of the ammunition fabricated, and that such commission had reported that the ammunition was of a very superior quality, and that the Secretary of War had entered into a contract with the Executive of this State, to purchase all the ammunition fabricated, beyond the wants of the State.

The Committee was officially informed that the former Military Auditing Committee had taken jurisdiction of the Arsenal, and had examined and audited the claims thereof. It was represented to the Committee, by Governor Morton and the military authorities of the State, that the public service absolutely and imperatively demanded the continuance of the Arsenal. The majority of the Committee being unwilling, by a strict and rigid rule of construction, to injure or embarrass military operations, determined to examine and audit the claims incurred in the manufacture of munitions of war.

It was ascertained, in a short time, that for the whole Committee to give the care and attention to the management of the Arsenal and the examination of the claims, that the importance and magnitude of the claims and interests involved required, would consume too much time and prevent proper attention to other claims. The Governor, the Quartermaster General, and the Adjutant General of the State were each requested, by the Committee, to give their personal attention to the management of the Arsenal, and to certify to the correctness of the claims presented, but each of these officers declined, for the want of time from their public duties, in their respective departments. The Committee, therefore, determined to appoint one of its members to act as Superintendent of the Arsenal, for and on behalf of the Committee. The Hon. Samuel H. Buskirk was appointed to discharge that duty, and was required to remain in Indianapolis, and give his personal and undivided attention to the

business thereof, and to certify, from his personal knowledge, to the correctness of all claims presented for the action of the Committee. Mr. Buskirk accepted of the position and discharged the duties thereof to the entire satisfaction of the remaining members of the Committee. This action of the Committee was taken with the concurrence and approval of his Excellency, Governor Morton. Mr. Buskirk was required to make to the Committee monthly reports of the business of the Arsenal, *to the end* that it might be known, at the end of every month, whether the Institution was making or *losing* money. Mr. Buskirk received, for his services, two hundred dollars per month, which was paid out of the profits of the Arsenal. The Committee, being desirous of knowing the true condition of the Arsenal, addressed a communication to his Excellency, Governor Morton, requesting him to inform the Committee what amount of money had been drawn out of the State Treasury, and out of what particular fund, on account of the Arsenal; the amount that had been repaid into the State Treasury; the amount of money that had been received by him from the Federal Government, on account of ammunition fabricated at the Arsenal, and what disbursements were made thereof. In answer thereto, the Committee received from Governor Morton a statement giving the desired information, which is in the possession of the Committee, and is open and subject to the examination of the General Assembly, but inasmuch as all the money drawn from the State Treasury, on account of the Arsenal, has been repaid, it is not filed, as an exhibit, with this report. The Committee, also, made a careful and thorough examination of the books, papers and vouchers on file in the office of Colonel H. Sturm, Chief of Ordnance, and in the office of the Auditor of State, relating to the Arsenal. The result of these examinations, and the facts stated in the communication from Governor Morton, will be exhibited in the two reports made by the Committee to Governor Morton, and which are embodied in and made a part of this report.

The original object in establishing the Arsenal was to supply the Militia of the State with munitions of war to defend the State from invasion. Many of the Indiana Regiments that were sent to the front were supplied with ammunition from the Indiana Arsenal, and it was greatly preferred to the ammunition fabricated at the Government Arsenals. The Government, being in great need of ammunition, made a contract with the Governor of the State to purchase all the ammunition that was made, beyond what was required for the service of the State. The Government furnished a large amount of

powder and lead, and received, in payment therefor, ammunition. As fast as the ammunition was fabricated, it was turned over to the agents of the Government, and all the payments therefor were made to Governor Morton, who will furnish to you a full exhibit of the amount by him received, and the disposition made thereof. On the 15th day of September, 1863, the Committee submitted to his Excellency, Governor Morton, a report exhibiting the entire operations of the Arsenal, from its commencement, in May, 1861, to that date, which was in the words and figures as follows, namely :

ROOMS OF THE MILITARY AUDITING COMMITTEE,
Indianapolis, Ind. Sept. 15th, 1863.

His Excellency, OLIVER P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

Sir.:—In compliance with your request we have made a thorough and careful examination of the affairs and accounts of the Indiana Arsenal, and now have the honor to submit the following Report. From the books, statements and vouchers of the Arsenal office in charge of Col. H. Sturm, Chief of Ordnance, the books and vouchers in the office of the Auditor of State, and the books, statements and vouchers in your own office, relating to the Arsenal, we have ascertained the following facts :

The ammunition fabricated and turned over to the Federal Government, amounts to the sum of six hundred and seventy-six thousand ninety-one dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$676,091 39). The unfinished ammunition, and the materials on hand for making new ammunition are of the cash value of thirty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty-nine cents (38,564 49). The tools on hand are of the cash value of two thousand six hundred dollars (2,600). The buildings erected for the purposes of the Arsenal are of the cash value of three thousand eight hundred dollars, (3,800). Making for ammunition fabricated and turned over to the United States, unfinished ammunition, materials, tools and buildings on hand, the total sum of seven hundred and twenty-one thousand fifty-five dollars and eighty-eight cents, (\$721,055 88.) The materials furnished by the Federal Government for the fabrication of ammunition, were of the value of one hundred and twenty-four thousand two hundred and forty dollars and thirty-seven cents, (\$124,240 37). The Federal Government paid to you as Governor of the State on account of ammunition, the sum of four hundred and fifty-six thousand two hun-

dred and five dollars and fifty-nine cents, (\$456,205 59), and there is still due the sum of ninety-five thousand six hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-three cents, (\$95,645 43.) The total amount of claims which have been made on account of the arsenal, is five hundred and fourteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and thirty-seven cents (514,753 37), of which sum there has been paid out of the State Treasury the following amounts: Out of the Military fund, fifty-one thousand six hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty-two cents (\$51,648 82). Out of the State Arms fund, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars and forty-three cents (\$127,141 43).

Out of the State Arsenal fund, the sum of one hundred and eighty-eight thousand two hundred and forty-three dollars and four cents (\$188,243 04); and from your Department, through the Bureau of Finance, sixty-nine thousand six hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eighteen cents (\$69,699 18). Making in all four hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty-seven cents (\$436,733 47); leaving due and unpaid, at this date, claims amounting to seventy-eight thousand and twenty dollars and ninety cents (\$78,020 90).

Of the amount received by you, as above stated, from the United States, on account of ammunition, to-wit: four hundred and fifty-six thousand two hundred and five dollars and fifty-nine cents (\$456,205 59), we find that you paid into the treasury of the United States, on account of the direct Government tax against the State of Indiana, sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and one dollars and sixty cents (\$68,701 60); that you paid into the State Treasury two hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and two dollars and eleven cents (\$211,102 11); that you deposited in the Bank of the Indianapolis Branch Banking Company one hundred and seventy-six thousand four hundred and one dollars and eighty-eight cents (176,401 88), leaving to your credit, for account of the Arsenal, after deducting sixty-nine thousand six hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eighteen cents (\$69,699 18), for claims paid by you up to this date, one hundred and six thousand seven hundred and two dollars and seventy cents (\$106,702 70) to be hereafter accounted for. The net profits of the Arsenal, after the payment of all claims and liabilities, amount to eighty-two thousand and sixty-two dollars and fourteen cents (\$82,062 14).

The foregoing embraces the entire operations of the Arsenal from its commencement, in May, 1861, to the present time, September 15, 1863.

For convenient reference, we have made up from the foregoing facts, tabular statements, marked A, B and C, which are hereto attached and made part hereof.

We cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the ability, integrity and economy with which Col. Sturm has managed the affairs of the Arsenal. His position has been a most difficult and responsible one, requiring constant and unremitting labor, and great skill and perseverance. Fortunately for the State, he has shown himself equal to every duty that has devolved upon him, and we congratulate you upon the great success which has attended his and your efforts, as well on account of the pecuniary advantage which has resulted to the State, from the operations of the Arsenal, as for the great service it has been to the Government. In our judgment, the public service requires that the Arsenal should be continued.

PARIS C. DUNNING,

JOHN C. NEW,

A. KILGORE,

S. H. BUSKIRK,

Military Auditing Committee.

[A]

THE INDIANA STATE ARSENAL.

General Statement made up to September 15, 1863.

The Arsenal is charged :

To cash from Military Fund, paid on claims	\$51,648 82
To cash from State Arms, paid on claims.....	127,141 43
To cash from State Arsenal, paid on claims.....	188,243 04
To cash from Governor's Bureau of Finance, paid on claims .	69,699 18

Total cash payments.....	\$436,732 47
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The materials received from United States.....	\$124,240 37
--	--------------

The amount due claimants per Col. Sturm's report.....	78,020 90
---	-----------

Net profits to the State.....	82,062 14
-------------------------------	-----------

\$284,323 41

436,732 47

\$721,055 88

The Arsenal is credited :

By ammunition issued to the United States.....	\$676,091 39
--	--------------

By munitions and supplies on hand, per Col. Sturm's report.....	38,564 49
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Part II.—D. J.—4

By tools at Arsenal, cash value.....	2,600 00
By buildings	3,800 00
Total credits	<u>\$721,055 88</u>

[B]

The United States in Account with Indiana Arsenal.

DEBIT.

To ammunition issued	\$676,091 39
	<u>\$676,091 39</u>

CREDIT.

By cash.	\$456,205 59	
By materials.....	124,240 37	
Total credits	<u></u>	\$580,445 96
Balance due the State.....		95,645 43
		<u>\$676,091 39</u>

[C]

Cash Statement.

Cash received from the United States.....	\$456,205 59
Cash deposited in State Treasury.....	\$211,102 11
Cash paid to U. S. on account of tax...	68,701 60
Cash paid on Claims through Bureau of Finance	69,699 18
Balance to be accounted for hereafter...	106,702 70
	<u>\$456,205 59</u>

In the Spring of 1864, His Excellency, Gov. Morton, and the Committee, became apprehensive that a further continuance of the Arsenal might, in consequence of the increased price of labor and materials, and the refusal of the Government to increase the price of ammunition, involve the State in a loss, and it being represented that the Government was then much better supplied with ammunition from its own Arsenals, and was willing to purchase the materials and ammunition on hands, it was determined to close up the Arsenal. The materials, ammunition, building and tools, were appraised by competent and skillful officers, appointed by the Secretary of the War and Gov. Morton.

The materials and ammunition, except a small quantity retained for the use of the State, were taken by the Government at the appraisalment. The buildings were sold at public auction. The tools

and ammunition retained for the use of the State were turned over to A. Stone, Quartermaster-General of the State.

After the business was all closed up, the Committee, on the 18th of April, 1864, made a report to Governor Morton, in the words and figures, as follows:

ROOMS OF MILITARY AUDITING COMMITTEE, }
April 18th, 1864. }

His Excellency, Gov. O. P. MORTON:

The Military Auditing Committee very respectfully submit the following report of the operations of the

INDIANA STATE ARSENAL FROM THE 16th DAY OF SEPT., 1863, TO THE PRESENT TIME.

By reference to our report submitted to you on the 15th Sept., 1863, it will be perceived that the materials and tools on hand, and the buildings erected at the expense of the State, were estimated to be worth the sum of forty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty-nine cents, (\$44,964.49.) In that estimate the buildings were valued at three thousand eight hundred dollars, (\$3,800.00,) but as will hereafter appear, they have been sold, and brought only one thousand two hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty-five cents, (\$1,233.55,) being two thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars and forty-five cents, (\$2,566.45) less than they were appraised at. The Arsenal should, therefore, be charged with the sum of forty-two thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dollars and four cents, (\$42,398.04.) Since 15th Sept., 1863, the General Government has furnished materials of the value of thirty-eight thousand four hundred and ten dollars and thirty-nine cents, (\$38,410.39.) The entire expense of operating the Arsenal, from the 15th Sept., 1863, to the present time, including the purchase of materials, labor of hands, salary of officers, and all other expenses, according to the statement of Col. H. Sturm, herewith filed, marked "A" and made a part hereof, and which on comparison agrees with the books of the Committee, is the sum of thirty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty-five cents, (\$31,124.85,) making in all the sum of one hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty-eight cents, (\$111,933.28) with which the Arsenal is charged.

There has been fabricated and turned over to the General Govern-

ment since the 15th Sept., 1863, ammunition to the value of fifty-eight thousand three hundred and five dollars and sixty-three cents, (\$58,305.63.)

By an agreement made by, and between your Excellency and the Secretary of War, the materials, and partially fabricated ammunition at the Arsenal, have been transferred to the General Government. The Secretary of War appointed Capt. J. M. Whittemore and Capt. A. McBride, two competent and experienced U. S. Ordinance officers, to act with Col. H. Sturm, in making an inventory and appraisement of the materials, partially fabricated ammunition, and tools, which duty they performed, and signed the inventory and appraisement in duplicate, one of which was sent to the Secretary of War, one filed with your Excellency, and the other filed with the Committee, from which it appears, that the materials, and partially fabricated ammunition, were appraised, and taken by the Government at the sum of forty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars and thirty-two cents, (\$47,255.32); that the tools were appraised at the sum of four thousand and two dollars and forty-four cents, (\$4,002.44,) which the Government declining to take, were turned over to A. Stone, Quartermaster General of Indiana. Upon your suggestion, ammunition of the value of two thousand and seventy-four dollars and eighty-seven cents (\$2,074.87) were retained for the use of the State, and has been turned over to A. Stone, Quartermaster General of Indiana.

At a meeting of the Committee in March last, upon your suggestion, we ordered the sale of the Arsenal buildings, and appointed the Hon. John C. New to superintend the sale thereof. The buildings were sold on the 13th inst., and realized the sum of twelve hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty-five cents, (\$1,233.55,) and after payment of expenses, the net proceeds of said sale, amounted to the sum of eleven hundred and eight dollars and eighty cents, (\$1,108.80,) which has been paid to your Excellency, all of which items amount to one hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and six cents, (\$112,747.06,) with which the Arsenal is credited. From which deduct the said sum of one hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty-eight cents, (\$111,933.28,) and it leaves the sum of eight hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy-eight cents, (\$813.78,) as the net profits of the Arsenal since the 15th Sept., 1863. The profits of the Arsenal have not been large since the 15th Sept., 1863, but this can be very easily and satisfactorily accounted for. The profits of such an Institution greatly depends upon the extent of the business, and upon the

fact, that all persons employed are constantly engaged. The work was twice stopped for the want of materials, and twice on account of the intensely cold weather. Several of the most skillful workmen, the foreman of the shops, several clerks, and guards, and the officers, were retained, and received pay, while they were not doing anything for the Arsenal. If these persons had been discharged, they would have engaged in other business, and their places could not have been supplied with persons of as much skill and experience. The ordinary hands were discharged when the work was stopped. To these reasons add the additional one, that the price of materials and labor had greatly advanced, while the General Government refused to increase the price of the ammunition, and the wonder will be that the Institution cleared expenses. It is very gratifying that under all these adverse and unfavorable circumstances, that there has been a small profit.

By reference to the reports submitted and settlements made on the 15th of September, 1863, it will be perceived that the net profits up to that date, amounted to the sum of eighty-two thousand and sixty-two dollars and fourteen cents, (\$82,062.14.) To which add the profits since that date—eight hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy-eight cents, (\$813.78)—making the sum of eighty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and ninety-two cents, (\$82,875.92,) from which should be deducted over estimate on value of buildings, two thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars and forty-five cents, (\$2,566.45,) which amount was included in the statement of profits, September 15th, 1863, leaving net profits eighty thousand three hundred and nine dollars and forty-seven cents, (\$80,309.47.) The amount above stated as net profits, includes value of tools and ammunition retained by the State, amounting to six thousand seventy-seven dollars and thirty-one cents, (\$6,077.31,) which, when deducted, leaves the sum of seventy-four thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars and sixteen cents, (\$74,232.16,) actual cash profits on the whole operations of the Arsenal.

By reference to the settlement made on the 15th September, 1863, it will be perceived that the ammunition issued and turned over to the General Government, prior to that time, amounted to the sum of six hundred and seventy-six thousand ninety-one dollars and thirty-nine cents, (\$676,091.39;) to this sum add the sum of one hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred forty-seven dollars and six cents, (\$112,747.06,) and it will make the entire amount of ammunition and materials turned over to the Government, tools and ammunition retained by the State, and buildings sold, seven hundred and eighty-

eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars and forty-five cents, (\$788,838.45.)

The amount of claims for the expenses of the Arsenal, credited prior to the 15th of Sept., 1863, was five hundred and fourteen thousand and seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and thirty-seven cents, (\$514,753.37.) The value of the materials furnished by the General Government prior to the 15th Sept., 1863, was the sum of one hundred and twenty-four thousand two hundred and forty dollars and thirty-seven cents, (\$124,240.37.) The materials furnished by the General Government since that date, amount to the sum of thirty-eight thousand four hundred and ten dollars and thirty-nine cents, (\$38,410.39.) The amount of claims audited since the 15th Sept., 1863, is thirty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty-five cents, (\$31,124.85,) all of which amount to the sum of seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ninety-eight cents, (\$708,528.98,) which, deducted from the said sum of seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars and forty-five cents, (\$788,838.45) leaves the sum of eighty thousand three hundred and nine dollars and forty-seven cents, (\$80,309.47.) On the 15th Sept., 1863, the amount of ammunition turned over to the General Government was the sum of six hundred and seventy-six thousand and ninety-one dollars and thirty-nine cents, (\$676,091.39,) from which deduct the sum of one hundred and twenty-four thousand two hundred and forty dollars and thirty-seven cents, (\$124,240.37,) the value of the materials furnished by the General Government; and there was left the sum of five hundred and fifty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one dollars and two cents, (\$551,851.02,) as due from the General Government to the State, in money.

Your Excellency had received from the General Government prior to the 15th Sept., 1863, the sum of four hundred and fifty-six thousand and two hundred and five dollars and fifty nine cents, (\$456,205.59,) which left due the State at that date, the sum of ninety-five thousand and six hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-three cents, (\$95,645.43.) From a statement made by your Excellency, herewith filed marked "H," and made a part hereof, it appears that your Excellency has received from the General Government since that date, the sum of ninety-five thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty-three cents, (\$95,333.43,) being three hundred and twelve dollars, (\$312,) less than the amount for which accounts were rendered. This difference is accounted for by the General Government

charging the State 24 cents per pound for a lot of powder where credit was only given 23 cents per pound. This shows that your Excellency has received from the General Government the sum of five hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and two cents, (\$551,539.02.) There has been turned over to the Government since 15th Sept., 1863, ammunition of the value of fifty-eight thousand three hundred and five dollars and sixty-three cents (\$58,305.63,) and materials of the value of forty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars and thirty-two cents, (\$47,255.32,) which makes the sum of one hundred and five thousand five hundred and sixty dollars and ninety-five cents, (\$105,560.95.) The Government has furnished materials since that date of the value of thirty-eight thousand four hundred and ten dollars and thirty-nine cents, (\$38,410.39,) which, deducted from said sum of one hundred and five thousand five hundred and sixty dollars and ninety-five cents, (\$105,560.95,) leaves the sum of sixty-seven thousand one hundred and fifty dollars and fifty-six cents, (\$67,150.56,) as due from the Government to the State.

Of the sum received by your Excellency from the General Government, you paid into the Treasury of the U. S., on account of the direct Government tax against the State of Indiana, the sum of sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and one dollars and sixty cents, (\$68,701.60,) and into the Treasury of the State of Indiana the sum of two hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and two dollars and eleven cents, (\$211,102.11,) making in all the sum of two hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and three dollars and seventy-one cents, (\$279,803.71.) The Committee take pleasure in saying that nothing has occurred since our report made to your Excellency, on the 15th Sept. 1863, to weaken the confidence that we then felt, and expressed in the ability, integrity and economy displayed by Col. H. Sturm, in the management of the Indiana Arsenal.

For convenient reference we have made up from the foregoing facts, tabular statements marked "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," "F," "G," which are hereto attached and made a part hereof.

PARIS C. DUNNING,
JOHN C. NEW,
SAMUEL H. BUSKIRK,
ALFRED KILGORE,

Military Auditing Committee.

[A]

GENERAL STATEMENT INDIANA ARSENAL.

The Arsenal is charged:

Value of materials, tools and buildings, (actual value,)	\$42,398 04
“ “ “ furnished by U. S. since Sept. 15, '63,	38,410 39
Claims for supplies, &c., audited “ “ 15, '63,	31,124 85
Total debit.....	<u>\$111,933 28</u>

The Arsenal is credited:

Ammunition turned over to U. S. since Sept. 15, '63...	\$58,305 63
Materials “ “ “	47,255 32
Value of tools on hand.....	4,002 44
Ammunition retained by the State.....	2,074 87
Net proceeds of sale of buildings.....	1,108 80
Total credit.....	<u>\$112,747 06</u>
Deduct debit.....	111,933 28

Net profits since Sept. 15, 1863..... \$813 78

April 18th, 1864.

[B]

Statement of Profits.

Net profits of Arsenal prior to Sept. 15, 1863.....	\$82,062 14
Less over estimate on value of buildings.....	2,566 45
	<u>\$79,495 69</u>
Net profits of Arsenal since Sept. 15, 1863	813 78
Total profit.....	<u>\$80,309 47</u>
(This amount includes value of tools and ammunition on hand).....	6,077 31
Actual cash profits.....	<u>\$74,232 16</u>

[C]

Ammunition turned over prior to Sept. 15, 1863.....	\$676,091 39
Deduct value of materials furnished by U. S.....	124,240 37
	<u>\$551,851 02</u>
Deduct cash received from U. S. to Sept. 15, 1863.....	456,205 59

	\$95,645 43
Deduct cash received from U. S. since Sept. 15, 1863,	95,333 43
Balance.....	\$312 00
Deduct mistake in credit of powder.....	312 00

[D]

Ammunition turned over to U. S. to Sept. 15, 1863....	\$676,091 39
Ammunition, materials, tools and buildings, per statement A.....	112,747 06
Arsenal credits.....	\$788,838 45
Claims audited to Sept. 15, 1863.....	\$514,753 37
Materials from U. S. to Sept. 15, '63...	124,240 37
Materials from U. S. since Sept. 15, '63	38,410 39
Claims audited.....	31,124 85
Arsenal debits.....	\$708,528 98
Total profits, as shown in statement "B,".....	80,309 47

[E]

Ammunition turned over to U. S. since Sept. 15, 1863,	\$58,305 68
Materials turned over to U. S. " " "	47,255 32
	\$105,560 95
Deduct materials furnished by U. S. since Sept. 15, '63	38,410 39
Balance due from U. S.....	\$67,150 56

April 18th, 1864.

[F]

Tools turned over to Q. M. General.....	\$4,002 44
Ammunition turned over to Quartermaster General.....	2,074 87
Proceeds sales of buildings.....	1,108 80
	\$7,186 11
Ammunition and materials to U. S.....	105,560 95
Total as per statement "A,".....	\$112,746 06

[G]

Cash Statement.

Cash received from U. S.....	\$551,539 02
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Cash Deposited.

In State Treasury.....	\$211,102 11	
Paid U. S. on account of direct tax.....	68,701 60	
Bureau Finance.....	271,735 31	
	<hr/>	\$551,539 02

April 18th, 1864.

The Committee is well satisfied that the Arsenal has been of great service to the State and Government, and is gratified to know that after the payment of all the debts created, and expenses incurred in the management thereof, that there is still a net cash profit of \$74,-232.16 to the State.

The Committee has felt constrained to give this extended notice of the Arsenal, from the fact that its existence and management have been a matter of controversy in the public press; and it is believed that this report and exhibits will afford all the information that will be desired by the General Assembly, or the people of the State.

Claims connected with, and growing out of the various rebel raids into and threatened invasion of the State of Indiana.

The invasion of the State by Gen. Morgan, several small raids into the State, and the various threatened invasions, have occasioned a very large number of claims to be presented for the action of the Committee; and many of these claims presented very different questions as to the power and jurisdiction of the Committee, and as to the liability of the State. These claims may be placed in three general classes, although there are many subdivisions of each class:

1st. The pay of officers and men, transportation and subsistence of Federal and State troops.

2d. For property destroyed and injured by the Federal and State forces.

3d. Property taken, destroyed or injured by the rebels.

The great portion of the forces engaged in repelling the invasion of John Morgan were companies of the Legion, and other volunteer companies, called into active service by the proclamation of His Excellency, Governor Morton. These forces were suddenly called into service, without any preparation having been made for transportation

of forces, subsistence and munitions of war, and without any subsistence for men and horses.

Pay-rolls for the State forces engaged in the Morgan raid were prepared by Major Sterns Fisher, Paymaster of the State of Indiana, to the amount of \$——, which were presented to the Committee, examined and audited to that amount, and Major Fisher is now engaged in paying such forces.

Major Fisher is engaged in the preparation of other pay-rolls for the same service, and which, he thinks, will amount to the sum of \$——.

A good deal of time has been necessarily and unavoidably consumed in the preparation of these pay-rolls, owing to the difficulty of ascertaining with certainty who were actually engaged in the service, and the length of time engaged, the officers of companies having failed to prepare accurate muster-in and muster-out rolls. Doubtless some persons who were in service have been omitted, and others may have been placed on the rolls who rendered no service. These mistakes were unavoidable, from the loose and confused manner in which the accounts were prepared and kept, in the confusion and excitement produced by the invasion of the State by John Morgan.

The various Quartermasters were compelled to procure subsistence for men and horses from the citizens of our State. It frequently occurred that soldiers were taken to hotels, boarding-houses and farm-houses, and were supplied with meals. In a few instances, receipts were given by the officers, but in the most of cases no receipts or vouchers were given, and the claimants were put to the expense and trouble of proving the correctness of their claims.

The Committee required all claims for transportation and subsistence to be presented to Quartermaster General Stone, for his examination and approval, before they were examined and audited. The Committee have examined and audited a large number of these claims, and it is advised that claims for a large amount exist that have not been presented to General Stone, or examined or audited by the Committee. The honor and integrity of the State require that immediate steps should be taken for the liquidation and payment of these claims. The Committee entertained no doubt that the State was liable for, and that it was authorized to examine and audit claims belonging to the first class hereinbefore mentioned.

The Committee entertained no doubt of the liability of the State for property taken, injured and destroyed, by the Federal or State forces, but it was equally well satisfied that it had no jurisdiction of that class of claims, and that it would require further legislation to

enable the owners of such property to obtain compensation therefor; and the Committee determined to refer such claims to the General Assembly, with a recommendation that provision be made to ascertain the amount of such claims, and for the payment thereof.

Claims belonging to this class, are of the following character:

1st. Quartermasters, and other officers of the Federal and State forces, without any contract with, or the consent of the owners, took corn, hay, oats, flour, bacon, hogs, beef cattle, sheep, poultry and whatever was required, for the subsistence of men and horses.

2d. Many of the companies were required to be mounted. The soldiers generally furnished their own horses and equipments, but it sometimes happened that the soldier had no horse or equipments, in which case he either borrowed a horse, or one was pressed into the service. The greater portion of these horses and equipments were returned to the owners, but no compensation was made for the use or injury thereof. In many instances the horses and equipments were lost, killed, or captured by the enemy, and no compensation has been made for such loss.

3d. Horses, mules, wagons and the necessary equipments, were hired and pressed into the service, to be used as artillery horses, or to provide transportation of subsistence and munitions of war. Where this property was returned, no compensation was made for the use, or injury thereof; and when lost, killed, or captured, no compensation has been made for the value thereof.

The following communication from Gen. Stone, on this subject, was received by the Committee, and is very respectfully referred to the General Assembly for its examination and consideration.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, IND. VOLS., }
Indianapolis, Indiana, Dec. 21st, 1864. }

To the Honorable Auditing Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith send your Committee a few claims which have been left with me, for horses pressed into the service during the Morgan and Johnson raids, and which, as is stated, were never returned to the owners, and for which the applicants claim the value of the horses. In each of these cases, the parties represent that they made proper application to Government officers for their pay for the horses, but were in all cases refused. As this class of claims are

quite numerous, and some system should be adopted to prevent, as far as possible, imposition on the State, I trust your Committee will take such steps in the matter as will insure their speedy and satisfactory adjustment. The reason I have not signed and registered these claims, was the want of some proper mode of fairly adjusting them, and the absence of power to take such evidence as would be satisfactory to my mind, of the correctness of such claim, before being certified to by me.

Respectfully,

A. STONE, *Q. M. Gen. Ind.*

The Committee very earnestly invite the attention of the General Assembly to claims in favor of the citizens of this State, for property taken, injured and destroyed, by the rebels.

These claims may be classified as follows :

1st. Property taken, and afterwards abandoned by, or captured from the rebels.

2d. Property brought into the State by the rebels and by them abandoned or exchanged for other property belonging to citizens of our State, and afterwards taken possession of by the officers of the Federal Government, and by them sold and proceeds appropriated to her use.

3d. Property taken from our citizens by the rebels, and by them taken out of the State.

4th. Property taken by the rebels, and by them consumed.

5th. Money extorted by the rebels from our citizens, to save their property from destruction.

6th. Injury done to railroads in this State by the rebels.

The rebels under Morgan, took from our citizens, and captured from our forces many horses, mules, wagons and equipments. Some of this property was abandoned by the rebels, and some of it was captured from them by our forces. The rebels brought into this State horses and mules that were by them abandoned, and in many instances they stole horses from our citizens and left in their places their tired and worn-out horses. The officers of the Federal Government retained the possession of all the property captured from the rebels, and after the raid was over, the agents of the Government followed in the route traveled by the rebels, and took possession of all the property that had been abandoned by them, and all that

they had left, in place of property stolen from our citizens. Many of our citizens demanded their property from the officers of the Government and offered to prove the identity and ownership thereof, but such officers refused to deliver the same up, but all such property was sold and the proceeds thereof, amounting to the sum of ——— was appropriated to the use of the Government.

The Committee does not controvert the right of the Government to appropriate to its use property belonging to the enemy, and by him abandoned, or from him captured, but where property has been stolen from a citizen by the enemy, and by him abandoned, or from him captured, and the property can be clearly identified, it is the duty of the Government to deliver such property up to the owner thereof. No doubt is entertained that the citizen is entitled to compensation wherever the property has come into the possession of the Government. But our citizens should not be put to the expense and inconvenience of obtaining payment from the Government. The first duty of a State is to protect its own citizens. The State should liquidate and pay these claims, and then ask the Federal Government to reimburse her for such amount, and no doubt is entertained that the Government would refuse to do this act of justice to the State of Indiana, that has rendered such efficient aid, and has asked so little assistance from the Government in protecting her borders and soil from invasion. The rebels took from our citizens, beef-cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, bacon, flour, corn, hay, oats, and whatever was required for the subsistence of men and horses.

The rebels entered many stores of our citizens and carried away their contents. The rebels compelled many of our citizens to pay them large sums of money to prevent their stores, mills and residences from being burned.

The rebels inflicted very serious injury on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, the Jeffersonville & Indianapolis, and the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroads, by destroying their tracks and burning their depots, engines and cars. These claims for property taken and destroyed by the rebels, present the legal question whether the State or the Government is liable for property destroyed by the public enemy. While the Committee is not prepared to say, that according to international law, and the rules and usages of war, that a State is bound to indemnify its citizens for property stolen or destroyed by the public enemy, it very respectfully and urgently suggests to the General Assembly, that it would be more just and equitable for the

tax payers of the whole State to pay these damages, than for a few persons to sustain the entire loss.

It should be remembered that our citizens residing on the lakes, and in every part of the State, felt an equal pride with our citizens on the southern border, in protecting our State from invasion. It should also be remembered that while our citizens residing on the southern border have sustained the entire loss, they have given their time, means, and endangered their lives, and in many instances lost them in preserving the honor of the State, and protecting the lives and property of her citizens.

If the burden is equally divided among the tax payers of the State, it will fall lightly upon all, and will do an act of justice to our fellow-citizens, who have so faithfully, patriotically, and promptly defended the soil of our proud and noble State.

On the 20th of March, 1864, the Legislature of Ohio passed an act, entitled, "An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners to examine claims growing out of the Morgan raid, and prescribing their duties," the 6th section of which reads as follows:

SEC. 6. Said commissioners shall examine all such claims duly presented, and find the amount of loss thereon; and whether the claim be meritorious, as upon the evidence before them, they may deem just and equitable; and they shall keep a full and correct record of the claims presented, and of their action thereon; and shall, on or before Dec. 15th, 1864, report their proceedings, their finding, and the facts upon which each claim is founded, to the Governor, separating such claims into the following classes:

1st. Claims for property taken, destroyed or injured by the rebels.

2d. Claims for property taken, destroyed or injured by the Union forces, under command of United States officers.

3d. Claims for property taken, destroyed or injured by Union forces, not under command of United States officers, with a statement showing specifically in each case, under what circumstances, and by what authority, such property was so taken, injured or destroyed. It being the object of this act to have a careful examination of said claims, and to report as to the nature and amount thereof, but to leave the question of the liability of the State open and undetermined for future action.

The Committee would suggest that the Legislature should determine the liability of the State, before any commission is appointed, otherwise it might impose a heavy expense upon the State and claimants; and a subsequent Legislature might refuse to pay the claims allowed.

During the last fall an expedition was organized at Evansville, Ind., under the command of Major General Hovey, which invaded the State of Kentucky in pursuit of the forces under command of the rebel General, Adam Johnson.

A considerable number of horses, mules, wagons and equipments, were pressed into the service. The greater part of this property was returned to the owners, but no compensation was made for the use and injury thereof.

Some twenty-five of the horses were lost or killed, and the officers of the Government have refused to pay for such property. Subsistence for men and horses was procured from our citizens, and the Government has refused to pay therefor. The Committee has examined and audited several claims for subsistence, but many of the claims remain unaudited and unpaid. When this expedition returned to this State, it brought with it about thirty horses and mules, and other valuable property, which was turned over to the officers of the Government.

The value of this property was sufficient to have paid for the property lost and injured and the subsistence furnished and not paid for. Inasmuch, as the Government has appropriated to its use this property, it should, without hesitation, pay our citizens for the value of property injured and lost, and for subsistence furnished. But as the appropriate Department at Washington, has refused to pay these claims, when presented by citizens, the State should pay them, and then ask the Government to reimburse her.

The Committee, for the reasons heretofore stated, believing that it did not possess the power to examine and audit claims for property lost in this expedition, herewith refer said claims to the General Assembly, with a recommendation for their payment.

CLAIMS FOR RENT OF FAIR GROUNDS, AND OTHER PREMISES, TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY THE MILITARY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE FOR ENCAMPMENTS, AND DAMAGE DONE THERETO BY SUCH OCCUPATION.

Claims were presented to the Committee from every Congressional District in the State, for the rent of and damage done to premises occupied for military encampments. These encampments, with the exception of those in or near the city of Indianapolis, were taken possession of by the authorities of this State, and have been used in the organization of regiments before they were mustered into the service of the United States. The various encampments near this city have been occupied and used by the Federal Government for the accommodation of troops after they were mustered into the service, and for the safe-keeping of rebel prisoners, but she has not paid the rent of or damage done thereto. This is not right. The Federal Government should pay for premises occupied by her troops, and all the damage done thereto, and should reimburse the State for all the expenses incurred in organizing regiments for the service of the United States; but as the most of these premises were taken possession of by State authority, the owners have a right to demand payment of the State; and after the State has paid these sums she will have a right to demand of the Federal Government the repayment of all sums of money expended in organizing troops for her service. The law creating a Commission to examine military claims in the State of Ohio, empowers such Commission to allow "claims for the use of grounds for camps, and for damages thereto." The Committee is advised that the Military Commission of Ohio has examined and allowed claims to a large amount for rent of and damages done to grounds for camps, that such claims have been paid by the Treasurer of that State, and that the Federal Government has reimbursed her to the full amount by her paid. The Committee, therefore, advise the prompt payment by the State of all these claims, so that our Governor may ask of the Federal Government reimbursement.

The first claims of this character that were presented to the Committee, were accompanied by voluntary affidavits as to the value of the rent and damage done. The Committee soon found that it was not safe to rely upon affidavits that were prepared by the claimants, or their attorneys, and that it would impose too much expense, upon either the State or the claimants, to require the witnesses to be examined before the Committee in this city.

The Committee, therefore, to protect the State from imposition, and to do justice to the claimants, with as little expense and trouble as possible, divided the State into districts, and appointed one member of the Committee to visit any place where a claim of this character originated, and to examine in person the premises which had been used for camps, and to take depositions of witnesses for the claimant and the State. This system worked well, and no doubt is entertained that many thousands of dollars were saved to the State.

The Committee, except in a few instances, where very reasonable claims were presented, allowed over half the amount that was claimed.

In several instances the fences, buildings and stalls, by order of the commandant of the post, on fair grounds, were torn down, and the lumber was used to build barracks and stables. In such cases the Committee had no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the State was liable. In many instances fences, and buildings were destroyed, and burned up by the soldiers. A large number of claims were presented for the value of hogs, sheep, poultry, corn, potatoes and fruit, taken and consumed by the soldiers. Claims were also presented for the destruction of fences and buildings, by the soldiers, on premises not occupied for camps, but adjacent thereto. Claims were presented for the destruction, by the soldiers, of Sutler's stands in the camps.

These claims occasioned the Committee great difficulty. It was insisted by some members of the Committee, that neither the Government nor the State should be liable for the wanton and wilful acts of trespass, committed by soldiers while in service. On the other hand, it was insisted that it was the duty of the Government to maintain, and enforce, such discipline as would prevent the soldiers from committing any acts of trespass. After mature deliberation, the Committee determined to allow such claims for damages as necessarily occurred from the occupation of the premises for camps, and to refer all the other claims to the General Assembly for further legislation in reference thereto.

The Committee may have erred in this matter, but if it has, the Legislature may apply the remedy. The Committee, to guard against doing injustice, to any person, examined witnesses and reduced their testimony to writing in many of the claims that were referred to the Legislature.

THE PAY OF THE INDIANA LEGION.

The Legion has been frequently called into active service since the commencement of the war, and has rendered very valuable and effective service in defending our southern border, and aiding the State of Kentucky when invaded by the rebel forces. The Legion has been organized into companies, regiments and brigades, armed and drilled, and its organization has dispensed with the necessity of calling on the federal forces while in active service in the front. Neither the officers or privates, had received any pay until recently.

Major Sterns Fisher, was appointed by his Excellency, Governor Morton, Paymaster of the Indiana Legion, and such State forces as might be called into the active service of the State. Major Fisher presented to the Committee pay rolls for the officers and privates of the Legion. The pay-rolls were made out for each company, with a summary for each regiment. The pay-rolls were made out in triplicate, and the paymaster was required to have each pay-roll receipted according to army regulations. One copy thus receipted, was sent to the Secretary of War, one was delivered to Governor Morton, and the third was filed with the Committee. The pay-rolls were audited before the payments were made by Major Fisher. This was rendered necessary from the fact that there was not money enough, belonging to the Legion fund, to pay all the regiments of the Legion. As each regiment was paid, the receipted pay-rolls were sent to Washington, and money was advanced thereon, which was used in the payment of other regiments. This process was continued to the present time. The Committee has made a partial settlement with Major Fisher, but a full settlement could not be made from the fact, that a good many members of the Legion were absent from home when he made the payments. When the payments are all made this settlement can be completed, and the attention of the next Committee is invited to this subject. The amount audited is \$241,086 45, and it will require about \$3,000 more to pay all the claims.

THE CLAIM OF ADJUTANT GENERAL NOBLE.

General Noble, during his term of service as Adjutant General of the State, had the rank of a Brigadier General, while he only received the pay of a Colonel of Cavalry, being two hundred and eleven dollars per month. General Noble frequently insisted, that according to the Acts of Congress, and an order of the Secretary of War, and

the uniform practice in other States, that he was entitled, not only to the rank, but the pay of a Brigadier General. Finally he presented a claim for the difference between the pay of a Colonel of Cavalry and a Brigadier General, which amounts during his term to the sum of \$3,750. The Committee is well aware of the responsible, arduous and complicated duties of the Adjutant General in a time of war, and is ready to concede that the rank and pay should correspond with the labor and responsibility imposed, and certainly no Adjutant General of the adhering States is entitled to greater pay or honor than General Noble, and the marked and well known ability of the present incumbent justify the belief that he will not be surpassed by any, in fidelity, promptness, integrity and administrative ability. The rank and pay of this officer should be clearly and definitely fixed and regulated by law. The claim of General Noble is herewith submitted to the General Assembly for whatever legislation may be proper.

THE CLAIM OF WALLS & HARTER.

This claim is for damages sustained by the claimants in the destruction of their Sutler's stand and the contents thereof. The evidence was taken and reduced to writing and is herewith submitted.

The evidence clearly establishes the destruction and the value of the property destroyed. The Committee refused to allow the claim for the reason that the injury was produced by the wanton and willful act of trespass, by the soldiers in Camp Carrington, in this city. The Committee did not think that it possessed the power, under the law creating it, to audit claims of this character. The attention of the General Assembly is called to this claim, in the confident hope that the liability of the State will be settled by legislation.

The necessity of continuing this Committee is too manifest to require any argument. While the extraordinary expenditures, necessarily and unavoidably occasioned by the war, are continued, the Auditing Committee should be regarded as an indispensable necessity, but its power and jurisdiction should be more clearly and certainly fixed and regulated by law, and the Committee recommend to the General Assembly the propriety of giving the next Committee jurisdiction over the following classes of claims:

1st. Claims for pay of volunteers, enlisted under the authority of the State or General Government, for such time as they are not entitled to receive pay from the General Government, although such

volunteers may have been discharged without having been mustered into the service.

2d. Claims for recruiting, and the reasonable and legitimate expenses incident thereto, accruing under the authority of this State, or the General Government, where the contract or understanding, at the time, has been fully complied with, on the part of the claimants, and not on the part of the State or General Government, through consolidation of regiments, or otherwise.

3d. All claims of field officers of regiments raised, or authorized to be raised, for the army of the United States, for the time such officers were actually engaged, under appointments from the Governor, in organizing such regiments, or doing duty in camps of rendezvous or instruction, before their muster into the service of the United States, in case they were discharged from service by the consolidation of their regiments.

4th. Claims for Quartermaster's stores, clothing, blankets, shoes, caps, fuel, medicines and other goods furnished volunteers on orders from commissioned officers not lower in rank than Colonel, or other officers commanding a regiment, in command of such volunteers.

5th. Claims for necessary transportation, traveling expenses and subsistence.

6th. Claims for labor, hospital services, teaming and printing.

7th. Claims for supplies furnished to, labor done for, and grounds used for camps, under contracts authorized by the Governor, Adjutant General, or other proper officer, by the regiments of Indiana Legion or Militia, including all damages done to such grounds.

8th. Claims for the use of grounds, occupied under contract, made by authority of the Governor, Adjutant General, or other proper officer, and used for camps, and damages thereto, used by the State forces for rendezvous or instruction.

9th. Also claims for the pay of officers and privates of Indiana legion, and volunteers called in active service by the proclamation of the Governor.

The Committee would also recommend that it should be made the duty of the Attorney-General, or some Attorney appointed by the Governor, to appear before the Committee, and resist the payment of claims.

The present Committee has frequently felt the necessity for some person to represent the State in controverted cases, as some member of the Committee has been designated to examine witnesses for the State, and cross-examine witnesses for the claimant, which subjected

such member to the imputation of acting as an Attorney and Judge in the same case. Claimants have been represented in a large number of claims by Attorneys. A detailed statement of all the claims audited by the Committee, would make this report too voluminous, and it has been deemed sufficient to classify the claims audited so far as the same can be done, and the report is submitted in that shape.

Claims have been classified under the following headings, with amounts audited to each class, as follows :

Audited on account of	Legion	\$425,209 60
"	" Transportation.....	33,436 41
"	" Subsistence.....	50.151 42
"	" Hospital and Sanitary Commis- sion	98,251 87
"	" Arsenal.....	201,595 43
"	" Pay	66,291 25
"	" Morgan Raid.....	13,299 87
"	" Arms and Equipments.....	22,886 39
"	" Camps and Quarters.....	55,550 97
"	" Miscellaneous	19,090 22
Total		\$985,763 43
Claims paid.....		848,921 75
		<u>\$136,841 68</u>

The Committee has prepared a tabular statement showing the amount of claims of the several classes, that have been audited during each month that the Committee has been in existence, which is herewith submitted, and is in the words and figures as follows :

MONTH AUDITED.		Legion.	Transportation.	Subsistence.	H. and S. Com- mission.	Arsenal.	Pay.	Morgan Raid.	Arms and equip- ments.	Camps and quar- ters.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
1863.												
March.....		\$32 00	\$658 26	\$149 08	\$71 17	\$11,070 11	\$3,036 23			\$136 00	\$770 67	\$45,852 35
April.....		1,257 95	1,570 13	925 18	78 95	46,804 51	6,064 76			75 25		10,292 51
May.....		7,080 02			2,863 88	6,953 17	735 00			2,618 00		57,316 48
June.....		216 59	872 00	43 80	1,918 76	41,181 44	1,397 97			81 00	1,018 59	13,479 70
July.....		772 47	2,255 33	31 08	3,978 76	28,610 28	1,008 87			1,265 00	162 82	48,122 34
August.....		188 93	640 92	284 65	9,321 17		4,127 70			8,496 07	2,930 04	42,026 28
September.....		206,871 47	165 12	250 50	1,123 63		4,374 09	\$1,722 94	863 91	1,000 00	379 54	232,454 81
October.....			470 40		7,227 91		1,126 91		71 43	484 10	139 55	4,164 92
November.....			3,588 46	36 00		10,786 63		5,925 26			53 50	28,717 74
December.....		1,395 05										
1864.												
January.....		1,378 58	646 09	246 65	3,692 68	10,674 78	3,830 45	1,098 49	2 12	10 70	90 85	21,671 39
February.....		1,258 91	502 68		4,152 70	8,926 18	1,786 71	905 10			2,060 41	19,623 02
March.....		651 56	1,153 82		965 00	4,585 18	2,474 05	548 96		111 62	624 07	11,114 26
April.....		2,484 00	950 33	3,307 30	8,151 56	1,866 41	2,973 07	53 00	73 60	316 41	10 00	20,188 71
May.....		681 45	559 76	456 55	3,739 91		2,088 93	217 50	450 00	6,317 58	978 82	15,490 53
June.....		8,786 50	1,219 17	10 00	2,448 31		2,772 97	378 00		11,190 80	1,104 83	27,644 51
July.....		745 49	9,017 98		1,853 26		5,296 05	155 45	18,931 15	1,545 03	80 40	37,624 81
August.....		26,696 41	378 65	285 82	5,130 25	112 31	1,367 40	10 00			210 00	34,150 84
September.....		748 42	36,599 83		1,098 55		2,588 65	725 41			5 00	79,39 59
October.....		37,626 73	748 42	55 80	5,848 17		2,467 30	293 00		4,528 00	712 32	23,156 55
November.....		8,906 04	339 92	60 00	2,878 23		5,166 89	267 60	18 00		893 00	15,566 57
December.....		4,877 70	1,469 15	60 00	31,507 61		9,885 95	1,898 86	2,009 04	6,155 13	6,859 78	183,155 93
1865.		113,271 75	4,162 63	7,409 18			616 00					
January.....			2,637 09		488 95		207 37			11,220 28		11,916 60
Total.		\$425,209 60	\$33,436 41	\$50,151 42	\$98,251 87	\$201,595 43	\$66,291 25	\$13,219 87	\$22,886 39	\$55,550 97	\$19,090 22	\$985,763 44

Of the claims audited, the sum of eight hundred and forty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-one dollars and seventy-five cents (\$848,921 75) have been paid by the Federal Government, Treasurer of State, Gov. Morton and Q. M. Gen. Stone, leaving unpaid the sum of one hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty-eight cents (136,841 76), for which appropriations will have to be made. It would make this report too voluminous to insert the names of the claimants, and amount of claims unpaid, and the Committee will furnish to the Committee on Ways and Means the register of claims audited, from which the appropriation bills may be made up. A large proportion of the claims remaining unpaid should be paid by the Federal Government, and it is confidently believed that the State will be reimbursed for such payments. The law should require all the books, papers, vouchers and evidence taken, of the late, present, and all future Auditing Committees, to be filed with the Auditor of State, who should be required to carefully preserve the same.

The Committee desires in this public manner to express its obligations to Governor Morton, his Staff, Quartermaster General Stone, and all the State officers, including the Librarian, for their uniform courtesy, and the promptness and cheerfulness with which information has been furnished and every facility provided for the transaction of its business.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PARIS C. DUNNING,	}	<i>Military Auditing Committee.</i>
JOHN C. NEW,		
SAM. H. BUSKIRK,		
WILLIAM E. NIBLACK,		
ALFRED KILGORE,		

January 4, 1865.

R E P O R T

OF THE

A U D I T I N G C O M M I T T E E,

APPOINTED AT THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, 1861.

This Committee was appointed in accordance with the provisions of the 5th section of an act making additional appropriations for the years 1861 and 1862, and defining the funds from which they are to be paid, and providing for a Committee to audit claims upon said appropriation, and providing for the expense thereof; approved May 31st, 1861; which provides that a Committee shall be appointed consisting of two members of the House and one of the Senate, to be denominated an Auditing Committee, whose duty it shall be to meet at Indianapolis monthly, and examine and audit the accounts of the Commissary General and Quarter-master General, and all other accounts, either for pay of men or materials of any kind purchased and designed to be paid for out of the appropriation made in the first section of said act; prohibiting the Auditor of State from paying any claim of any description whatever, except for Legislative expenses, until said claim shall have been audited, and certified by said Committee, or a majority of them.

David C. Branham, of Jefferson, and Matthew L. Brett, of Daviess counties, were appointed from the House, and Joshua H. Mellett, of Henry county, from the Senate to constitute said Committee.

On the 11th day of June, 1861, said Auditing Committee met at Indianapolis for the transaction of business—present David C. Branham and Matthew L. Brett.

The Committee were notified, by the Hon. Athert Lange, Auditor of State, that he would disregard the action of said Auditing Committee, and continue to draw his warrants upon the Treasurer of State, as if said Committee had not been appointed.

Having been thus notified, the Committee deemed it proper to submit the validity and Constitutionality of said act to the Courts of the State for determination, and Mr. Branham, of said Committee, was instructed to employ Messrs. McDonald and Roach, Attorneys on the part of the Committee.

The question was accordingly first submitted to the Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Marion county, and decided adversely to said Committee.

An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court—the decision of the Common Pleas Court overruled, and the act declared Constitutional and in full force.

The Committee then met again at Indianapolis on the 15th day of July, 1861, for the transaction of business.

The sixth section of said act authorized the Committee to employ a Clerk, and in accordance with said provision W. H. H. Terrell, Esq., was appointed.

The amount of claims which had accumulated during the pendency of the decision of the courts in regard to the constitutionality of the law was large, and the Committee remained in session until the last day of July.

The Committee made it their first duty to protect the State as far as it was in their power, from unjust and exorbitant demands, and at the same time to award to claimants what was just and proper, and no more.

The Committee having been notified that a claim in favor of G. Simon & Son, for 1,000 suits of clothes, amounting to \$8,750, for 24th Regiment, Colonel A. P. Hovey commanding, were not furnished according to contract, and that there was evidently an intention to defraud in the quality of said clothing—after a careful examination rejected the claim, and ordered the Clerk to endorse the foregoing, together with the decision of the Committee, on the back of the same, which we now herewith present to the House and ask its reference to the Committee on Claims.

A great many claims have been rejected by the Committee for causes, the enumeration of which it is unnecessary to embody in this report.

On the 15th day of April, 1862, Mr. Terrell having been appointed Military Secretary to the Governor, W. C. Lupton was appointed to fill the vacancy, who continued to act as Clerk of the Committee until the 19th of June, at which time he was appointed Quartermaster at Camp Morton, and J. J. Hayden appointed Clerk of the Committee, who is still acting as such in the distribution of claims audited by the Committee, taking proper vouchers and receipts for them when delivered, and making up a full and complete record of all the claims audited by the Committee.

There are still many claims outstanding, which are being presented from day to day.

A detailed statement of all the accounts audited by the Committee would make a voluminous report, and we have deemed it sufficient to classify the claims audited so far as the same can be done, and present our report in that shape.

We have classified claims under the following headings, with amounts audited to each class, as follows:

The amount audited for

Clothing was.....	\$140,153 53
Equipments was.....	119,259 00
Transportation was.....	154,274 87
Subsistence “	83,327 03
Hospital “	17,154 98
Pay “	148,057 69
Horses “	11,992 75
Aarms “	7,160 91
Camps “	25,830 10
Legion “	5,091 33
Miscellaneous “	61,366 75

Amounting to \$870,614 67

In addition to which, at the request of the Governor,
we have examined and audited claims on account of
the Arsenal, amounting to 385,978 63

Total \$1,256,593 30

About \$16,000 of the amount audited in Arsenal accounts was for other departments, but for convenience was presented with them and allowed and paid directly by the General Government.

Respectfully submitted.

D. C. BRANHAM,

M. L. BRETT,

J. H. MELLETT,

Auditing Committee

January, 1863.

R E P O R T

OF THE

INDIANA SANITARY COMMISSION,

MADE

TO THE GOVERNOR.

January 2, 1865.

INDIANAPOLIS:

W. R. HOLLOWAY, STATE PRINTER.

1865.



REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANA SANITARY COMMISSION.

Indianapolis, January 2nd, 1865.

J. P. MORTON, *Governor of Indiana,*

SIR:—The Sanitary Commission present to your Excellency their report, the object of which is, as far as has been found practicable, to exhibit, by means of detailed statements, what we have received from the people of Indiana, and the mode in which the fruits of their generous devotion, to the comfort and health of our soldiers, have been distributed. The Commission began its career shortly after the bloody battle of Fort Donaldson, and consequently had been in existence two years and nine months, up to the 1st of December, 1864.

We submit a statement of receipts and disbursements in money, from which the following results are condensed:

Cash contributions which came to our hands on the organization of the Commission, in February 1862, in which are included moneys received from unknown sources.....	\$13,490 92
Cash contributions in 1862.....	9,038 20
Cash contributions in 1863.....	36,232 11
Cash contributions up to December 1st, 1864.....	97,035 22

From which it appears, that the total cash contributions have been one hundred and fifty-five thousand, seven hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty-five cents.

Expenditures in 1862.....	7,310 04
Expenditures in 1863.....	40,341 87
Expenditures to December 1st, 1864.....	101,144 54

From which it appears that the total cash expenditures, have been one hundred and forty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty-five cents; leaving in the Treasurer's hands, on the 1st December, 1864, the balance of \$7,000 in money.

We submit also detailed statements of the various articles of property, received and distributed from the 3d of March, 1864. Upon these, careful estimates of value have been made, enabling us to condense the following results:

Value of contributions in goods from 3d March, to 31st

December, 1862.....	\$86,088
Same in 1863.....	101,430
Same in 1864.....	126,086

Thus the total contributions in goods have reached the aggregate value of three hundred and thirteen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars and sixty-six cents; and the cash and goods together the sum of \$469,402 11.

We have felt it due to the people of the State to present as full and perfect an acknowledgement of their munificent liberality as was in our power to make; and this not merely as an act of justice but also as a means of encouraging the disposition to contribute to the future. We regret that we have not been, in every instance, able to give the proper credit to the person, or place, entitled to it; both in goods and money, contributions, considerable in amount, have reached us without any mark to indicate from whom or whence they came. We have made every effort to ascertain the sources of this anonymous generosity, but, in many instances without success.

The figures given above afford the clearest evidence of the readiness of the people of Indiana to devote their substance to this noble cause. Your calls, setting forth the necessities of our sick and wounded soldiers, pointing out the duty, and appealing to the liberality of the public, have always met the most cordial responses. Our agents have been everywhere received by the people with open hands and purses, and all and more has been given than we had ventured to ask. The confidence reposed in an organization purely voluntary, recognized by no law and hedged in by no system of checks or means of enforcing responsibility, other than the honor and good faith of its agents, is, when the sums given and distributed are considered, a thing truly wonderful. We most deeply feel the responsibility of this great charity, and have been stimulated to the utmost care and fidelity in its application.

THE INDIANA SANITARY COMMISSION,

before observed, had its organization in February, 1862, as a voluntary association proposing to collect the free will offerings of our people, and distribute them to our soldiers. From small beginnings, it has grown to its present proportions. In the earlier stages of its history, it encountered many difficulties, and no small amount of opposition from persons unacquainted with its true character. These difficulties have been overcome, and this thoughtless and uncharitable position has gradually yielded as the success of our enterprise has become apparent. Our people are willing to give to us, so long as they are assured their goods and money will be faithfully dispensed. So far, we cannot doubt that our labors are crowned with their approbation.

This Commission has special claims upon the men and women of Indiana. Its object and mission are to care for, console, and comfort the gallant men who have gone away from the peace and plenty of their homes to endure the hardships of the march, the strife of battle and the tedium of the hospital. Everywhere, on the march, in the field, and in the hospital, we follow and supply them. No other organization seeks to do so much; and hence the greater the duty and interest of our citizens in upholding their own Commission. Nor can we, nor the generous public whom we represent, be considered selfish. It is to be remembered that while we look after our own sick and wounded men in the hospitals, we distribute to all alike in the hospitals. We pass by no sick and wounded man, whether he comes from Indiana or from any other State.

The prominent feature of difference between this Society and other Sanitary Commissions is, that we distribute our stores to companies and regiments *in the field*. While recognizing the importance of caring for soldiers in hospital, we think it more important, if possible, to prevent disease, and keep our men out of the hospital. Our efforts to accomplish this object have brought upon us the opposition of some other Societies, and subjected us to imputations of selfishness and partiality, and other unfriendly influences.

We see, however, no reasons for changing our ground. On the contrary, three years of experience vindicate the wisdom of this plan. A large number of letters on our files, received from Indiana regiments, show that our exertions are fully appreciated by our brave men; and while we have their sanction, and the confidence of their

friends at home, we shall earnestly adhere to our separate State organization.

At the close of the long and exhausting campaign under Gen. Sherman, which resulted in the capture of Atlanta, this Commission by its agents, C. M. Jones and A. W. Mendenhall, distributed in a few days nearly one thousand barrels of onions, potatoes and fruits to the worn out soldiers, as well those from our own as from other States. This timely aid served greatly to encourage and recuperate our brave men. When the regiments were informed that each would receive ten or twenty barrels of supplies, by sending to our warehouses in Atlanta, there were instances of our brave fellows shedding tears of joy and gratitude, at this proof of the love and thoughtfulness of their friends at home.

Within one week, during the late investment of Nashville, Col. Sharps distributed several hundreds of barrels of vegetables and fruits to our regiments in that city, preparing them for the marches and battles which so gloriously culminated in the defeat of the rebel army under Hood.

These are but illustrations of the methods we have pursued, as we have steadily advanced in our efforts to do our duty towards our soldiers, with the means that have been placed at our disposal. During the past season large supplies of Sanitary stores have been accumulated at the principal points for winter distribution. Chattanooga, Nashville, and Louisville have each been well provided, and the benefits of this foresight are apparent in the general health of our troops.

Before dismissing this topic, we ask to record the favorable opinion of our separate mode of action, expressed by Hon. John Brough, Governor of Ohio, in his recent message to the Legislature of that State. The Governor says:

"While I desire to be fairly understood as not impeaching, desiring to impair the value of either of the associations laboring for the relief of our soldiers, I still adhere to the opinion expressed by you last winter, that more real good can be accomplished, at less expense, through the State agencies, and our aid societies, than by any other way. While extending our own operations, I have carefully watched those of our sister State of Indiana, and I have found that her system merits the strongest commendation. It is simple in its character. Its central society at the Capital, under the immediate care of the Governor, receive all the contributions from the various aid societies in the State.

"These are classified and distributed to the several State Agents, according to the wants of their respective departments, who in turn distribute them among the men. The State provides a fund that aids in the purchase of articles not contributed, and pays the transportation. There is no expensive machinery about it—no waste and no extravagance. It has been objected to as being local and selfish in its character; but this is not the fact. While the first care of the agents is for the Indiana men, no Ohio soldier in want or distress, has ever, to my knowledge, appealed to an Indiana agency without having his wants relieved. The Indiana agents have frequently divided their stores with the agents of Ohio, and we have always tried to reciprocate the kindness.

"There are many benefits attending this system, which should not be disregarded.

"1. It is decidedly the most economical way of aggregating and distributing the contributions of our people, and expending the means appropriated by the State for this purpose.

"2. It renders certain the distribution of all supplies to the objects and purposes for which they are intended. There is hardly a possibility for misappropriation. There is no machinery about it to be kept lubricated, and no class of middle-men to levy toll upon it.

"3. By proper care and management it is made more prompt and energetic than any other model; and, by being more systematic, will be more general and appropriate in its relief.

"4. It fosters and gratifies the State pride of our soldiers. It comes nearer to the feeling of home. An Ohio soldier regards an Ohio Agency as a place he has a right to enter, and expect a welcome. If he is in want there is no system of orders or requisitions to go through—no prying and unpleasant catechism for him to submit to. The supplies furnished by his State and his people are there, and he feels that he is no object of charity when he partakes of them. His remembrances of home are freshened—his attachment to his State is quickened and increased—and he goes away feeling that he is not neglected or forgotten—that the cause of the country is still worth upholding, and the dear old State still worth defending from the encroachments of the rebel adversary. And this is doubly the case when the agent passes almost daily through his hospital—bends over the bed on which he is stretched with sickness or wounds—inquires kindly into his wants, and ministers unto them from the benefactions of his people, and the liberality of his State. Surely this spirit is worth cherishing and preserving."

To no other individual, however, is the Commission under such profound obligations for help and encouragement, as to the Governor of Indiana. In the midst of the accumulation of cares and labors which the rebellion has thrown upon his shoulders, he has always found time to interest himself in whatever concerns the welfare of a soldier of the Union; and he has, with uniform patience and wisdom, given his time and thoughts to the success of the Commission. His eloquent appeals have opened the hearts and pockets of our people; his influence has removed obstacles out of our way, and broken the force of opposition; his steady and cordial co-operation has lessened our labors and divided our responsibilities; while his prompt and wise expedients have materially contributed to perfect our plans and secure our success. We are, indeed, simply a voluntary association; but as we are concerned in promoting objects of the highest public interest, and have grown into an institution that dispenses annually more than twenty years ago sufficed to pay the ordinary expenses of the State, we have found it in every respect useful and expedient that the Governor should regard our Commission as one of the agencies of the State government.

SPECIAL SANITARY AGENTS.

In conducting the business of the Commission it became necessary to call to our aid the services of many gentlemen as distributing agents in camps, hospitals and battle-fields. Among those who have labored long and faithfully, without fee or reward, especial prominence must be given to Mr. George Merritt, of this city. Since the autumn of 1862 Mr. Merritt has been at all times ready to serve his country by going to the relief of her sick and wounded soldiers. Pittsburg Landing, Memphis, Helena, Milliken's Bend, Nashville, Chattanooga, Kingston, Resaca, Marietta, have each been visited by him as our distributing agent. He spent nearly two months with General Sherman's army, on its tedious campaign last season, constantly looking after our troops, anticipating and providing for their wants, at a great pecuniary sacrifice to himself. We owe more than can be expressed to the activity, fidelity, and excellent judgment of this generous and devoted man.

Mr. James H. Turner has also served us most faithfully in the same capacity. Commencing his duties at Pittsburg Landing, he remained many weeks caring for our sick men, until disease compelled him to relinquish his charge and return home.

Mr. Wm. John Wallace has taken a very active part as a distributor of stores to our soldiers. In February last, when our six months troops were returning from Cumberland Gap, Mr. Wallace left his business and gave up his time to relieve and bring home the sufferers, in that unfortunate winter campaign. During the past summer, he joined Mr. Merritt, on the trip to Atlanta, and continued with him to Marietta, faithfully at work, until our supplies were exhausted, when he returned for the purpose of raising additional stores. His patriotic aid deserves our grateful recognition.

Dr. C. J. Woods, of Wayne county, has zealously labored for us, visiting all parts of the Army, relieving our sick and wounded, and, when it has been practicable, bringing them home. His trip, in December, 1863, was one of great difficulty and hazard; it was well performed and resulted in great good. As his assistant, Captain Robert Wishard, of Johnson county, rendered useful service, in going to and returning from New Orleans, on the "City Belle," in December and January, a year ago.

Many others could be named who have done nobly and served the Commission efficiently, in the distribution of its stores.

Most of our distributions, however, have been made through the regular State Military Agents, at the several points where their agencies are established. Through these gentleman, the Commission has always been able to make safe, careful and economical distributions. At Louisville, Colonel Jason Ham; at Nashville, Colonel Edward Shaw; at Chattanooga, Mr. Vincent Carter; at Memphis, Dr. G. O. Jobes; at St. Louis, Dr. J. E. McGaughey; at Washington, D. C., Wm. H. DeMotte, Esq.; at City Point, Mr. George A. Huron; at New Orleans, Dr. George W. New; at Evansville, Colonel P. Hornbrook, form a list of agents whose intelligence and capacity afford ample guaranties for the faithful discharge of such trusts as may be reposed in them. Appended to this are the reports and letters from several of our distributing agents, which will give the public some facts, in relation to the manner of distribution, that cannot fail to interest.

COLLECTING AGENTS.

To make the public acquainted with the objects and success of our Commission, to stimulate their liberality and thus, by steady and, if possible, unceasing streams, to replenish our supplies of goods and money, we soon found the benefit of employing regular collecting

agents. In March, 1863, we employed, in this work, Captain Alonzo Atkinson, formerly of the Sixteenth Indiana Volunteers, who continues in it to the present time. His services have been of great value. His earnest appeals have found the hearing ear and the open hand. Thousands of dollars, in money and goods, have been poured into our treasury, through his agency. His record is brightened, not merely by success, but by the earnest sympathy and incessant effort through which he has reached the public heart.

Chaplain J. Hogarth Lozier, of the Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, was detailed for the same purpose. No man has performed, or could perform the functions of a collecting agent with more triumphant results than he has done. Ever ready, with song or sermon, with wit or logic, sarcasm or sympathy, he bears his hearers irresistibly along, and finds them as ready to give as he is to receive the means to sustain the Commission. His great energies are heartily given up to the cause; his success has been astonishing, and, through his exertions, tens of thousands of dollars have come into our hands.

Hon. M. F. Shuey, of Elkhart county, was for some months occupied in collecting our supplies. When in his power to give the matter his attention, he displayed great activity, frequently going from house to house, to urge the claims of Indiana soldiers. His success was considerable, and his zeal deserves this grateful acknowledgment.

Rev. Benjamin Winans, of Lafayette, served us for ten months as a collector, and such was his activity that, during that period, he paid into our treasury about ten thousand dollars. We bear witness to the energy and fidelity of this christian gentleman, now no more. A few days after he had withdrawn from the agency, in November last, he was killed by an accident on the Lafayette Railroad. A good man has passed from earth to his eternal rest.

SPECIAL SURGEONS.

During the course of the war it has frequently been necessary, after a severe engagement, to call for the aid of Special Surgeons to wait upon the wounded. These calls have been uniformly met, and the required service, in most instances, faithfully rendered. We have sought for the best talent in the medical profession, and have always found competent and experienced Surgeons willing to leave their profitable business at home, to spend weeks and sometimes months in giving attention, often gratuitously, to the sick and wounded. Many

lives have been preserved through their efforts. They have given their profession a new claim to our respect, and deserve the gratitude of the people of Indiana.

FEMALE NURSES.

In accordance with your suggestion, when intelligence reached us of the battle of Stone River, twenty-five ladies, under the charge of Mr. George Merritt, were sent to Nashville and other points, to serve as nurses. Many of these ladies continue to labor in camps and hospitals. Soon others followed, and for sometime past there have been an average of about fifty female nurses, under the supervision of the Commission, constantly in the field.

All have done well; but there are some of these devoted women who deserve especial notice; and it is with heartfelt pleasure and gratitude that we record the names of Mrs. E. E. George, Miss C. A. Buckel, Miss Jeannette Hovey, Mrs. Ransom, Mrs. Brake, Miss Fussell, Miss Hardy, Miss Ross, Miss Miller, Miss Staufer, Miss Vennard, Miss Stires, Miss Cahill, Miss Winder, Miss Howe, Miss McCord, and Mrs. Rumsey, with many others who have rendered most valuable service.

During the past season Mrs. E. E. George has been with Gen. Sherman, chiefly with the 15th Army Corps Hospital. She accompanied the troops to Atlanta and Jonesboro, always on duty, a mother to all, and universally beloved, as an earnest, useful Christian lady.

Miss C. Annette Buckel, for the year just closed, has been occupied as superintendent of female nurses. Through her efforts we have been highly successful in bringing ladies to serve as nurses in the hospitals of Louisville and Jeffersonville; some thirty-five ladies have thus been placed in situations where their tender care has assuaged the sufferings and ministered to the wants of our soldiers. It is impossible to over estimate the usefulness of a cultivated christian woman, with the address, experience and administrative qualities that fit her for such a supervision, who is willing to devote her life to the work. Such a one is Miss Buckle. Our praise is a public tribute to the value of her labors, both to the soldiers and to the Commission.

Two most esteemed and worthy ladies, Miss Hannah Powell and Miss Arsine Martin, of Goshen, Indiana, employed in our service in the hospital at Memphis, yielded their lives in the cause of humanity and patriotism, last year. Highly valued in the family and in society, they were not less loved and appreciated in their patient

and unobtrusive usefulness among the brave men, for whose service, in sickness and wounds, they had sacrificed so much. Lives so occupied; accord the highest assurance of peaceful and happy death; and they died triumphing in the faith of their Redeemer, exulting and grateful that they had devoted themselves to their suffering countrymen. Their memories, precious to every generous soul, will be long cherished by many a brave man; and their example of self-denial and patriotic love and kindness, will be echoed in the lives of others who shall tread the same path.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

This institution originated in a very obvious necessity. Sick and wounded soldiers were brought daily to the city, and frequently obliged to remain here for a shorter or longer period. The delay in waiting over, from one train to another, or for transportation, or for examination for discharge, or from some other cause, threw these unfortunate men temporarily upon our lands. There was no place provided for them, except at the camps, near two miles distant from the depot; and to these there was no suitable conveyance. For a time we made arrangements with the proprietor of one of the hotels near the Union depot, to lodge and feed them.

The numbers increased rapidly, so that tents were prepared south of the depot for their accommodation; and by such expedients for several months, from twenty to fifty sick and wounded soldiers were daily sheltered and fed.

But this means designed only for a temporary thing, proved wholly insufficient. In the Autumn of 1862, at the suggestion of the Governor, the Soldiers' Home was projected and built, having room for the comfortable lodging and feeding of one hundred and fifty men.

This at first was thought ample. The growing necessity led to its enlargement, and now it will accommodate one thousand guests. Its dining room will seat a thousand persons. The Commission has bore its share in fitting up this large establishment, and continue to supply it with clothing and all articles that come within its sphere. The Soldiers' Home at Indianapolis, is the largest of its kind in the west. Since its origin over a hundred thousand soldiers have been fed there.

LADIES' HOME.

This institution originated in a like necessity, and at the suggestion of the Governor. Large numbers of females were constantly coming

to or passing through this place, in search of kindred or friends in the army ; many with very little money, and many with none at all. Much suffering was certain to fall upon these persons, unless some organized effort was made to prevent it; and their relation to our soldiers made their claims to shelter and food too sacred to be disregarded. The State, represented by General Stone, Q. M. General, and this Commission, shared equally the expense, and the Ladies' Home was started December 1st, 1863.

The reports show that, for the thirteen months it has been open, lodging and meals have been furnished to more than fourteen hundred persons, women and children.

The Home is, and has been for months, under the charge of Lieut. Greenawalt and his excellent lady, who do their best to make it what its name indicates, a home to the weary heart-stricken wife, mother or sister, in search of their loved ones.

REFUGEES.

During the past year Southern Refugees, mostly women and children, have been coming to this point in large numbers. Their condition generally is one of extreme destitution. They come without money and with little clothing. Efforts were made to form an organization among our citizens for their relief, but they wholly failed.

Humanity demanded that something should be done; and there seemed to be no agency at hand but the Commission to do anything, we therefore distributed to these sufferers small sums of money, and occasionally provisions, and we sent them, when they desired it, to places where they found employment and wages.

These were acts of mercy not strictly within the scope of our charity; but seeing these persons lying about the depot destitute, often sick and sometimes dying, we knew that the people, who with such enlarged and noble generosity have made us their treasurers, would justify us in moderate measures of relief.

We learn, since the preparation of this report was begun, that a very active and useful Society is now formed for the relief of this class, in which Rev. Mr. Ingraham, Gen. John Love, Oliver Tousey, Esq. and others, gentlemen and ladies of this city, are heartily co-operating. They have, with the assistance of Gen. A. Stone, secured a building, and are busily collecting money and supplies, and will doubtless be the means of contributing much to the comfort of these unfor-

fortunate people. The building secured by the Society, has been placed under the supervision of Miss Mary Venard, of Terre Haute, Ind., a lady who for some fifteen months has served the Commission at Natchez, Miss. Under her careful management it is doing well.

HOSPITAL BOATS.

In the year 1862, five hospital steamers were dispatched by the Governor for the relief of our troops. They were furnished with sanitary stores, and with all the conveniences required for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers. They visited the battle-fields of Pittsburg Landing, Island No. 10, Memphis and Helena, and returned freighted with hundreds of our wounded.

In like manner, in the year 1863, seven steamers were sent out on similar errands, abundantly supplied and furnished, carrying physicians and nurses. These boats were sent to Memphis, Helena, Vicksburg, Natchez, New Orleans, and to all other points on the Mississippi river where we had troops, distributing to all who were in need, and bringing home hundreds of sick and wounded. It can not be doubted that your foresight and promptitude, in resorting to this mode of relief, have saved the lives of many gallant officers and soldiers; and it has always been our pleasure to co-operate with you in making it as effectual as possible.

ASYLUMS.

There are instances of suffering having the strongest claim, not merely to the charity of the public, but to that sense of justice always so strong in a brave people. These, although not within the limits of our trust, are, from the nature of our duties, brought incessantly before our eyes. There are many of our soldiers disabled by wounds, or through diseases contracted in the service, who are wholly in some cases, in others partially, incapable of providing for their wants. They are many of them indigent. The pension given them by the General Government is inadequate to their support. What are they to do? They must beg or go to the country poor houses. Another class are the orphans of soldiers whose lives have been given to the country—whose mothers are dead—who have neither property or friends.

There are many children in this unhappy condition. We are sure there could be no claim upon the public conscience stronger than that of these unfortunates. We are too just, too enlightened, too rich, to

excuse ourselves from the duty of providing for the broken soldier, and the soldier's orphan child, such asylum as befit their condition, and will secure the support of the one and the education of the other.

STATE SANITARY FAIR.

In the autumn of 1864 a Sanitary Fair was held at this city, in connection with the State Agricultural Fair. Some weeks before the time of having the Fair, Major Erie Locke, of Indianapolis, was appointed its Superintendent, when he entered vigorously and at once into the business.

To accommodate the Sanitary Fair, a building was erected within the Agricultural Fair enclosure 350 feet long and 70 feet wide, having an ell 100 feet long, 70 feet wide, and 16 feet high. Major Locke organized a complete system of Committees to draw contributions from the various departments. Contributions came in well. The Masonic fraternity sent in \$2,000 in cash. The county most distant from the Capital, Vanderburg, bore away the prize banner, offered to any county except Marion, that should make the largest contribution.

The exhibition was a success, the total receipts being something over forty thousand dollars. Handsome as was the sum realized, it would have been much larger had not the public been occupied with the pending elections, and also in raising money to fill the quotas on the draft ordered about that time.

The citizens of Indianapolis alone gave nearly \$100,000 to supply the draft, at the time the demand was made upon them to contribute to the Sanitary Fund.

This great draw upon the people throughout the State greatly lessened our receipts, and it is only a matter of surprise that so much was gathered at such a juncture.

CONCLUSION.

The Indiana Sanitary Commission is still in full vigor, prosperous and successful. The need of its continued activity is as great as at any former period. We have still many soldiers in the field and in the hospitals, and the sad exigencies of war contrive to yield their harvests of wounds, disease and death.

The claims of the men who in the flower of life give up their business, and postpone for our good the natural effort to secure a competence before the evil days come and the night of decrepitude darkens

about them, in which no man can work ; who leave the sweet security of home, and the pleasant society of wife and children ; who suffer manifold privations, in heat and hunger, cold and thirst, through mud and dust, amid the death storm-of battle, enduring the slow torture of wounds and illness, or the more lingering and horrible pains of a southern prison ; who, when they return to us, come back, many of them, noble ruins of their former manhood, torn by shot and shell, or broken by disease—the claims of these men, we repeat, come as heretofore, with solemn cogency, not to our sympathies alone, but to our consciences. For every where they have carried our country's flag the symbol of victory and herald of peace, while the blood they shed and the sacrifices they make are the pledges of Union restored and treason overwhelmed and punished.

The people of Indiana read in this report a record not of what we, but they have done. We point to the Commission as work of their hands, assured that the increasing demands steadily made upon it will be abundantly supplied by the same generous hearts to which it owes its origin and growth.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. HANNAMAN, Pres't.

ALFRED HARRISON, *Treas.*

The following Contributions have been received by the Indiana Sanitary Commission, from the first of February, 1863, to the 30th day of November, 1864, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers of Indiana:

1862.	Horatio C. Newcomb, Indianapolis.....	\$100 00
.	Wm. J. Wallace, "	100 00
	A. Harrison, "	100 00
	Wm. Peele "	100 00
	Sulgrove & Reynolds, "	100 00
	Geo. Merritt, "	100 00
	Jno. Fishback, "	100 00
	Robert Browning, "	100 00
	Wm. Sullivan, "	100 00
	Wm. Conghlin, "	100 00
	Andy Wallace, "	10 00
	Wm. Wallace, "	100 00
	McKernan & Pierce, "	100 00
	James M. Ray, "	100 00
	G. W. Geisendorf & Co., "	100 00
	A. & J. Metzger, "	100 00
	John C. New "	100 00
	G. Spellman, "	100 00
	R. B. Duncan, "	100 00
	J. McTaggart, "	100 00
	Fletcher's Bank, "	100 00
	Wm. H. Morrison, "	100 00
	H. A. Fletcher & Co., "	100 00
	Glazier & Bro., "	100 00
	D. Yandes, Sr., "	100 00
	Hasselman and Vinton, "	100 00
	W. S. Hubbard, "	100 00
	H. Bates, Junior, "	100 00
	J. W. Lord, "	50 00
	B. F. Tuttle, "	50 00
	P. H. Jameson, "	50 00

RECEIPTS—Continued.

1862.	William P. Fishback, Indianapolis.....	\$50 00
	D. McDonald, "	50 00
	Dr. Woodburn, "	50 00
	S. D. Maxwell, "	50 00
	A. G. Wallace, "	50 00
	Thos. McIntire, "	50 00
	Ed. May, "	50 00
	D. V. Culley, "	50 00
	J. S. Spann, "	50 00
	N. McCarty, "	50 00
	J. B. McChesney, "	50 00
	Root, Bennet & Co., "	50 00
	Tousey & Byram, "	50 00
	John W. Holland, "	50 00
	J. K. Sharpe, "	50 00
	Wm. Y. Wiley, "	100 00
	J. M. Tomlinson, "	50 00
	Journal Company, "	50 00
	Speigle, Thoms & Co., "	50 00
	Wm. Mansur, "	50 00
	J. S. Harvey, "	50 00
	J. Mansur, "	50 00
	T. A. Morris, "	50 00
	George McQuit, "	50 00
	Featherston & Barker. "	40 00
	G. W. Geisendorf, "	40 00
	J. B. Yandes, "	20 00
	Wesley Adams, "	20 00
	James Douglass, "	20 00
	J. D. Howland, "	20 00
	Wm. Roll, "	20 00
	James Skillen, "	20 00
	Fred. Baggs, "	20 00
	J. M. Wood, "	20 00
	C. Vonegut, "	20 00
	Munson & Johnson, "	30 00
	Danforth & Co., "	10 00
	Wm. B. Vickers, "	1 00
	F. Ostermeyer, "	5 00

RECEIPTS—Continued.

1862.	C. Laner,	Indianapolis,.....	\$ 5 00
	Rushaupt & Balls,	"	5 00
	William H. Roll,	"	5 00
	J. B. Kennedy,	"	10 00
	Moses Meyer,	"	10 00
	D. Garrett,	"	5 00
	C. Montgomery,	"	5 00
	H. Rosengarten,	"	10 00
	Dr. Boyd,	"	10 00
	G. W. Alred,	"	5 00
	James Morrison,	"	5 00
	Thayer & Bro.,	"	5 00
	Grosvenor & Turner,	"	20 00
	Wm. Boaz,	"	10 00
	John B. Dillon, Washington City, ..		10 00
	Lucian Barbour, Indianapolis,.....		10 00
	Myron Stowell,	"	10 00
	N. Hitchcock,	"	10 00
	By Capt. Hooker,	"	12 60
	By H. C. Newcomb,	"	13 50
	Wm. Wilkinson,	"	10 00
	James Mansur,	"	4 00
	Elder & Harkness,	"	20 00
	Murphy & Holliday,	"	10 00
	J. C. McIver,	"	3 00
	W. P. Bingham,	"	5 00
	L. W. Moses,	"	5 00
	Adams' Express Co.,	"	10 00
	Wm. Zeigler,	"	20 00
	Adam Knodle,	"	2 00
	J. H. Baldwin,	"	20 00
	Dessar & Bro.,	"	10 00
	Geo. Tousey,	"	20 00
	D. E. Snyder,	"	10 00
	D. M. Taylor,	"	5 00
	T. Mallott,	"	5 00
	H. Parrish,	"	5 00
	D. S. Beaty,	"	5 00
	Dr. Frink,	"	1 00
	L. H. Tyler,	"	10 00

RECEIPTS—Continued.

1862.	L. I. Woolen,	Indianapolis,	\$\$250
	Bowen, Stewart & Co.,	"	10 00
	N. S. Green,	"	1 00
	James Kirlin,	"	2 00
	O. B. Stout & Bro.,	"	5 00
	E. Beck,	"	5 00
	Dwight Roberts,	"	1 00
	K. Becker,	"	1 00
	C. Parkman,	"	5 00
	Wm. Judson,	"	10 00
	J. McLene,	"	10 00
	A. G. Willard,	"	10 00
	Wright, Bates & Maguire,	"	25 00
	W. W. Weaver,	"	5 00
	Gallup & Co.,	"	2 00
	Deitz & Davis,	"	5 00
	F. P. Rush,	"	25 00
	J. Beard,	"	5 00
	A. W. Fuqua,	"	10 00
	J. S. Girard,	"	3 00
	N. N. Langbert,	"	3 00
	R. C. Talbot,	"	1 00
	Julius Nicolai,	"	10 00
	C. S. Donaldson,	"	5 00
	R. L. & A. W. McOuat,	"	10 00
	J. B. Wilson,	"	5 00
	J. S. Vittee,	"	1 00
	J. E. Johnson,	"	2 00
	J. D. Carmichael,	"	10 00
	J. A. Heidlinger,	"	5 00
	H. Sturm,	"	25 00
	C. G. Flint,	"	5 00
	J. B. Stump,	"	25 00
	G. F. Meyers,	"	10 00
	Charles Meyers,	"	10 00
	Jones, Vinnedge & Co.,	"	25 00
	Charles Cox,	"	5 00
	W. D. Wagner,	"	5 00
	C. A. Ferguson,	"	5 00

RECEIPTS—Continued.

1862.	Charles Glazier,	Indianapolis,	\$5 00
	L. Jordan,	"	5 00
	J. L. Evans,	"	5 00
	V. R. Hendricks,	"	5 00
	W. R. Hogshire,	"	5 00
	M. Hunter	"	5 00
	J. F. Ramsey,	"	25 00
	Jesse Jones,	"	10 00
	J. Edwards,	"	5 00
	Byrkit & Beam,	"	10 00
	J. P. Lupton,	"	10 00
	J. C. Barnett,	"	5 00
	I. H. Roll,	"	20 00
	D. Homberg,	"	5 00
	J. Vanlandingham,	"	5 00
	L. W. Graves,	"	10 00
	Jno. King,	"	10 00
	James E. Furguson,	"	25 00
	W. H. Jones,	"	2 00
	Gen. Love,	"	25 00
	Charles A. Ray,	"	50 00
	Fletcher & Sharpe,	"	100 00
	W. & H. Glenn & Co.,	"	50 00
	Muncie Town, by James M. Ray.....		126 85
	McDonald & Roache, Indianapolis,		100 00
	Col. Ben. Harrison,	"	50 00
	Joseph Harris,	"	5 00
	D. & P. Grambling,	"	5 00
	F. Geoper,	"	10 00
	Maj. S. Merrill,	"	10 00
	E. J. Peck,	"	100 00
	Wm. C. Smock,	"	2 00
	Mrs. D. Knisell, Tipton, Ind.....		5 00
	And. Erskin, McCutcheonville, Ind.....		10 00
	J. Butterfield, Indianapolis,		10 00
	Louis Lang,	"	5 00
	Grose & Wittenberg,	"	10 00
	T. M. Nichols,	"	3 00
	C. M. Raschig,	"	3 00

RECEIPTS—Continued.

1862.	Benjamin Vail, Indianapolis,	\$10 00
	Hebrew Society, "	5 00
	A. D. McBride, "	1 00
	Wm. H. Morrison, Jr., "	15 00
	Thomas P. Haughey, Indianapolis.....	20 00
	Soldiers' Aid Society, Vernon	9 00
	A. May, Indianapolis.....	5 00
	Hon. S. Colfax, Washington, D. C.....	700 00
	Hon. J. A. Wright, " "	100 00
	Hon. Henry S. Lane, " "	100 00
	Hon. T. A. Hendricks, Indianapolis.....	10 00
	W. H. Talbot, "	10 00
	Warsaw, Ind. by Paul Jones.....	60 00
	Albert Lange, Indianapolis.....	20 00
	Francis King, "	2 00
	Walker & King, "	25 00
	J. H. Churchman, "	1 00
	Barbara Daily, Grant Co.....	1 00
	Bishop Upfold, Indianapolis	5 00
	John Shillenberger, "	5 00
	James Foland, Vermillion Co.....	2 00
	Soldiers' Aid Society, Decatur Co.....	274 00
	Wm. Braden, Indianapolis.....	25 00
	Timothy Field, Ontario, N. Y.....	8 00
	J. S. Avery, Indianapolis.....	5 00
	Col. C. W. Hall, "	125 00
	Thos. McKee, "	1 00
	Nancy McKee, "	1 00
	Ladies of Bluffton.....	2 00
	Soldiers' Aid Society, Greensburg, Ind....	3 00
	Soldiers' Aid Society, Warren Co.....	20 00
	Mary Wilson, Grant Co.....	2 00
	Mr. Muirson, articles sold	49 70
	Phebe Daily, Grant Co.....	4 00
	Noah Wright.....	5 00
	Goods sold.....	2 00
	Soldiers Aid Society Methodist Episcopal Church, Lawrenceburgh.....	150 00
	Resin Hawkins, Cumberland, Marion Co...	2 00

RECEIPTS—Continued.

1862.	Young Ladies' Mite Society, Greencastle,	\$30 00
	M. H. Good, Indianapolis	10 00
	Hebrew Ladies' Society, Indianapolis.....	5 00
	Goods sold.....	5 00
	Little Girls' Society, Ft. Wayne.....	20 00
	Mrs. D. Knisell, Tipton.....	5 00
Nov. 1	J. C. New, Indianapolis.....	22 50
	Cass Co., by Atkinson.....	595 65
	Terre Haute,.....	200 00
	Mr. Beem.....	20 00
	N. H.....	5 00
	Cash.....	13 00
	H. Tilly & Co., Indianapolis.....	26 00
	Resin Hawkins, Marion Co.....	5 00
	Mrs. G. P. Campbell, Crawfordsville.....	30 00
	Robt. Farrand.....	24 45
	—— Adell.....	40 00
	G. Wilson.....	9 95
	James M. Ray, Indianapolis.....	43 75
	Boone Co.....	22 85
	Salsbury.....	20 00
	W. McKniley & Co.....	32 40
	Young Men's Aid Society.....	30 00
	James Darrow	25 00
	Salsbury	9 50
	Mrs. Coburn	43 00
	A. Donehue.....	25 00
1863.		
Jan. 19	H. Tilly & Co.....	20 00
21	F. E. Spinner, Washington, D. C.....	285 00
Feb. 18	—— Robinson.....	150 00
	Cash	629 00
	"	5 00
March 23	D. Knisell, Tipton, Ind.....	5 00
24	Salsbury.....	70 90
28	Rev. C. Sturdevant, Indianapolis.....	10 00
	Cash	15 00
April 28	Collection by Wm. Hannaman	25 00
	" " A. Atkiuson.....	144 45

RECEIPTS—Continued.

1863.

May 1	Davis & Brothers, by Lozier.....	\$ 75
2	Wilmington, " "	41 00
4	Enterprise, " "	145 60
	" Christian Chapel,.....	18 25
7	Versailles, " "	132 00
	" Holton, " "	112 00
	" Zion, " "	62 05
13	Resin Hawkins,.....	4 00
	" " "	2 00
27	Jesse Hunt, by Lozier.....	2 00
31	Dillsboro, " "	57 00
June 1	— Folley	38 85
	" Resin Hawkins	2 00
2	Greenfield	138 75
6	Cash.....	12 00
	" A. May.....	5 00
	" Goshen.....	158 00
9	Cash.....	183 80
	" Harrison Township, Cass Co.....	26 95
	" Ladies' Aid Society, Perryville, Ind.....	16 00
13	Collection by A. Atkinson.....	396 20
15	Greesburgh S. A. S.....	247 75
	" T. G. Palmer, Indianapolis.....	10 00
17	Union Co., by Col. Bickle.....	865 00
20	Lafayette,.....	23 48
	" Mt. Pleasant, by Lozier.....	31 00
	" Adams, Decatur Co., "	80 05
	" Ebenezer Chapel, "	51 85
	" Clarksburg, Decatur Co. "	213 50
	" Newburgh, "	100 00
	" Metamora, "	219 00
	" Mt. Carmel, "	177 00
	" Fairfield & Bath, "	238 65
	" Charlestown, Clark Co., "	314 50
	" Guilford, "	100 10
	" Union, Franklin Co., "	111 50
	" Springfield, " " "	103 90
	" Blooming Grove, "	141 00

RECEIPTS—Continued.

1863.

June 20	Brookville, by Lozier.....	\$233 05
"	Elkhart Co.	100 00
25	Ogden.....	23 00
29	R. Hawkins.....	3 00
July 6	—— Ferris.....	4 00
"	A May.....	10 00
7	Collection, by A. Atkinson.....	139 00
9	North Madison.....	100 00
"	R. Hawkins.....	2 00
"	Mishawaka.....	100 00
13	Franklin Co.....	173 50
14	Middlebury.....	16 65
15	Union Co.....	142 25
"	Kendallville.....	473 30
19	Rochester.....	19 00
20	Hartford, Ohio Co.....	161 05
22	North Madison.....	457 00
"	Monroe Township, Jefferson Co.....	46 75
"	Spring Creek, Cass Co.....	26 00
24	Union Co.....	121 95
"	Pleasant Ridge, Jefferson Co., by Lozier,...	46 25
"	Becamp, " " "	74 10
"	Riker's Ridge, " " "	73 10
27	Oswego.....	21 00
August 2	Moore's Hill, Dearborn Co. "	220 00
"	Chesterville " " "	116 75
4	Presbyterian Church, Shelbyville, Ind.	90 06
"	Darrow, Sutler.....	40 00
6	Salem, Ohio Co. by Lozier.....	90 00
"	Pleasant Ridge, " "	128 00
"	Wm. Burroughs, " " "	5 00
3	Wooster, Scott Co. " "	112 05
"	Ladies of Goshen, " "	267 67
9	Lexington, Scott Co. " "	263 45
10	Methodist Church, Valaparaíso.....	13 50
"	Shelby Township, Jefferson Co.....	265 00
"	Lancaster, " " "	150 45
"	Saluda, " " "	327 75

RECEIPTS—Continued.

1863.

August 10	Kent and vicinity, Jefferson County.....	\$81 00
	“ Hanover Township, “ “	416 45
	“ City of Madison, “ “	630 80
12	Pendleton	47 00
	“ Bowman	14 00
	“ Millerville.	5 00
13	Pendleton	3 00
	“ Hassen, Post Sutler.....	10 00
20	Decatur County.....	6 50
	“ Davis “	5 00
	“ H. Schotly.....	5 00
	“ Cash.....	9 90
21	Collection by A. Atkinson.....	396 65
24	Christian Church.....	45 25
	“ Collection by A. Atkinson.....	1,143 30
	“ Dwight Roberts, Sutler.....	4,235 65
	“ Jones Vinnedge & Co., Sutlers.....	72 22
	“ Dr. Duncan, Fortville.....	17 25
31	Hasson, Sutler.....	10 00
	“ Patriot & Posey, Switzerland Co. by Lozier,	418 75
	“ York Tp. and Florence, “ “ “	330 70
	“ Cotton “ “ “ “	276 80
	“ Pleasant Township, “ “ “	468 20
	“ Craig “ “ “ “	158 70
	“ Vevay and Jefferson Tp's. “ “	491 18
	“ Vevay..... “	400 00
	“ Salem, Ohio Co.....	70 00
Sept. 3	Jefferson Co.....	10 00
9	Switzerland Co.....	74 75
	“ Jefferson Tp., Switzerland Co.....	11 50
	“ Craig Tp., “ “	63 25
19	Vernon, Jennings Co.....	358 25
24	Terre Haute, Vigo Co.....	800 00
25	Muncie.....	75 00
26	Princeton, Gibson Co.....	609 00
28	Evansville.....	3,000 00
30	Petersburg, Pike Co.....	554 00
	“ Premium on Gold.....	1 75

RECEIPTS—Continued.

1863.

Oct. 1	Collection.....by Lozier	\$3,955 00
2	Washington, Davis Co.....“ “	418 30
7	Craig Tp., Switzerland Co. “ “	5 00
9	Soldiers' Aid Society, Columbus.....	150 00
13	Dr. J. S. Bobbs.....	50 00
19	Resin Hawkins.....	3 00
26	New Harmony.....	698 25
28	Rockport.....	500 00
30	Huntsville.....	25 00
	“ Oswego.....	10 00
	“ A May.....	10 00
Nov. 2	Madison Co.....	1,315 00
3	Gibson Co.....	60 00
6	Soldiers' Aid Society, Bedford, Ind.....	25 00
10	Mt. Vernon.....	683 00
16	Valaparaíso.....	20 00
18	Bowman, M. H.....	10 00
19	C. M. Walker.....	25 00
23	Ladies of Lafayette.....	100 00
27	Odd Fellows, Fairmount.....	28 00
Dec. 1	Cash.....	11 35
	“ J. R. Harney.....	20 00
2	Citizens of Northfield.....	5 55
	“ “ “ Madison.....	30 75
3	Christian Chapel.....	20 00
	“ Bowman, M. H.....	10 00
	“ Manna Township.....	63 75
	“ Ref. Presbyterian Church, Princeton.....	28 55
	“ Cass Co.....	1,327 50
9	Dayton, Ind.....	27 60
10	Union League.....	30 00
	“ Cass Co.....	3 25
12	Wilmington, Ind.....	9 00
	“ Southport.....	50 00
	“ Ebenezer M. E. Church, Brookville.....	43 35
15	Odd Fellows.....	41 70
18	Mission Chapel, Greencastle.....	55 00
	“ Mt. Olive.....	5 25
	“ Richland.....	1 00

RECEIPTS—Continued.

1863.

Dec. 18	Bowman, M. H.....	\$25 00
	“ Greensburg..... ;	25 00
19	Silver Creek.....	35 00
	“ Cambridge City.....	263 00
24	J. W. Colestock.....	2 50
	“ Citizens of Springfield.....	37 85
31	Valaparaíso.....	24 35
	“ Bowman, M. H.....	12 00

1864.

Jan'y. 3	Elkhart.....	80 00
4	Union County Brown Township.....	49 50
5	Bowman, M. H.....	20 00
	“ Odd Fellows, Putnamville.....	10 00
6	Wayne Co.....	1,609 80
7	Roanake.....	50 00
	“ Elkhart.....	16 00
12	“ (St. Joseph Co.).....	11 75
13	M. H. Bowman.....	10 00
14	Ellis.....	70 00
19	Huntington.....	100 00
20	M. H. Bowman.....	10 00
21	Wayne Co.....	41 45
	“ Adams Township, Cass Co.....	77 20
	“ Ladies of Sardinia.....	106 00
23	Feathersburg.....	52 07
30	Winchester.....	27 00
Feb. 2	Mt. Vernon.....	274 00
5	Greenfield.....	100 00
	“ E. J. Putnam, returned.....	500 00
	“ Henry Co.....	1,249 49
	“ Lafayette Methodist Episcopal Church.....	53 70
	“ M. H. Bowman.....	38 00
	“ Manchester, Dearborn Co.....	350 00
10	Eugene, Vermilion Ce.....	100 50
11	M. H. Bowman.....	20 00
18	Henry Co.....	44 00
20	Clay Co.....	54 85
23	New Trenton.....	53 03

RECEIPTS—Continued.

1864.

Feb. 23	Plymouth.....	\$378 21
"	Terre Coupe.....	63 02
24	M. S. Shuey, (collection,)	815 30
"	Bourbon, Marshall Co.....	182 75
27	Crown Point, by Rev. Winans.....	96 73
"	Jackson Centre, Porter Co. "	81 20
"	Yount's Mill, Montgomery Co. "	38 00
"	Pleasant Hill, " " "	34 00
"	Newton, Fountain County "	116 00
"	Attica " " "	150 00
"	Shawnee Mound, " "	56 25
"	Wesley Chapel, Montgomery Co.....	11 70
27	M. H. Bowman.....	16 00
29	Lewisville, Henry County.....	169 00
"	Franklin Tp. " "	203 75
March 1	Bethlehem.....	2 00
2	Noblesville	398 50
"	Frankfort, Clinton Co.....	169 15
3	Crawfordsville	74 74
"	Hagerstown	37 00
4	South Bend.....	116 42
"	Dayton, Tippecanoe Co.....	137 95
10	Williamsport, Warren Co.....	120 00
15	M. H. Bowman	24 00
16	Ligonier, Noble Co.....	34 00
"	Bethel, Fountain ".....	61 70
"	Perryville,.....	398 75
"	Clinton, Vermillion Co.....	74 00
"	Newport, " "	47 00
"	Eugene, " "	25 00
"	M. H. Bowman	36 00
"	Williamsport, Warren Co.....	100 00
19	Kokomo.....	438 72
"	Noblesville	240 85
"	Eagletown, Hamilton Co.....	97 75
"	Denning, " "	100 00
"	Westfield, " "	141 00
"	Capt. Atkinson, collection unaccounted for,	24 08

RECEIPTS—Continued.

1864.

March	23	Waverly.....	\$42 00
	25	Dudley Township, Henry County.....	1 50
	25	M. H. Bowman,.....	12 00
	29	Noblesville.....	19 00
	31	Goshen.....	90 00
April	1	Ind. Branch, U. S. C. C.....	16 40
		“ Russelville, Putnam County.....	303 00
		“ Bethel Church.....	67 65
		“ M. H. Bowman.....	12 00
	5	Lagrange and Elkhart Counties.....	189 29
	7	M. H. Bowman.....	12 00
	8	Romney, Tippecanoe County.....	28 50
	11	M. H. Bowman.....	12 00
	13	Knox County.....	2,984 05
	15	Crawfordsville	26 05
		“ Wabash.. ..	749 45
		“ Marion.....	416 10
		“ Jonesboro	29 75
		“ Huntington.....	130 00
		“ Lagrow	42 75
	18	M. H. Bowman.....	12 00
	19	Eugene	54 00
	21	Browne Valley, Montgomery County.....	21 00
	22	Parkersburg.....	28 70
		“ Waveland.....	147 25
		“ Portland, Parke County.....	39 40
		“ Bellmore, “ “	54 00
		“ Rockville, “ “	246 00
	26	M. H. Bowman.....	12 00
May	2	Exhibition at Pendleton.....	8 00
	5	Bellmore, Parke county.....	6 30
	6	Sugar Grove, Tippecanoe county.....	121 45
		“ Armstrong Church.....	125 00
	9	Bartholomew county.....	1,500 00
	10	Greencastle.....	560 00
		“ Eugene, Vermillion County.. ..	49 00
	13	M. H. Bowman.....	12 00
	16	Adams township, Morgan county.....	35 00

RECEIPTS—Continued.

1864.

May 16	Franklin Tp., Hendricks co., Atkinson	\$85 00
"	Union " " "	18 50
17	Sugar Creek " " "	65 30
"	Shelbyville Ladies' Aid Society.....	50 00
"	Shelbyville Citizens.....	136 00
"	Centre Tp., Hendricks Co., Atkinson...	600 00
"	Elmore " " "	337 05
"	Marion " " "	224 35
"	Middle " " "	202 00
"	Lincoln " " "	238 00
"	Union " " "	70 40
"	Liberty " " "	100 00
"	Clay " " "	117 75
"	Guilford " " "	620 00
"	Washington " " "	265 00
18	Elkhart	260 25
"	Hawkins, Marion County.....	5 00
"	Laporte.....	500 00
19	Union Township, Shelby County.....	150 35
"	United B. Church, Blue Pine Chapel.....	30 45
"	Belleville, Hendricks County.....	132 00
20	Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.....	92 00
"	Montgomery.....	90 00
"	Jno. Perdue, Lafayette... ..	30 00
"	Elkhart.....	15 00
"	Bartholomew County.....	500 00
"	Waldron, Shelby County.....	385 00
34	Mishawaka.....	300 00
"	Logansport.....	50 00
"	J. C. Merriman.....	5 00
"	Robert McCandless.....	5 00
"	Terre Haute.	1500 00
"	Peru	258 40
26	Warsaw.....	138 00
"	Returned by Dr. Clippenger... ..	75 00
"	Sullivan	215 25
"	M. H. Bowman.....	34 00
"	Benton, Elkhart County.....	93 00

RECEIPTS—Continued.

1864.

May 27	Greencastle.....	\$ 75 90
	“ Bainbridge.....	135 00
	“ Lebanon.....	28 00
	“ Romney, Tippecanoe County.....	48 00
	“ Prairie Chapel “ “	36 75
	“ Annapolis.....	5 00
	“ Knox County.....	264 10
28	Maple Grove.....	101 00
	“ Vincennes.....	934 90
	“ Guilford.....	93 00
	“ Grand Lodge Masons.....	1000 00
May 28	Fort Wayne.....	130 00
	“ Fort Wayne.....	1,178 00
30	Middleburg, Elkhart Conuty	168 37
	“ Terre Haute.....	265 90
	“ Lexington, Scott County	17 00
	“ Perryville, Ind.....	132 50
	“ Thorntown.....	140 45
31	M. H. Bowman	12 00
June 1	Danville	11 00
	“ Bristol M. E. & Pres. Churches.....	157 00
3	Hanover Township, Shelby County.....	164 00
	“ Van Buren “ “ “	214 50
4	James W. Carter.....	50 00
	“ John W. Carter.....	20 00
	“ South Bend.....	730 55
	“ Andrew Wallace, money returned.....	464 40
6	Pittsboro, Hendricks County	5 50
	“ Angola, Steuben County.....	17 15
	“ Warsaw.....	50 00
	“ Fairland, Shelby County	80 55
	“ Shelbyville	93 00
	“ Brownsburg	4 00
7	Hon. Schuyler Colfax.....	100 00
	“ Harrison Township, Cass County.....	9 00
8	Bartholomew County.....	95 00
	“ Auburn, DeKalb County.....	78 40
	“ Swan, Noble County	48 20

RECEIPTS—Continued.

1864.

June	"	Huntington County.....	14
9		Dr. McCary, Soldiers' Home.....	2
11		Putnamville.....	54
	"	Sale of lost Baggage.....	44 20
13		Monmouth, Putnam County.....	47 30
14		Money returned by Rev. Hibben.....	299 65
15		Farmers Chapel and Morton.....	147 30
	"	Waveland.....	3
16		Lagrange	36
17		St. Paul.....	140 80
	"	Lafayette.....	1,622 80
	"	Putnamville	7 80
	"	Stockwell.....	60
	"	Clarks Hill.....	116
	"	Putnamville.....	90
18		Marion Township, Shelby County.....	138 50
	"	Dwight Roberts, Sutler.....	800
	"	Hendricks Township, Shelby County.....	130
20		Dr. Kendrick, money returned.....	512 06
22		Waldron S. A. S.....	50
	"	Warren Township, Putnam County.....	4
23		Shelbyville.....	150
	"	Spring Hill and vicinity.....	80
	"	Eel River Township, Allen County.....	116
	"	Washington " ".....	53 10
	"	Huntington, ".....	11 50
	"	New Haven, ".....	99 30
	"	Maysville, ".....	41
	"	Auburn, DeKalb County.....	110 75
25		Filmore.....	20 50
28		Jno. Smith, Fairland, Shelby County.....	5
29		Noble County.....	119 75
	"	A. May.....	5
July 1		Bruceville.....	69 50
	"	Vincennes.....	10 25
	"	Romney.....	10
	"	Shelbyville.....	50
	"	Cambridge City.....	26

RECEIPTS—Continued.

1864.

July 5	Bedford	\$1,000
"	Harrison Township, Cass County.....	20 75
"	St. Paul.... ..	57 44
"	Maple Grove, Knox County	125
"	Union City, Mrs. Anderson.....	40
"	" S. Hill	186 40
"	Noblesville.....	34
6	White River Township, Randolph County.	667 71
"	Monroe " " "	274 50
"	Green Fork " " "	172 25
"	West River " " "	101 35
"	Washington " " "	109 45
"	Green " " "	175
"	Winchester " "	127 89
"	Columbia City	100
"	Reserville	46 30
"	Logansport	32 70
"	Greenfield	44
"	Guilford	16
"	Monroe County.....	2,000
6	Spencer, Owen County... ..	150
"	Clarke County.....	55 60
8	J. W. Cole, money returned	45
"	Orleans, Orange County.....	208 55
9	Worthington, Green County.....	104 35
"	William Crozie, money returned	50
"	George Merritt, money returned.....	20
"	Kent, Newton County.....	101
"	Windsor, Randolph County.....	142 40
11	Franklin.....	40
"	Boone County.....	16 35
"	Sabbath School, Winnemac.....	19 30
"	Thorntown.....	5
"	Fillmore.....	126 90
12	Greensburg	48
13	Lawrence County.....	1,200
"	Sabbath Schools, Clark & Washing'n Co.'s,	31
"	Lebanon, Boone County.....	146 95
"	Zionsville.....	100

RECEIPTS—Continued.

1864

July 13	Thorntown	100 35
14	Horticultural Society, Plainfield.....	46
"	Remainder on Silver service, (Colfax,).....	24
"	Thorntown.....	10 20
"	Kendallville	147 55
15	Ceder Lake.....	39 15
"	Norristown.....	328 60
"	Monroe County.....	374 54
16	Flat Rock.....	208 54
"	Q. M. 9th Cavalry.....	3
18	Robert Foster.....	2
10	V. Lingenfelter, Danville.....	50
"	Attica.....	102
20	Bloomington	20
21	A. T. Smith Reynolds.....	5
22	Southport.....	275
25	Danville	50
"	Fremont	50
"	Goshen.....	76 60
27	Salem, Parke County.....	90
"	Ebenezer, Cass "	120
"	M. J. B. Glover, Orleans.....	5
28	Wayne County.....	165
August 1	Pleasant Hill.....	58 40
"	Guilford.....	27
"	Greencastle.....	537 85
"	Decatur, Adams County.....	74 50
2	Baptist Church, Southport.....	26 36
"	Wesley, Montgomery County.....	4 45
3	Mrs. Ferguson, Noblesville.....	12 80
6	Stilesville.....	13
"	Union Co. Com., Clinton County.....	130
"	Benton County.....	360 70
"	Pretty Prairie, Tippecanoe County	80
"	Brooklyn, White County.....	80
"	Lancaster, Jay County.....	142 75
"	Salem " "	36 50
6	Bluff Point, Jay County	60 80
"	West Liberty, "	80 55

RECEIPTS—Continued.

1864

August 9	Mt. Pleasant, “	50 75
“	Camden, “	399 45
“	Corydon, “	202 45
“	Westchester “	172 40
“	Portland, “	237
“	College Corner “	97 90
8	Lagrange County.....	20
“	Elkhart County.....	86 95
“	Elizaville, Boone County.....	27 10
“	Bannister & Bowman.....	12
“	H. M. Bowman.....	3
9	Monmouth, Adams County.....	65 50
“	Johnson County	904
“	Reason Hawkins, Marion County.....	5
“	Dr. Geo. W. Mears.....	5
10	Charity Finch, Belleville.....	19
“	R. Reagan, Fillmore.....	5
“	Ladies’ Aid Society, Franklin.....	52 25
11	Owensboro, Green Co.....	191 25
12	Guilford, Dearborn County	23
13	C. M. Martin & Co., Indianapolis.....	25
“	Nettle Creek township, Randolph County.	42 20
“	White River “ “ “	16 56
“	Ellsworth, Vigo County	28
15	Mishawaka.....	105
“	Lawrence County.....	295
16	Jasper County.....	159
“	Northfield, Boone County	87 05
“	Miss Hall, money returned	2
17	Ripley County	346 05
“	Camden, Carroll County.....	40
“	Salem, Tippecanoe County.. ..	45
“	Geneseo, “ “	40
17	Otter Creek, Vigo County.....	140
19	Auburn, DeKalb “	18
“	Swan, “ “	5 50
“	Huntertown “ “	4 50
20	Worthington, Green County.....	223 05
22	Ebenezer, A. S., Clay County.....	150

RECEIPTS—Continued.

1864

August 22	Washington township A. S. (Mt. Tabor)...	100
23	Otter Creek township, Vigo County.....	95
25	Penn township, Jay County.....	30 41
"	Genesee, Tippecanoe County	39 50
26	Money returned by J. W. Cole, from Louisville	1,012 55
"	Franklin.....	110
"	Decatur County.....	2 50
29	Canojoharie Bank.....	1
"	Miss Charity Farnham, Fairmount, Steuben County.....	3
"	Miss Sarah E. Noyes, Fairmount, Steuben County.....	3
"	Jasper County	35 25
30	Hopewell Church, Monroe County.....	3 25
31	Brookston, White County.....	101
"	Sugar Grove, Vigo County.....	190
Sept. 2	Jasper County	18
"	W. C. Holmes, Marion County.....	15
3	Washington township, Dearborn County....	50
5	Roanoke, Huntington County.....	149 40
6	Juvenile Aid Society, Winchester	100
8	Indianapolis Baptist Association	54 45
"	Otter Creek township, Vigo County.....	45
"	Putnamville	3 25
9	Clay County.....	124
12	C. P. Thorpe	24
13	W. H. Houston, Connersville.....	5
"	Laketown, Wabash County.....	41
"	Stockdale " "	63 55
"	Manchester, " "	202 50
"	Liberty Mills " "	38 05
"	Liberty township, "	345
"	Hallam " "	45
"	Dora, " "	87
13	United Baptist church, Wabash Co. Hallam	74 50
"	Waltz township, "	137
"	Pawpaw Christian "	30 90
"	Mt. Etna, Huntington County.....	200

RECEIPTS—Continued.

1864.

Sept. 13	Markle, Huntington County.....	\$122 45
"	Warren, " "	100
"	Caffrey's School House, Wabash County...	41
"	Jalapa, Grant County.....	35
15	Col. C. Fournier.....	15 05
19	Joseph Walker	5
"	W. S. Stansifer, Substitute money	100
20	Jno. Simpson, Johnson County	5
22	Remington Station, Jasper County.....	16
"	Bannister & Bowman.....	36
24	Penn township, Jay County.....	53 55
26	Fairview township, Fayette County.....	30
27	Martin's School House, Wabash County...	65 75
"	Pawpaw Church, " " ...	14
"	Lagro township, " " ...	26
"	Simmon's School House, Noble tp. " ...	52
"	Asbury Chapel, " " ...	12
31	Dwight Roberts, Sutler.....	800
October 1	Bethlehem Church, Hamilton County.....	18
"	Collected on Peru train by Mrs. Mills.....	4 60
13	Treaty Creek, Wabash County.....	50
"	Miami, Miami County	19 80
"	Randolph, Randolph County.....	30
20	Lagrange County	557
25	C. P. Thorpe.....	36
"	Stockwell, Tippecanoe County.....	20
"	W. U. Telegraph Co., Lrfayette.....	25
"	Money returned by Dr. W. J. Hall.....	17 50
27	Morgan County	22 75
"	W. J. H. Robinson, Indianapolis.....	10
28	Sugar Creek, Vigo County.....	269 55
29	— Bannister... ..	6
31	— Bannister.....	12
"	Ebenezer, Clinton township, Cass County.	40
"	Terre Haute.....	141
"	Collected on Terre Haute R. R.....	25
"	" " E. & C. "	20
Nov. 2	Dwight Roberts, Post Sutler	1,500

RECEIPTS—Continued.

1864.

Nov. 5	Bannister & Bowman.....	12
"	Bristol, Elkhart County.....	20 50
7	Sales of Sanitary Goods	1,169 82
10	Windsor, Randolph County.....	7
"	Subscription Drawings.....	112
14	Aurora, Ind.....	17
"	P. Bannister	6
15	Marion, Grant County	74 25
"	Decatur	19 50
17	Jeffersonville R. R., money refunded.....	20
"	Money refunded on two tickets to Phila...	21 15
"	Vinnege & Jones, Shoe Sutlers	200
"	Nett proceeds of Sanitary Fair	31,611 85
"	Owen township, Clark County.....	17
21	Hebrew Congregation, Indianapolis.....	72 50
"	Columbus, Ind	24 50
28	Fairfield, Howard County.....	50 75
"	Christ Church, Indianapolis.....	80 50
"	C. P. Thorpe.....	36
29	Union Pres. Church, Marion County.....	7
30	Union County.....	281
"	Col. in M. E. & P. Churches, Anderson....	11 40

Amount taken up \$142,411 08

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS CONDENSED FROM FORE-GOING STATEMENT.

Cash on hand upon the organization of the Sanitary Commission in February, 1862, including amount received from unknown sources.....	\$13,385 37	
Collections in 1862.....	9,038 20	
Collections in 1863.....	36,232 11	
Collections up to December 1st, 1864.....	97,140 77	
	<hr/>	\$155,796 45

Tabular statement of the total cash expenditures since the date of organization.

Expenditures in 1862.....	7,310 04	
Expenditures in 1863.....	40,341 87	
Expenditures in 1864 to December 1st.....	101,331 14	
	<hr/>	\$148,983 05
Balance in Treasury December 1st 1864...		6,813 40

The items for which the above amount has been expended is as follows :

For purchases, in which is included all sums paid for potatoes, onions &c., freight, drayage and Express charges, and all dry goods purchased for the different ward societies to make up into hospital clothing	\$76,506 13
Expenses of building Sanitary rooms and repairs, salary of porter, postage fuel, books and stationery for office, expenses of agents employed by the Commission in the collection of funds throughout the State for Sanitary purposes, and salary of one clerk in office, from August 1st, 1864.....	9,848 66
Relief of soldiers and soldiers' families, in which sum is included all sums paid to soldiers' families, sick and wounded soldiers, all special relief to soldiers by	

sending special agents to look after their wants, expenses in bringing home sick and wounded soldiers by steamboat and otherwise, also the purchase of tickets for soldiers, soldiers' wives, and other near relatives who desired to reach their home or friends outside of the State of Indiana		20,759 20
Expenses of the various military agencies including all salary and expense of office		34,596 33
Expense incurred in caring for and supplying with shelter, food and transportation, the homeless refugees from the south...		277 30
Expense of female nurses, in which sum is included all expenses in sending female nurses to the army and various hospitals.....		1,807 41
Expenses of the Indiana State Sanitary Fair in part		5,070 70
Uncurrent money received in contributions		117 32
Total Expenditures.....		148,983 05

The following is the aggregate of the Receipts of stores from the 3d of March to the 31st of December, 1862, inclusive :

1,060 Bed ticks.	50 Pounds salt.
481 Pillow ticks.	10 Pounds honey.
3,029 Pillows.	29 Boxes mustard.
8,264 Pillow cases.	105 Pounds bacon hams.
5,540 Sheets.	4 Gallons maple molasses.
872 Comforts.	3½ Pounds maccaroni.
807 Blankets.	25 Pounds rice.
1 Cotton mattress.	2 Doz. bottles lemon syrup
26 Bed spreads.	69 Pounds farina.
6,699 Towels.	38 Pounds dried herbs.
5,365 Handkerchiefs.	59 Pounds Tea.
168 Coats.	692 Loaves Bread.
261 Pairs pants.	767 Pounds butter.
19 Vests.	370 Pounds crackers.
9,937 Shirts.	36 Pounds cheese.

4,287 Pairs drawers.	387 Pounds dried beef.
2,605 Pairs Socks.	597 Chickens.
165 Pairs Mittens.	265 Pounds lint.
258 Dressing gowns.	16,444 Bandages.
555 Pairs slippers.	6,643 Pads and cushions.
393 Housewives.	1,123 Pounds rags.
414 Pounds soap.	75 Skeins silk.
599 Combs.	51 Papers pins.
3,234 Pounds dried apples.	8 Table cloths.
446 Pounds dried peaches,	49 Bottles Whisky.
64 Pounds small fruit, dried.	550 Bottles wine.
3,199 Cans fruit.	35 Pounds starch.
83 Bushels Onions.	2 Brooms.
9 Bushels potatoes.	2 Spittoons.
17 Bushels corn meal.	24 Tin cups.
15 Gallons pickles.	105 Spoons.
1,276 Dozen eggs.	2 Tin basins.
6 Gallons apple butter.	6 Pairs shoes.
10 Dozen lemons.	80 Yards musquito bar.
4 Dozen Oranges.	1,347 Books and papers.
92 Pounds sugar.	18 Quires letter paper.
6 Pounds pepper.	5 Bunches envelopes.

A very careful estimate of the value of the goods received, during the ten months of 1862, makes the sum of \$86,088 00.

The following is the aggregate of the Receipts from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1863, inclusive :

150 Bed ticks.	161 Gallons apple butter.
367 Pillow slips.	40 Barrels kroust.
2,046 Pillows.	3,495 Pounds butter.
6,341 Pillow cases.	1,751 Pounds crackers.
3,029 Sheets.	251 Pounds dried beef.
413 Comforts.	31 Pounds tea.
26 Blankets.	118 Pounds rice.
5,569 Towels.	6 Pounds farina.
6,773 Handkerchiefs.	60 Pounds corn starch.
121 Coats.	27 Pounds honey.
104 Pairs pants.	300 Pounds mince meat.
17 Vests.	50 Pounds lard.

11,066 Shirts.	2,416 Dozen eggs.
6,483 Pairs drawers.	3 Barrels cranberries.
3,473 Pairs socks.	500 Pounds cheese.
473 Dressing gowns.	450 Chickens.
256 Pairs slippers.	40 Turkeys.
154 Pairs mittens.	19 Barrels rusks.
35 Night caps.	12 Bushels beans.
675 Housewives.	1 Barrel hominy.
11,919 Bandages.	2 Barrels peas.
3,810 Pads and cushions.	10 Pounds sugar.
1,005 Pounds rags.	2 Pounds spices.
487 Pounds lint.	3 Gallons maple molasses.
9 Haversacks.	47 Pounds dried herbs.
291 Fans.	768 Pounds concentrated milk.
5 Table cloths.	44 Pounds soap.
32 Bed spreads.	185 Combs.
150 Pounds yarn.	6 Pounds candles.
857 Bushels corn meal.	32 Pounds tobacco.
6,898 Bushels potatoes.	480 Gallons whisky.
104,241 Pounds dried apples.	44 Papers pins.
4,299 Pounds dried peaches.	1 Dozen knives and forks.
441 Bushels green apples.	1 Dozen spoons.
1,318 Bushels onions.	13 Dozen pencils.
102 Bushels turnips.	4 Reams letter paper.
1,533 Pounds small fruit dried.	800 Envelopes.
6,318 Cans fruit.	3 Dozen pens.
2,086 Bottles wine.	700 Testaments.
1,073 Gallons pickles.	2,691 Books and papers.

A very careful estimate of the value of the goods issued in the year 1863 makes the sum of \$101,430 75.

The following is the aggregate of Receipts from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 30th of November, 1864, inclusive.

218 Bed sacks.	62 Bushels corn meal.
251 Pillow Sacks.	594 Pounds tobacco.
1,705 Pillows.	179 " dried herbs.
2,993 Pillow cases.	65 " tea.
1,838 Sheets.	1,141 " butter.
238 Comforts.	6,516 " crackers.

- 68 Blankets.
- 1 Gum blanket.
- 3,732 Towels.
- 275 Coats.
- 287 Pants.
- 73 Vests.
- 8,829 Shirts.
- 4,705 Drawers.
- 2,751 Socks.
- 1,038 Mittens.
- 33 Undershirts.
- 297 Dressing gowns.
- 312 Slippers.
- 7,180 Handkerchiefs.
- 1,439 Housewives.
- 6 Bed spreads.
- 919 Arm slings.
- 166 Finger stalls.
- 52 Eye shades.
- 16 Dozen buttons.
- 1,407 Fans.
- 5,787 Pounds rags.
- 56 Papers pins.
- 9 Body wrappers.
- 13 Finger caps.
- 27 Spools thread.
- 29 Hanks thread.
- 117 Pin cushions.
- 259 Pounds soap.
- 232 Combs.
- 50,055 Pounds dried apples.
- 89 Bushels dried apples.
- 2,123 Pounds dried peaches.
- 718 Pounds small fruits, dried.
- 2,579 Cans fruit.
- 98 Pounds Jelly.
- 22 Boxes lemons.
- 6,400 Bushels onions.
- 5,234 " potatoes.
- 1,352 Gallons pickled vegetables.
- 811 Dozen eggs.
- 59 Pounds cheese.
- 236 " dried beef.
- 635 " lint.
- 35,164 Bandages.
- 3,807 Pads.
- 1,100 Books.
- 10,181 Magazines and papers.
- 3,261 Bunches envelopes.
- 628 Quires paper.
- 134 Lead pencils.
- 4 Gross pens.
- 341 Gallons apple butter.
- 35 Pounds rice.
- 84 Spoons.
- 46 Plates.
- 4 Knives and forks.
- 3 Candle sticks.
- 7 Hair brushes.
- 7 Sponges.
- 10 Pounds spices.
- 13 Bottles sassafras leaves.
- 45 Gallons vinegar.
- 290 Gallons krout.
- 20 " maple molasses.
- 3,350 Medicinal wafers.
- 17 Pounds maple sugar.
- 19 Balls twine.
- 17 Jars Jamestown salve.
- 393 Pounds cod fish.
- 2 Table cloths.
- 2 Papers needles.
- 25 Cakes chocolate.
- 1 Barrel flour.
- 38 Bowls.
- 65 Pounds hops.
- 1 Coffee pot.
- 1 Tea pot.
- 6 Soup dishes.
- 12 Cups and saucers.

288 Bottles ale.	2 Kegs horse radish.
49 Gallons brandy.	2 Boxes bread and cakes.
129 " whisky.	1 Sack of salt.
644 Bottles whisky.	14 Barrels turnips and beets.
2,823 " wine.	100 Pounds bacon.
76 " blackberry cordial.	2 Mops.
1,070 Pounds corn starch.	1½ Bushels gooseberries.
18 " farina.	134 Fly brushes.
15 " tapioca.	4 Tin basins.
1 " nutmegs.	2 Boxes rusks.
14 Papers pepper.	63 Loaves bread.
9 Bushels beans.	65 Pounds pearl barley.
237 Pounds hominy.	46 Pounds sugar.

A very careful estimate of the goods received, from 1st of June to 30th of November, 1864, makes the sum of \$126,086 91.

Aggregate, from 3d of March, 1862, to 30th of March, 1864, makes the sum of

1862.....	\$86,088 00
1863	101,430 75
1864	126,086 91
Total	<u>\$313,605 66</u>

SHIPMENTS MADE BY THE INDIANA SANITARY COMMISSION TO VARIOUS PLACES IN 1862.

Shipped to Missouri, March 13th, 1862, care Gen. A. Stone.

193 Sheets.	152 Bandages.
139 Pillows.	89 Pads and cushions.
333 Pillow cases.	30 Pounds Lint.
2 Quilts.	110 Pounds rags.
11 Pairs ticks.	10 Housewives.
459 Shirts.	28 Cans fruit.
152 Pairs drawers.	20 Pounds small fruit dried.
40 Pairs socks.	100 Pounds dried apples.

5 Pairs slippers.	1 Bottle wine.
172 Handkerchiefs.	70 Books and papers.
279 Towels.	1 Dozen pencils.
3 Coats.	410 Combs.
4 Dressing gowns.	2 Pounds soap.

Shipped to Bowling Green, Ky., March 13th, care of George Merritt.

217 Shirts.	6 Pairs socks.
159 Pairs drawers.	6 Pairs pants.
2 Coats.	10 Pounds lint.
13 Dressing gowns.	16 " soap.
166 Sheets.	62 Bottles wine.
227 Pillow cases.	82 Cans fruit.
230 Pillows.	15 Pounds small fruit dried.
196 Towels.	5 " cocoa.
15 Pairs slippers.	9 " corn starch.
100 Handkerchiefs.	5 " dried herbs.
10 Housewives.	100 Magazines and papers.
85 Pads and cushions.	125 Dressed chickens.
110 Bandages.	60 Dozen eggs.
175 Pounds rags.	100 Pounds butter.
16 Bed ticks.	

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., March 19th, 1862, care Geo. P. Stevens.

3 Coats.	422 Towels.
1 Pair pants.	331 Handkerchiefs.
627 Shirts.	729 Pads and cushions.
203 Pairs drawers.	323 Bandages.
55 " Socks.	18 Pounds lint.
43 " Slippers.	50 " Rags.
20 Dressing gowns.	29 Housewives.
273 Sheets.	267 Combs.
3 Blankets.	38 Pounds small fruit dried.
514 Pillow cases.	25 Cans fruit.
18 Pillows.	25 Cans chickens.
2 Quilts.	75 Dozen eggs.
3 Bed spreads.	3 Bottles wine.
15 Bed ticks.	6 Pounds dried herbs.

38 Pillow ticks.	22 pounds Soap.
40 Yards musquito bar.	8 Books.

Shipped to Arkansas March 24, 1862, care W. T. Holman.

15 Bed ticks.	36 Towels.
32 Pillows.	70 Pads and cushions.
40 Pillow cases.	31 Bandages.
14 Quilts.	24 Housewives.
1 Comfort.	50 Pounds dried apples.
37 Sheets.	1 Can fruit.
15 Dressing gowns.	12 Combs.
55 Shirts.	8 Pounds soap.
20 Pairs drawers.	100 Magazines and papers.
15 " slippers.	1 Dozen lead pencils.
5 " socks.	2 Quires letter paper.
48 Handkerchiefs.	2 Bunches envelopes.

Shipped to Cumberland, Maryland, March 24, 1862, care Dr. Levi Ritter.

4 Bed ticks.	2 Towels.
36 Pillow cases.	25 Pounds dried apples.
18 Sheets.	10 " dried beef.
73 Shirts.	1 Can fruit.
19 Pairs drawers.	100 Bandages.

Shipped to New Albany, Indiana, March 27, 1862, care James Brooks.

50 Pairs drawers.	25 Towels.
50 Shirts.	50 Sheets.
3 Pairs pants.	25 Pillow cases.
24 " socks.	4 Pillow ticks.
5 " slippers.	5 Housewives.
13 Handkerchiefs.	12 Combs.

Shipped to Savannah, Tennessee, care George Merritt, April 7, 1862.

598 Shirts.	10 dozen lemons.
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346 Pairs drawers.	2 Dozen oranges.
327 " socks.	23 Pounds small fruit, dried.
1 " mittens.	130 Cans fruit.
1 Coat.	11 Pounds suet.
11 Pairs pants.	11 " sugar.
50 Dressing gowns.	5 " coffee.
37 Pairs slippers.	5 " rice.
382 Handkerchiefs.	3 " pearl barley.
165 Sheets.	14 " crackers.
4 Quilts.	2 " tea.
82 Pillows.	17 Loaves bread.
202 Pillow cases.	10 Pounds starch.
14 Comforts.	1 " farina.
14 Bed ticks.	5 Gallons pickles.
54 Pillow ticks.	25 Pounds dried peaches.
3 Blankets.	1 Gallon apple butter.
48 Pounds lint.	73 Bottles whisky.
697 Bandages.	12 " wine.
488 Pads and cushions.	10 Pounds dried beef.
120 Pounds rags.	15 " dried herbs.
268 Towels.	50 " salt.
500 Yards canton flannel.	104 " dried apples.
52 Housewives.	27 " chickens.
2 Vests.	6 Papers pepper.
176 Combs.	29 Pounds soap.
12 Tooth brushes.	103 Books and papers.
80 Dozen eggs.	

Shipped to Winchester, Va., April 7th, Care B. F. Tuttle.

1 Quilt,	69 Handkerchiefs,
70 Sheets,	29 Towels,
72 Pillow ticks,	34 Pads and cushions,
66 Pillow cases,	84 Bandages,
78 Shirts,	5 Pounds rags,
35 Pairs drawers,	10 Pounds lint,
21 Pairs socks.	1 Bushel oat meal,
2 Pairs slippers,	25 Pounds dried apples,

Shipped to Savannah, Tenn. April 9th, 1862, Care W. R. Holloway.

2 Bed ticks.	27 towels.
109 Pillow ticks.	56 Handkerchiefs.
52 Blankets.	1 Housewife.
89 Sheets.	48 Bandages.
8 Pillows.	47 Pads and cushions.
142 Pillow cases.	150 Pounds Dried apples.
410 Pairs socks.	50 " Dried peaches.
90 Shirts.	9 Cans fruit.
9 Pairs drawers.	6 Bottles wine.
4 Dressing gowns.	50 Books and papers.
7 Pairs slippers.	

Shipped to Louisville Ky., April 10th, 1862, Care Miss Allen.

3 Bushels corn meal.	20 Chickens.
20 Dozen eggs.	4 Cans fruit.

Shipped to New Albany, Ind., April 10th, 1862, Care Dr. Bobbs.

105 Sheets.	40 Pounds dried apples.
100 Pillow cases.	25 Dozen eggs.
9 Pillows.	25 Cans fruit.
70 Shirts.	6 Bottles whisky.
15 Pairs drawers.	6 Bottles wine.
21 Handkerchiefs.	1 Bottle Chloroform.
8 Towels.	5 Pounds gum arabic.
323 Bandages.	4 Yards adhesive plaster.
200 Pounds rags.	75 Skeins silk.
2 Pads.	1 Dozen lemon syrup.
10 Pounds lint.	5 Pounds tobacco.
27 Papers pins.	10 " soap.
28 Pounds sugar.	1 Box tinware.
2 Pounds tea.	

Shipped to Evansville, Ind., April 10th, 1862, Care Major General John Love.

20 Pillows.	100 Bandages.
106 Pillow cases.	10 Pounds lint.
24 Sheets.	5 Papers pins.
122 Handkerchiefs.	10 Pounds soap.

83 Towels.
19 Shirts.
5 Pairs drawers.

20 Bottles wine.
20 Cans fruit.

Shipped to Winchester, Va., April 10th, 1862, Care Dr. J. S. Athor.

1 Comfort.	6 Bottles wine.
2 Quilts.	3 Bottles whisky.
51 Pillows.	6 Pounds sugar.
95 Pillow cases.	10 " dried apples.
1 Blanket.	1 Bushel corn meal.
107 Sheets.	50 Pounds dried peaches.
110 Shirts.	25 " dried beef.
9 Pairs drawers.	80 Dozen eggs.
4 Pairs socks.	1 Pound pepper.
6 Pairs slippers.	5 Pounds dried herbs.
3 Dressing gowns.	5 " Farina.
12 Coats.	50 Housewives.
68 Towels.	13 Combs.
110 Handkerchiefs.	1 Pound Soap.
112 Pads and cushions.	7 Pounds Gum Arabic.
65 Pounds rags.	150 Books and papers.
50 Bandages.	1 Case Isinglass plaster.
50 Cans fruit.	1 Case adhesive plaster.

Shipped to Evansville, Ind., April 14th, 1862, care Dr. J. S. Bobbs.

4 Pillows.	9 Bed ticks.
39 Pillow cases.	18 Sheets.
51 Shirts.	14 Handkerchiefs.
20 Pairs drawers.	4 Towels.
128 Pairs socks.	9 Pairs slippers.
1 Dressing gown.	125 Pounds rags.
348 Bandages.	28 Pounds sugar.
16 Pads.	2 " tea.
5 Pounds lint.	163 " dried apples.
75 Skeins silks.	25 Chickens.
15 Bottles wine.	100 loaves bread.
100 Pounds butter.	2 Yards adhesive plaster.

Shipped to Evansville, Ind., June 19th, 1862, care P. Hornbrook.

54 Bed ticks.	38 Housewives.
20 Pillow ticks.	342 Pads and cushions.
121 Pillows.	93 Pounds lint.
726 Pillow cases.	803 Bandages.
436 Sheets.	252 Pounds rags.
2 Bed spreads.	24 Arm slings.
1 Quilt.	204 Cans fruit.
2 Coats.	86 Bottles wine.
4 Pairs pants.	1 Bushel Corn meal.
1 Vest.	5 Pounds small fruit, dried.
952 Shirts.	5 " starch.
271 Pairs drawers.	2 " Tapioca.
146 Pairs socks.	2 " Herbs, dried.
67 Dressing gowns.	31 " soap.
24 Pairs slippers.	2 Papers pins.
788 Towels.	54 Combs.
514 Handkerchiefs.	

Shipped to Terre Haute, Ind., July 1, 1862, Care Dr. W. E. Rust

30 Pillows.	2 Coats.
210 Pillow cases.	7 Pairs pants.
65 Sheets.	6 Housewives.
398 Shirts.	5 Papers pins.
164 Pairs drawers.	44 Pounds soap.
50 Pairs socks.	75 " dried peaches.
22 Dressing gowns.	3½ " macaroni.
27 Pairs slippers.	5 " rice.
232 Towels.	15 " small fruit, dried.
202 Handkerchiefs.	5 " cocoa.
417 Pads and cushions.	4 " starch.
20 Pounds lint.	5 " dried herbs.
209 Bandages.	3 Dozen nutmegs.
90 Pounds rags.	62 Cans fruit.
4 Bed ticks.	8 Combs.
1 Bed spread.	125 Books and papers.

Shipped to Washington, D. C., July 8th, 1862, Care D. P. Holloway

39 Bed ticks.	991 Bandages.
4 Quilts.	109 Pounds lint.
1 Blanket.	215 " rags.
98 Pillows.	212 Pads and cushions.
446 Pillow cases.	46 Housewives.
355 Sheets.	1 Table-cloth.
48 Dressing gowns.	1 Bushel corn meal.
16 Coats.	147 Books and papers.
1 Vest.	1 Pound tea.
35 Pairs pants.	19 " farina.
30 Pairs slippers.	1 " pepper.
614 Shirts.	10 " herbs.
227 Pairs drawers.	4 Yards adhesive plaster.
117 " socks.	5 Papers pins.
478 Towels.	139 Combs.
490 Handkerchiefs.	49 Pounds soap.

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., July 25th, 1862, Care Wm. Prentice.

20 Coats.	50 Towels.
20 Pairs pants.	178 Bandages.
243 Shirts.	15 Pounds rags.
210 Pairs drawers.	100 " dried peaches.
60 Pillow cases.	120 " Butter.
141 Handkerchiefs.	

Shipped to Lexington, Ky., May 14th, 1862, Care B. F. Tuttle.

21 Bushels potatoes.	94 Shirts.
125 Pounds dried apples.	42 Pairs drawers.
60 Gallons pickles.	19 " socks.
200 Pounds butter.	6 " slippers.
100 Cans fruit.	1 Dressing gown.
80 Doz. eggs.	86 Towels.
38 Pillows.	250 Bandages.
156 Pillow cases.	100 Pounds rags.
7 Bed ticks.	20 " lint.
76 Sheets.	5 " dried herbs.

4 Pairs pants,
2 Vests,

20 Papers pins.
1 Housewife.

Shipped to Union Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., August 11th, 1862, care Sister Angello.

7 Bed ticks.
4 Quilts.
10 Pillow ticks.
56 Pillows.
185 Pillow cases.
225 sheets.
355 shirts.
151 Pairs drawers.
48 Pairs socks.
12 Coats.
21 Pairs pants.
1 Vest.
4 Pairs slippers.
44 Dressing gowns.
40 Pounds lint.

185 Pounds rags.
489 Bandages.
193 Towels.
221 Handkerchiefs.
350 Pads and cushions.
70 Pounds small fruits, dried.
117 " dried peaches.
100 " dried apples.
85 Cans fruit.
14 Pounds Farina.
5 Papers pins.
43 Combs.
7 Brushes.
14 Pounds soap.

Shipped to Washington, D. C., September 17th, 1862, care W. T. Dennis.

26 Quilts.
86 Sheets.
65 Pillows.
175 Pillow cases.
17 Coats.
33 Pairs socks.
346 Towels.
385 Pads and cushions.
132 Pounds lint.
100 Pounds rags.

23 Pairs pants.
415 Shirts.
155 Pairs drawers.
6 Dressing gowns.
225 Handkerchiefs.
1,543 Bandages.
11 Pounds soap.
1 Can fruit.
5 Pounds dried herbs.

Shipped to Columbus, Ind., September 29th, 1862, care Dr. C. T. Wilber

2 Quilts.
30 Sheets.
20 Pillows.
20 Pillow cases.
20 shirts.

24 Towels.
12 Combs.
1 Pound soap.
1 Housewife.
5 Pounds lint.

12 Pairs drawers.	1 Gown.
12 Pairs socks.	12 Bandages.
3 Pairs slippers.	50 Books and papers.

Shipped to Washington, D. C., Oct. 4th, 1862, care W. T. Dennis.

500 Shirts.	100 Towels.
367 Pairs drawers.	213 Handkerchiefs.
150 Pairs socks.	47 Pairs slippers.

Shipped to Cairo, Ills., October 4th, 1862, care Dr. R. Bosworth.

1183 Bandages.	123 Pounds lint.
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Shipped to Columbus, Ind. Oct. 6th, 1862, care Dr. C. T. Wilbur.

20 Shirts.	20 Towels.
14 Pairs drawers.	36 Handkerchiefs.
13 " socks.	4 Housewives.
12 Pillows.	10 Pounds soap.
12 Quilts.	12 Combs.
10 Sheets.	

Shipped to Louisville, Ky., Oct. 24th, 1862, care Dr. R. Bosworth.

338 Shirts.	25 Towels.
84 Pairs drawers.	65 Pillows.
45 " socks.	50 Pillow cases.
10 " mittens.	8 Housewives.
500 Pounds rags.	100 Pounds dried peaches.
100 Pads and cushions:	150 " " apples.
30 Pounds lint.	25 Cans fruit.

Shipped to Mound City, Ill., March 13th, 1862, care W. R. Holloway.

233 Shirts.	100 Handkerchiefs.
53 Pillows.	214 Bandages.
132 Pillow cases.	130 Pads and cushions.
48 Sheets.	104 Pairs drawers.
122 Towels.	

Shipped to Washington, D. C., Sept. 1st, 1862, care W. R. Holloway.

75 Shirts.	75 Pounds Rags.
75 Pairs drawers.	40 " Lint.
60 Pads and Cushions.	344 Bandages.

Shipped to Bowling Green, Ky. Nov. 6th, 1862, care Dr. Reagen.

12 Pillows.	55 Handkerchiefs.
50 " cases.	30 Pairs Mittens.
50 Shirts.	100 Pounds dried apples.
50 Pairs drawers.	200 Pounds dried peaches.
50 Towels.	68 Cans fruit.

Shipped to Perryville, Ky., Nov. 17th, 1862, care Dr. Bosworth.

100 Blankets.	30 Bushels onions.
200 Pounds dried apples.	100 Pounds dried peaches.
50 Bushels potatoes.	

Shipped to New Albany, Ind. November 24th, 1862, care New Albany Sanitary Commission.

1 Cotton Matrass.	26 Coats.
1 Bed Tick.	3 Vests.
39 Sheets.	78 Pairs pants.
27 Pillows.	6 Dressing Gowns.
106 Pillow cases.	9 Pairs Drawers.
15 Quilts.	183 Shirts.
77 Pads and cushions.	87 Towels.
234 Bandages.	42 Handkerchiefs.
9 Arm slings.	7 Housewives.
65 Pounds rags.	1 Can fruit.
20 " lint.	300 Pounds dried apples.

Shipped to Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 4, 1862, Care Sister St. John.

199 Pillows.	94 Pairs socks.
341 Pillow cases.	245 Pounds rags.
73 Sheets.	70 " lint.
3 Quilts.	314 Pads and cushions.
3 Blankets.	800 Bandages.
250 Towels.	2 Bbls. Rusk.
55 Handkerchiefs.	39 Cans fruit.
2 Coats.	30 Pounds starch.
1 Pair pants.	50 " sugar.
439 Shirts.	60 Gallons pickles.
169 Pairs drawers.	125 Pounds dried apples.

Shipped to Louisville, Ky., Dec. 8, 1862, Care Dr. C. J. Woods.

125 Shirts	100 Pillows.
61 Pairs drawers.	100 Pillow cases.
54 " socks.	100 Towels.
40 Sheets.	

Shipped to Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 17, 1862, Care Dr. S. M. Hamilton.

250 Shirts.	30 Towels.
90 Pairs drawers.	150 Books and papers.
40 " socks.	69 Cans fruit.
50 " mittens.	11 Bottles wine.
21 Sheets.	50 " whisky.
125 Pounds rags.	40 Bushels potatoes.
680 Bandages.	8 " onions.
350 Pads and cushions.	40 Gallons pickles.
10 Pounds lint.	200 Pounds dried apples.

Furnished Noble Barracks, Indianapolis, Nov. 24, 1862.

6 Pairs slippers.	1 Housewife.
12 Towels.	1 Bushel dried apples.
12 Bandages.	12 Combs.
5 Pounds lint.	

Furnished Hospital at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Nov. 20, 1862.

50 Bandages.	35 Pounds rags.
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Furnished Noble Barracks, Dec. 1, 1862.

6 Quilts.	6 Pillow cases.
6 Sheets.	

Furnished Camp Dumont, Indianapolis, Nov. 8, 1862.

200 Bandages.	25 Pounds lint.
100 Pounds rags.	100 Pads and cushions.

Furnished Hospital at Camp Carrington, Indianapolis, Dec. 3, 1862.

100 Bandages.	25 Pillows.
25 Pounds lint.	50 Pillow Cases.
50 " rags.	50 Sheets.

Furnished City General Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., in 1862.

125 pillows.	425 pounds rags.
259 pillow cases.	25 chickens.
272 sheets.	50 pounds butter.
50 towels.	25 gals. maple molasses.
18 handkerchiefs.	25 pounds dried beef.
10 pounds lint.	159 cans fruit.
1016 bandages.	

Furnished Soldiers' Home, Indianapolis, Ind., in 1862.

138 quilts.	174 towels.
341 sheets.	8 pounds lint.
194 pillows.	100 handkerchiefs.
324 pillow cases.	11 bushels onions.
110 bed ticks.	6 bushels apples.
65 blankets.	500 pounds dried apples.
66 shirts.	100 loaves bread.
60 pairs drawers.	25 pounds butter.
48 " socks.	100 " dried peaches.
6 " pants.	40 gals. pickles.
100 bandages.	20 cans fruit.
45 pounds rags.	25 pounds cheese.

Furnished Soldiers' Home during 1862, not before reported.

121 sheets.	141 shirts.
140 pillows.	15 pairs drawers.
350 pillow cases.	12 " socks.
45 quilts.	25 pounds.
158 towels.	

SHIPMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., January 6, 1863, Care George Merritt.

25 shirts.	35 pounds lint.
25 pairs drawers.	300 bandages.
20 sheets.	77 bottles wine.
40 towels.	16 cans fruit.
14 pillow cases.	20 pounds small fruit, dried.

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 14, 1863, Care S. Shanks.

363 pairs drawers.	2 pillows.
267 pairs socks.	2 quilts.
119 pairs mittens.	35 blankets.
605 shirts.	5 dressing gowns.
112 sheets.	1 pair slippers.
715 pillow cases.	107 handkerchiefs.
421 towels.	5 pounds dried beef.
614 bandages.	2 pounds farina.
10 pounds lint.	10 pounds small fruit, dried.
24 bushels dried apples.	65 pounds butter.
5 barrels rusk.	151 cans fruit.
1 bushel dried peaches.	36 bottles wine.
1½ barrels pickles.	

Shipped to Danville, Ky., Jan. 22d, 1863, care Col. John Coburn.

100 shirts.	50 towels.
100 pairs drawers.	200 bandages.
50 pairs socks.	5 bushels dried apples.
24 pairs slippers.	25 cans fruit.
50 pillow cases.	13 bottles wine.

Shipped to Paducah, Ky., January 26th, 1863, care Wm. Patterson.

100 shirts.	215 bandages.
100 pairs drawers.	20 pads.
75 pairs socks.	120 bushels dried apples.
120 pillow cases.	50 cans fruit.
120 towels.	

Shipped to Evansville, Ind., Jan. 27th, 1863, care P. Hornbrook.

282 shirts.	8 pairs slippers.
216 pairs drawers.	2 coats.

23 pairs socks.	8 gowns.
34 sheets.	8 bed ticks.
260 pillows.	15 pin cushions.
154 pillow cases.	10 bushels dried apples.
12 quilts.	20 pounds butter.
131 pads.	15 pounds small fruit dried.
960 compresses.	40 cans fruit.
18 pounds lint.	1 bushel beans.
114 bandages.	4 pounds tea.
110 handkerchiefs.	2 dozen nutmegs.
114 towels.	

Shipped to Memphis, Tenn., February 13th, 1863, care A. Atkinson

340 shirts.	20 pounds butter.
186 pairs drawers.	8 bushels onions.
16 pairs mittens.	20 bushels dried apples.
183 pairs socks.	3 bushels meal.
98 sheets.	3 bushels potatoes.
118 pillow cases.	75 cans fruit.
10 quilts.	80 dozen eggs.
48 pillows.	48 bottles wine.
30 blankets.	24 pounds small fruit dried.
166 towels.	4 pounds sage.
30 night caps.	6 pounds tea.
220 bandages.	18 pounds sugar.
10 pounds lint.	1 box sundries.

Shipped to Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 19th, 1863, care George Merritt.

75 bottles wine.	1 box for Col. Robinson.
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Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., March 6th, 1863, care Mrs. Col. Coburn.

110 shirts.	16 sheets.
110 pairs drawers.	41 pillow cases.
36 pairs socks.	25 cans fruit.
39 towels.	18 bottles wine.

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., March 10th, 1863, care Dr. D. Hutchinson.

300 shirts.	4 pounds sage.
210 pairs drawers.	176 cans fruit.
210 pairs socks.	320 bushels potatoes.

60 pillows.	240 " onions.
2 pillow cases.	27 " dried apples.
170 pads.	42 " meal.
149 bandages.	300 pounds butter.
10 pounds lint.	1 barrel rusk.

Shipped to Memphis, Tenn., March 10th, 1863, care Rev. J. A. Brouse.

110 shirts.	2 pillow cases.
110 pairs drawers.	25 cans fruit.
201 pairs socks.	9 bushels potatoes.
60 pillows.	3 bushels onions.
10 bushels dried apples.	700 testaments.

Shipped to Franklin, Tenn. March 2d, 1863, care Mrs. Col. Coburn.

24 bottles brandy.	31 dozen eggs.
20 pounds butter.	4 pounds tea.

Shipped to Memphis, Tenn. April 2d, 1863, care James H. Turner.

150 bushels potatoes.	2 barrels rusks.
150 " dried apples.	2 " peas.
30 " meal.	3 " hominy.
10 " dried peaches.	4 boxes provisions—contents
2 barrels pickles.	unknown.

Shipped to Memphis, Tenn., April 6th, 1863, care James H. Turner.

180 bushels potatoes.	15 bushels onions.
150 " dried apples.	5 barrels hominy.
30 " meal.	

Shipped to Memphis, Tenn., April 11th, 1863, care James H. Turner.

323 shirts.	2545 cans fruit.
150 pairs drawers.	74 bottles wine.
75 " socks.	100 gallons molasses.
15 quilts.	1 barrel hominy.
25 sheets.	1 " turnips.
87 pillows.	12 bushels beans.
115 pads.	510 dozen eggs.
100 bandages.	4 barrels parsnips.
46 bushels onions.	15 " krout.
300 " dried apples.	3 kegs horse radish.

190	"	meal.	150	pounds	dried	beef.
613	"	potatoes.	125	"	pearl	barley.
5	"	dried	1	keg	pickles.	
30	boxes	contents	unknown,	directed	to	regiments.

Shipped to Washington, D C., April 16, 1863, Care J. W. Montfort.

250 shirts.	42 blankets.
230 pairs drawers.	34 cans fruit.
43 " socks.	3 bushels dried peaches.
37 " slippers.	9 " dried apples.
25 pounds lint.	3 " meal.
300 bandages.	48 bottles wine.
90 towels.	5 boxes for 14th Reg. Ind. Vol.
100 pillow cases.	

Shipped to Memphis, Tenn., April 18th, 1863, Care Jas. H. Turner.

2 pairs socks.	33 bushels potatoes.
2 handkerchiefs.	3 " onions.
2 towels.	12 " dried peaches.
256 cans fruit.	10 " dried apples.
8 bottles wine.	200 pounds hams.
6 bushels meal.	

Shipped to Glasgow, Ky., April 18th, 1863, Care Rev. A. D. Cunningham.

150 shirts.	37 quilts.
140 pairs drawers.	85 sheets.
34 " socks.	105 handkerchiefs.
2 " pants.	63 towels.
48 pillows.	9 bushels potatoes.
192 pillow cases.	6 " onions.
1 bed tick.	6 " meal.
10 bushels dried apples.	24 bottles wine.
50 pounds small fruit, dried.	2 boxes reading matter.
33 cans fruit.	

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., May 10th, 1863, Care J. W. Scott.

33 shirts.	3 barrels pickles.
12 pairs socks.	3 “ krou.
22 “ slippers.	300 lbs. butter.
16 handkerchiefs.	6 pounds rice.

2 pillow cases.	44 gals. molasses.
6 sheets.	95 cans fruit.
6 pin cushions.	63 bottles wine.
105 bushels potatoes.	9 barrels, contents unknown.
54 " meal.	2 boxes for Miss Allen.
24 " onions.	3 " " Murfreesboro.
41 " dried apples.	

Shipped to New Albany, May 15, 1863, Care Dr. E. G. Cooper.

100 pairs drawers.	71 bandages.
39 " socks.	15 pounds lint.
14 " slippers.	47 cans fruit.
119 towels.	5 bushels dried apples.
100 pillow cases.	15 pounds small fruit, dried.
24 sheets.	1 box reading matter.
20 pads.	

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn, May 15th, 1863, care J. W. Scott.

111 bushels meal.	150 pounds dried beef.
48 bushels potatoes.	2 barrels pickles.
45 bushels dried apples.	2 barrels apple butter.
8 bushels beans.	40 gallons molasses.
110 cans fruit.	1 keg pickled onions.
8 bottles wine.	1 " " radish.
370 dozen eggs.	10 pounds small fruit dried.

Shipped to Vicksburg, Miss., May 25th, 1863, care Gen. A. Stone.

496 shirts.	140 bandages.
360 pairs drawers.	55 pounds lint.
20 coats.	66 bushels potatoes.
12 pairs pants.	82 bushels dried apples.
11 gowns.	5 bushels dried peaches.
36 pairs socks.	6 bushels meal.
69 sheets.	5 pounds small fruit dried.
184 pillow cases.	324 cans fruit.
12 pillows.	121 bottles wine.
5 quilts.	45 gallons whisky.
33 handkerchiefs.	15 pounds soap.
206 towels.	11 combs.
326 pads.	2 boxes reading matter.

Shipped to Vicksburg, Miss., May 25th, 1863, care Gen. A. Stone.

200 pairs socks.	175 shirts.
200 pairs drawers.	74 pillow cases.
50 pillows.	150 handkerchiefs.

Shipped to Glasgow, Ky., June 2d, 1863, care J. W. Wishart.

75 cans fruit.	3 bushels dried apples.
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Shipped to Louisville, Ky., June 2d, 1863, care Jason Ham.

100 shirts.	50 pairs socks.
100 pairs drawers.	50 handkerchiefs.

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., June 10th, 1863, care J. W. Scott.

155 shirts.	181 cans fruit.
12 pairs drawers.	95 bottles wine.
9 sheets.	21 bushels potatoes.
10 pillows.	1 barrel rusks.
165 bandages.	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel apple butter.
72 pads.	3 barrels pickles.
150 bushels dried apples.	40 gallons vinegar.
2 bushels dried peaches.	777 pounds butter.
6 bushels meal.	

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., August 3d, 1863, care J. W. Scott.

12 bed ticks.	494 shirts.
182 pillows.	363 pair drawers.
214 pillow cases.	136 pairs socks.
110 sheets.	21 dressing gowns.
1 comfort.	120 handkerchiefs.
261 towels.	3625 pounds dried apples.
137 cans fruit.	80 pounds butter.
35 bushels corn meal.	700 bandages.
96 pounds concentrated milk.	52 pads and cushions.

Shipped to Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 5th, 1863, care E. J. Putnam.

131 pillow cases.	20 pounds small fruit dried.
15 sheets.	173 cans fruit.
171 towels.	62 gallons pickles.
49 shirts.	45 bushels corn meal.
31 pairs drawers.	109 bottles wine.

46 pairs socks.	159 pounds concentrated milk.
323 handkerchiefs.	60 pounds butter.
4876 pounds dried apples.	160 pads and cushions.
75 pounds dried peaches.	

Shipped to Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 12th, 1863, care E. J. Putnam.

15 handkerchiefs.	6 pounds corn starch.
12 papers pins.	3 pounds farina.
3 bushels corn meal.	6 pounds dried herbs.
320 pounds dried apples.	10 pounds tea.
100 pounds dried peaches.	90 gallons whisky.
50 pounds small fruit dried.	8 pounds lint.
138 cans fruit.	14 dozen knives and forks.
80 gallons pickles.	

Furnished three soldiers August 21st, 1863.

1 towel.	4 pairs drawers.
1 pair pants.	4 pairs socks.
5 shirts.	2 handkerchiefs.

Shipped to Washington, D. C. Aug. 21st, 1863, care J. W. Montfort;

25 pounds lint.	174 bandages.
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Shipped to Evansville, Ind. Aug. 21st, 1863, care P. Hornbrook.

52 pillows.	44 pairs drawers.
117 pillow cases.	46 pairs socks.
34 sheets.	61 handkerchiefs.
75 Towels.	533 cans fruit.
7 coats.	144 bandages.
118 shirts.	

Shipped to 13th Ind. Vols. at Charleston, S. C., Aug. 29th, 1863.

82 pillow cases.	26 cans fruit.
105 towels.	250 pounds dried apples.
125 shirts.	20 gallons pickles.
120 pairs drawers.	6 bushels corn meal.
50 pairs socks.	48 pounds concentrated milk.
20 dressing gowns.	287 bandages.
100 handkerchiefs.	

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 12th 1863, care J. W. Scott.

268 pillow cases.	163 pounds small fruit, dried.
77 sheets.	209 cans fruit.
11 comforts.	51 bushels corn meal.
206 towels.	1 bushel onions.
555 shirts.	6 bushel potatoes.
318 pairs drawers.	69 bottles wine.
84 pairs socks.	25 pounds butter.
10 dressing gowns.	20 pounds lint.
20 pairs slippers.	48 pounds concentrated milk.
858 handkerchiefs.	170 bandages.
2485 pounds dried apples.	27 pads and cushions.

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 21st, 1863, care J. W. Scott.

30 pillows.	223 handkerchiefs.
385 pillow cases.	12 housewives.
208 sheets.	36 pounds small fruit, dried.
5 comforts.	142 cans fruit.
64 blankets.	144 bottles whisky.
147 towels.	34 bottles wine.
3 coats.	95 pounds concentrated milk.
6 pairs pants.	24 pounds lint.
377 shirts.	305 bandages.
299 pairs drawers.	100 pads and cushions.

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 28, 1863, care J. W. Scott.

96 pillows.	272 handkerchiefs.
94 pillow cases.	1495 pounds dried apples.
84 sheets.	70 pounds small fruit, dried.
3 comforts.	162 cans fruit.
281 towels.	37 pounds lint.
2 coats.	3 bushels corn meal.
1 pair pants.	295 pads and cushions.
2 vests.	1528 bandages.
415 shirts.	70 envelopes.
212 pairs drawers.	54 sheets paper.
56 pairs socks.	1 dozen pens.

Shipped to Washington, D. C., Sept. 30, 1863, care J. W. Montfort.

50 towels.	100 pairs socks.
50 shirts.	6 dressing gowns.
50 pairs drawers.	100 handkerchiefs.

Shipped to Louisville, Ky., Oct. 7, 1863, care Jason Ham.

50 towels.	61 handkerchiefs.
100 shirts.	13 pounds small fruit, dried.
100 pairs drawers.	46 cans fruit.
50 pairs socks.	27 bottles wine.
6 dressing gowns.	72 pounds crackers.

Shipped to Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1863, care Dr. Geo. O. Jobes.

12 bushels Onions.	370 pounds crackers.
324 " potatoes.	6 bushels corn meal.
25 gallons pickles.	

Shipped to Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1863, care Dr. Geo. O. Jobes.

75 towels.	122 cans fruit.
306 shirts.	102 bushels potatoes.
200 pairs drawers.	36 gallons pickles.
50 pairs socks.	65 bottles wine.
1770 pounds dried apples.	135 pounds crackers.
260 " " peaches.	25 " lint.
87 " small fruit, dried.	25 bandages.

Shipped to Washington, D. C., Oct. 29, 1863, care J. W. Montfort.

30 cans fruit.

Shipped to Evansville, Ind., Oct. 30, 1863, care P. Hornbrook.

35 cans fruit.	72 bushels potatoes.
500 pounds dried apples.	129 " green apples.
60 " dried peaches.	10 barrels cabbage.
78 bushels onions.	57 bushels turnips.

Shipped to Evansville, Ind., Oct. 31, 1863, Care P. Hornbrook.

975 pounds dried apples.	101 bushels green apples.
15 bushels onions.	6 " turnips.
249 " potatoes.	

Shipped to Evansville, Ind., Nov. 5, 1863, care P. Hornbrook.

252 bushels potatoes.	886 pounds dried apples.
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Shipped to Paducah, Ky., Nov. 5, 1863, care P. Hornbrook.

102 shirts.	140 pounds dried peaches.
100 pairs drawers.	40 cans fruit,
12 " socks.	40 gals. pickles.
115 pounds dried apples.	190 pounds crackers.

Shipped to Louisville, Ky., Nov. 15, 1863, care Jason Ham.

476 bushels onions.	400 barrels green apples.
951 " potatoes.	

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 20, 1863, care Capt. Ed. Shaw.

40 turkeys.	1125 pounds butter.
450 chickens.	2 barrels cranberries.
500 pounds cheese.	

Shipped to Mound City, Ills., Nov. 5, 1863, care P. Hornbrook.

100 shirts.	44 cans fruit.
87 pairs drawers.	40 gals. pickles.
230 pounds dried apples.	200 pounds crackers.
38 " small fruit, dried.	

Shipped to Evansville, Ind., Nov. 20, 1863, care P. Hornbrook.

198 bushels potatoes.	69 bushels turnips.
141 " green apples.	500 pounds dried apples.

Shipped to Evansville, Ind., Nov. 28, 1863, care P. Hornbrook.

400 bushels potatoes.

Shipped to Evansville, Ind., Nov. 30, 1863, care P. Hornbrook.

400 bushels potatoes.

Shipped to Evansville, Ind., Dec. 1, 1863, care P. Hornbrook.

408 bushels potatoes.

Shipped to Evansville, Ind., Dec. 3, 1863, care P. Hornbrook.

300 bushels potatoes.	30 bushels turnips.
150 " green apples.	

Shipped to Washington, D. C., Dec. 3d, 1863, care J. W. Montfort.

50 shirts.	50 pounds lint.
50 pairs drawers.	

Shipped to Columbus, Ind. Dec. 7th 1863, care Dr. S. Davis.

20 sheets.	20 pillow cases.
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Shipped to Nashville, Tenn. Dec. 9th 1863, care Capt. Ed. Shaw.

4 bed ticks.	21 bushels onions.
27 pillows.	12 bushels potatoes.
89 pillow cases.	48 pounds concentrated milk.
63 towels.	80 bottles whisky.
445 shirts.	48 bottles wine.
133 pairs drawers.	784 bandages.
102 pairs socks.	136 pads and cushions.
14 dressing gowns.	300 gallons pickles.
587 handkerchiefs.	50 bushels green apples.
1990 pounds dried apples.	600 pounds crackers.
108 pounds small fruit, dried.	110 pounds butter.
104 cans fruit.	

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 11th, 1863, care Capt. Ed. Shaw.

426 bushels potatoes.	42 gallons apple butter.
64 gallons pickles.	

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 16th, 1863, care Capt. Ed. Shaw.

150 pounds dried peaches.	43 cans fruit.
125 pounds dried apples.	50 pounds lard.
300 pounds mince meat.	1 barrel cranberries.
15 pounds small fruit, dried.	

Shipped to New Orleans, La. Dec. 16th, 1863, care D. F. Kimball.

1 bed tick.	337 handkerchiefs.
339 pillows.	24 combs.
523 pillow cases.	2323 pounds dried apples.
458 sheets.	120 pounds dried peaches.

12 comforts.	319 pounds small fruit, dried.
274 towels.	96 cans fruit.
24 coats.	9 bushels green apples.
3 pairs pants.	12 bushels onions.
736 shirts.	48 bushels potatoes.
115 pairs drawers.	198 bottles whisky.
44 pairs socks.	300 pounds crackers.
24 pairs mittens.	71 pounds lint.
33 dressing gowns.	35 bandages.
29 pairs slippers.	464 pads and cushions.

Shipped to Evansville, Ind., Dec. 17th, 1863, care P. Hornbrook.

12 bushels turnips.	1 barrel cabbage.
42 bushels green apples.	402 bushels potatoes.

Furnished City Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind. from July to Dec. 1863.

104 shirts.	10 pounds lint.
104 pairs drawers.	25 quilts.
78 pairs socks.	12 bottles wine.
12 towels.	44 cans fruit.
74 handkerchiefs.	20 gallons apple butter.
570 bandages.	225 pounds dried apples.
100 pounds rags.	

Furnished to camps in and around Indianapolis, Ind., from July to Dec., 1863.

87 shirts.	33 cans fruit.
83 pairs drawers.	50 pounds dried apples.
59 pairs socks.	2 bushels onions.
15 towels.	249 bandages.
20 handkerchiefs.	75 pounds rags.
2 pairs pants.	1 housewife.
2 vests.	2 quires letter paper.
2 comforts.	24 envelopes.

Furnished Soldiers Home, Indianapolis, Ind., from July 1st, 1863, to Dec. 31st, 1863.

6 bed ticks.	128 shirts.
60 quilts.	127 pairs drawers.
91 blankets.	101 pairs socks.
327 pillow cases.	100 towels.

106 sheets.	321 bandages.
1 pair pants.	50 cans fruit.
400 pounds dried apples.	5 barrels cabbage.
5 bushels green apples.	2 bushels turnips.
1 barrel krout.	10 pounds rags.

Furnished Ladies' Home, Indianapolis, Indiana, from December 3d to 31st, 1863.

30 quilts.	25 pounds dried apples.
30 sheets.	17 " " peaches.
40 pillow cases.	6 bushels potatoes.
50 towels.	2 " turnips.
24 cans fruit.	18 chickens.
2 barrels cabbage.	30 pillows.
11 bushels green apples.	

SHIPMENTS DURING 1864, UP TO THE FIRST OF DECEMBER.

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 7, 1864, care Col. Ed. Shaw.

266 shirts.	13 dressing gowns.
35 pairs drawers.	321 bushels potatoes.
236 " socks.	27 " green apples.
72 " mittens.	

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1863, care Col. Ed. Shaw.

240 pounds sugar.	173 dozen eggs.
6 packs pins.	6 " spools thread.
36 combs.	1½ reams letter paper.
3 pounds patent thread.	

Furnished Camp Burnside, Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 25, 1864.

66 bushels potatoes.

Furnished Camp Carrington, Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 26, 1864.

72 bushels potatoes.

Shipped to Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1863, care J. H. Turner.

556 pairs mittens.

Shipped to Pulaski, Tenn., Jan. 26, 1864, care Mrs. E. E. George.

12 pillows.	50 pairs drawers.
50 pillow cases.	36 " socks.
50 sheets.	50 pounds dried apples.
12 towels.	28 " cheese.
137 shirts.	16 " concentrated milk.

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 26, 1864, care Col. Ed. Shaw.

144 pounds concentrated milk.	144 bottles wine.
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Shipped to Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 1st, 1864, care James H. Turner.

300 bushels potatoes.

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 1st, 1864, care Col. Ed. Shaw.

6,250 pounds dried apples.

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 5th, 1864, care Col. Ed. Shaw.

110 cans fruit.	1380 pounds butter.
24 bushels onions.	12 bushels corn meal.
128 gallons pickles.	35 boxes of goods for individual
734 gallons kroust.	soldiers in the army of the Cum-
28 bottles wine.	berland.
110 gallons apple butter.	

Shipped to Camp Nelson, Ky., Feb. 10th, 1864, care Dr. Daniel Meeker.

28 pillows.	184 pairs socks.
118 pillow cases.	50 pairs mittens.
75 sheets.	20 pairs slippers.
7 comforts.	42 handkerchiefs.
46 towels.	320 pounds dried apples.
7 coats.	80 pounds small fruit, dried.
164 shirts.	63 cans fruit.
116 pairs drawers.	20 gallons pickles:
65 gallons kroust.	17 pounds lint.
20 gallons apple butter.	239 bandages.
220 pounds butter.	26 pads and cushions.
150 pounds crackers.	65 pounds rags.
70 pounds dried beef.	

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 11th, 1864, care Col. Ed. Shaw.

338 pillows.	474 cans fruit.
656 pillow cases.	20 gallons pickles.
435 sheets.	18 bottles whisky.
15 comforts.	302 bottles wine.
297 towels.	8 pounds corn starch.
11 quilts.	2 pounds farina.
5 coats.	17 pounds dried herbs.
2 pairs pants.	10 pounds tea.
1264 shirts.	2 dozen knives and forks.
606 pairs drawers.	12 nutmeg graters.
270 pairs socks.	28 pounds crackers.
17 dressing gowns.	15 pounds dried beef.
15 pairs slippers.	57 pounds rice.
280 handkerchiefs.	13 pounds lint.
12 housewives.	1457 bandages.
12 pounds soap.	1607 pads and cushions.
8 combs.	500 pounds rags.
2 table cloths.	5 pounds medicinal wafers.
51 pounds dried apples.	12 slates.
100 pounds dried peaches.	4017 books and papers.
399 pounds small fruit, dried.	66 fans.

Shipped to Washington, D. C., Feb. 11th, 1864, care of J. W. Montfort.

36 pairs drawers.	50 books and papers.
36 socks.	

Shipped to Louisville, Ky., Feb. 13th, 1864, care of Jason Ham,

61 cans of fruit.	72 bottles wine.
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Shipped to Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 27th, 1864, care of James H. Turner.

1255 bushels potatoes.

Shipped to Louisville, Ky., Feb. 27th, 1864, care Jason Ham.

21 barrels kroust.

Furnished City Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., from Jan. 1st to Feb. 29th, 1864.

62 pillows.	48 pairs drawers.
109 pillow cases.	24 " socks.

87 sheets.	328 bandages.
12 towels.	172 lbs. rags.
80 handkerchiefs.	100 " dried apples.
65 shirts.	20 cans fruit.

Furnished Ladies' Home, Indianapolis, Ind., from Jan. 1st to Feb. 29th, 1864.

24 sheets.	3 bushels green apples.
15 bushels potatoes.	100 lbs. dried apples.
54 cans fruit.	

Furnished Soldiers' Home, Indianapolis, Ind., from Jan. 1st to February 29th, 1864.

90 pairs socks.	25 pounds rags.
114 shirts.	50 bushels potatoes.
94 pairs drawers.	15 bushels green apples.
307 bandages.	

Furnished Pest Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., in Jan. and Feb. 1864.

40 sheets.	70 pounds dried apples.
50 towels.	20 pounds dried peaches.
50 pillow cases.	3 bushels onions.
12 pillows.	3 bushels potatoes.
12 cans fruit.	12 shirts.
6 bottles whisky.	12 pairs socks.
12 bottles wine.	

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., March 1st, 1864, care Col. Ed. Shaw.

5 boxes for private soldiers in the Cumberland army.

Shipped to Columbus Indiana, March 17th, 1864, care Dr. S. Davis.

37 bed sacks.	12 pairs drawers.
37 pillow cases.	12 pairs socks.
37 sheets.	100 pounds dried peaches.
12 shirts.	12 cans fruit.
12 bottles wine.	

Furnished Soldiers Home, Indianapolis, Ind., March 21st, 1864.

10 pillows.	9 sheets.
9 comforts.	2 dressing gowns.

Shipped to Col. Ed. Shaw, Nashville, Tenn., March 21st 1864.

600 bushels onions.	300 bushels potatoes.
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Shipped to Seattsboro, Ala., March 21st, 1864.

300 bushels potatoes.

Shipped to Londen, Tenn., March 21st, 1864.

300 bushels potatoes.

Shipped to Chattanooga, Tenn., March 23d, 1864, care James H. Turner.

1 barrel onion sets.

1 box for soldiers.

Shipped to Louisville, Ky., March 23d, 1864, care Miss Fussell.

1 barrel green apples.

1 keg apple butter.

Shipped to Memphis, Tenn., March 27th, care Dr. Geo. O. Jobes.

2 kegs pickles.

13 coats.

6 barrels krout.

10 pairs pants.

20 vests.

110 cans fruit.

217 shirts.

84 bushels onions.

217 pairs drawers.

250 pounds butter.

133 pairs socks.

300 pounds crackers.

10 dressing gowns.

120 magazines.

1 pair slippers.

400 papers.

1 keg molasses.

20 pounds lint.

1000 pounds dried apples.

3 boxes for Mrs. E. C. Ranson.

83 pounds small fruit, dried.

Shipped to Columbus, Ind., March 30th, 1864, care Dr. Davis.

50 pillow cases.

50 sheets.

12 towels.

12 pounds small fruit, dried.

2 bushels onions.

Shipped to Chattanooga, Tenn., March 31st, 1864, care James H. Turner.

132 housewives.

3 boxes for soldiers, contents unknown.

Shipped to Louisville, Ky., March 31st 1864, care Col. Jason Ham.

25 cans fruit.

Shipped to Evansville, Ind., March 31st, 1864, care P. Hornbrook.

302 bandages.

Furnished City Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., March 31, 1864.

42 gallons whisky.

Shipped to Washington, D. C., April 1, 1864, care J. W. Montfort.

12 pillow cases.	50 pairs drawers.
10 shirts.	100 " socks.
68 bottles wine.	100 bandages.

Shipped to Camp Nelson, Ky., April 13, 1864, care Dr. Daniel Meeker.

100 pounds dried apples.	130 pounds dried peaches.
1 keg butter.	

Shipped to Columbus, Ind., April 16, 1864, care Dr. S. Davis.

12 towels.	12 shirts.
12 pairs drawers.	12 pairs socks.
12 handkerchiefs.	25 lbs. dried peaches.
11 cans fruit.	12 bottles wine.
5 lbs. farina.	2 doz. lemons.

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., April 9th, 1864, care Col. Ed. Shaw.

7 bbls. krout.	360 bottles wine.
2 " pickled cabbage.	8 boxes for individual soldiers
2000 lbs. dried apples.	in the Cumberland army.

Shipped to Camp Nelson, Ky., May 3d, 1864, care Dr. Dan. Meeker.

100 shirts.	20 gallons apple butter.
50 pairs socks.	20 " pickles.
50 handkerchiefs.	70 lbs crackers.
200 lbs. dried apples.	12 " dried beef.
24 cans fruit.	

Shipped to Louisville, Ky., May 4th, 1864, care Col. Jason Ham.

1 bbl. crackers.	75 pairs drawers.
100 shirts.	24 cans fruit.
24 bottles wine.	70 lbs. crackers.

Shipped to Chattanooga, Tenn., May 7th, 1864, care James H. Tuner.

40 towels.	3 eye shades.
140 handkerchiefs.	210 housewives.
35 pieces soap.	30 combs.

224 bottles whiskey.	240 bottles wine.
400 envelopes,	65 sheets paper.
1 package pins and needles.	130 limb strings.

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., May 10th, 1864, care Col. Ed. Shaw,

924 bushels potatoes.	79 cans fruit.
110 towels.	6 bushels onions.
143 pairs socks.	210 gallons krout.
442 bottles whiskey.	770 lbs. crackers.
330 lbs. butter.	25 doz. eggs,
15 bushels meal.	317 magazines.
72 pads and cushions.	85 pairs drawers.
170 shirts.	20 lbs. small fruits.
48 pairs slippers.	6 bushels green apples.
80 gallons apple butter.	140 gallons pickles.
4 cans vegetables.	1 bbl. vinegar.
300 bottles wine.	

Shipped to Washington, D. C., May 12, 1864, care J. W. Montfort.

200 shirts.	100 pairs drawers.
50 pairs mittens.	96 cans fruit.
5 pounds lint.	207 bandages.
126 bottles whisky.	120 bottles wine.

Shipped to Washington, D. C.; May 20, 1864, care J. W. Montfort.

20 pillow cases.	48 bottles whisky.
1 pair pants.	356 pads and cushions.
232 " socks.	243 towels.
40 gals. pickles.	221 pairs drawers.
885 bandages.	135 bushels dried peaches.
152 sheets.	9 bottles wine.
341 shirts.	185 pounds rags.
115 pounds dried apples.	

Shipped to Chattanooga, Tenn., May 23, 1864, care James H. Turner.

200 pounds dried apples.	125 pounds dried peaches.
205 " small fruits, dried.	20 gals. pickles.
216 bottles wine.	430 pounds rags.
12 pounds lint.	1720 bandages.

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., May 24, 1864, care Col. Ed. Shaw.

223 pilows.	357 pillow cases.
53 sheets.	760 blankets.
729 shirts.	223 pairs drawers.
65 pairs socks.	10 dressing gowns.
373 handkerchiefs,	181 housewives.
3750 pounds dried apples.	5½ bushels dried peaches.
70 " small fruits, dried.	372 cans fruit.
65 " barley.	48 bushels potatoes.
50 " dried beef.	500 pounds crackers.
28 fans.	770 bandages.
490 pads and cushions.	

Shipped to Chattanooga, Tenn., May 26, 1864, care James H. Turner.

50 shirts.	70 towels.
30 pairs drawers.	583 handkerchiefs.
200 " pants.	1 box fans.

Shipped to Louisville, Ky., May 24th, 1864, care Col. Jason Ham.

100 towels.	266 shirts.
140 pairs drawers.	100 pairs socks.
100 handkerchiefs.	200 pounds dried apples.
50 cans fruit.	72 bottles wine.
60 fans.	2 barrels crackers.
310 bandages.	170 pads and cushions.
165 pounds rags.	

Furnished wounded soldiers of 3d Mass., June 3d, 1864.

1 coat.	2 pairs socks.
2 shirts.	3 bandages.
2 pairs drawers.	

Shipped to Chattanooga, Tenn., June 7th, 1864, care Jas. H. Turner.

342 pillow cases.	5 sheets.
11 coats.	333 shirts.
244 pairs drawers.	10 pairs socks.
4 dressing gowns.	100 handkerchiefs.
118 housewives.	12 combs.
123 bottles whisky.	120 bottles wine.

16 pounds lint.	1491 bandages.
340 pounds rags.	2 packages envelopes.
14 pieces soap.	

Furnished City Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., June 10th, 1864.

50 pillows.	25 pillow cases.
30 shirts.	8 cans fruit.
90 bandages.	15 pounds rags.

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., June 10th, 1864, care Col. Ed. Shaw.

165 pillows.	28 pillow cases.
214 sheets.	217 towels.
3 coats.	1 pair pants.
461 shirts.	238 pairs drawers.
37 pairs socks.	560 handkerchiefs.
52 housewives.	11 pin cushions.
35 pieces soap.	13 combs.
1000 pounds dried apples.	180 cans fruit.
300 gallons pickles.	6 bushels potatoes.
117 bottles whisky.	297 bottles wine.
15 pounds butter.	700 pounds cheese.
7 pound lint.	1836 bandages.
286 pounds rags.	200 books.
600 magazines.	800 papers.
5 packages envelopes.	9 quires writing paper.

Shipped to Washington, D. C., June 13th, 1864, care J. W. Montfort.

22 shirts.	95 bottles whisky.
100 pairs socks.	35 bottles wine.
201 pairs drawers.	

Furnished City Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., June 18, 1864.

18 bottles wine.

Furnished City Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., June 20, 1864.

24 towels.	98 shirts.
45 pairs drawers.	52 cans fruit.
24 bottles wine.	472 Bandages.
35 pads and cushions.	17 arm slings.
95 pounds rags.	

Furnished Wounded Soldiers, June 20, 1864.

13 shirts.	2 arm slings.
5 pairs socks.	7 bandages.
9 " drawers.	

Furnished Hospital at Burnside Barracks, Indianapolis, Ind., June 20, 1864.

24 pillows.	24 towels.
16 pounds dried apples.	15 pounds dried peaches.
24 cans fruit.	1 bushel potatoes.
23 pounds rags.	1 coffee pot.
40 plates.	4 dozen knives and forks.
5 dozen spoons.	2 mops.
1 tea pot.	6 dishes.
1 dozen cups and saucers.	

Shipped to Chattanooga, Tenn., June 24, 1864, care J. H. Turner.

125 pounds dried peaches.	3 boxes lemons.
110 gallons pickles.	100 bottles blackberry cordial.
48 bottles wine.	120 pounds farina.
323 pounds cod fish.	215 " crackers.

Furnished Soldiers' Home, Indianapolis, Ind., June 24, 1864.

5 pillow cases.	109 shirts.
84 pairs drawers.	20 pairs mittens.
50 handkerchiefs.	116 bandages.
16 pounds rags.	

Furnished Pest Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., June 24, 1864.

131 shirts.	79 pairs drawers.
150 pounds dried apples.	130 pounds dried peaches.
57 cans fruit.	6 bushels onions.
3 bushels potatoes.	12 bottles wine.
1 pound pepper.	41 pounds butter.
75 pounds crackers.	2 bushels corn meal.
80 bandages.	13 pounds rags.

Shipped to Louisville, Ky., June 24, 1864, care Col. Jason Ham.

120 shirts.	50 pairs drawers.
100 pairs mittens.	48 bottles wine.

48 cans fruit.	70 pounds crackers.
457 bandages.	100 pads and cushions.
100 pounds rags.	1 ream writing paper.

*Shipped to Bridgeport, Ala., June 25, 1864, care Dr. Hitchcock,
Surgeon 133d Ind.*

47 pillows.	100 pillow cases.
70 sheets.	100 towels.
235 handkerchiefs.	200 pounds dried apples.
115 pounds dried peaches.	1 box lemons.
20 gallons pickles.	17 bottles whisky.
60 pounds farina.	24 " wine.
24 " concentrated milk.	73 pounds crackers.
480 bandages.	145 " rags.
300 magazines and papers.	

Furnished 28th Regiment Ind. Vol., Camp Carrington, Indianapolis, Ind., June 25, 1864.

2 pounds dried peaches.	1 pound concentrated milk.
3 " crackers.	3 pounds dried beef.

Shipped to Chattanooga, Tenn., June 27, 1864, care J. H. Turner.

80 pillows.	8 pillow cases.
160 shirts.	100 pairs drawers.
86 pairs slippers.	35 handkerchiefs.
40 housewives.	12 pounds soap.
6187 pounds dried apples.	500 " dried peaches.
51 " small fruits, dried.	220 cans fruit.
2 boxes lemons.	3 bushels potatoes.
45 gallons pickles.	134 bottles ale.
131 bottles brandy.	120 " wine.
15 " corn starch.	310 pounds farina.
8 " dried herbs.	74 " concentrated milk.
273 dozen eggs.	700 " crackers.
10 pounds dried beef.	209 " hominy.
10 bushels corn meal.	20 gallons molasses.
1 barrel flour.	8 pounds lint.
25 bandages.	91 pads and cushions.
38 arm slings.	152 pounds rags.
1114 magazines and papers.	12 coffee pots.
24 plates.	15 tea pots.
15 dishes.	

Shipped to Chattanooga, Tenn., July 5, 1864, care Jas. H. Turner.

7 pillow cases.	340 shirts.
114 pairs drawers.	200 handkerchiefs.
155 housewives.	990 pounds dried apples.
100 pounds dried peaches.	75 gallons pickled vegetables.
700 " crackers.	527 pads and cushions.
33 " rags.	

Shipped to 134th Regiment Ind. Vol., Decatur, Ala., July 7.

7 pillows.	19 pillow cases.
9 sheets.	102 towels.
115 shirts.	58 pairs drawers.
27 dressing gowns.	31 " socks.
100 handkerchiefs.	500 pounds dried apples.
105 cans fruit.	5 " " peaches.
21 bottles whisky.	61 bottles wine.
61 pounds farina.	140 pounds crackers.
20 " dried beef.	1 bushel corn meal.
1 " lint.	190 pounds rags.
759 bandages.	278 magazines and papers.

Furnished 28th Ohio Infantry, Indianapolis, Ind., July 8th, 1864.

5 pounds dried apples.	5 pounds dried peaches.
10 pounds crackers.	

Shipped to Louisville, Ky., July 9th, 1864, care Jason Ham.

24 pillow cases.	25 sheets.
115 towels.	69 shirts.
48 pairs drawers.	500 handkerchiefs.
100 pounds dried apples.	12 pounds small fruits dried.
96 cans fruit.	60 pounds farina.
180 pounds crackers.	176 bandages.
90 pounds rags.	314 magazines and papers.

Shipped to Pulaski, Tenn., July 12th, 1864, care Dr. Col. Davis.

35 sheets.	100 towels.
3 pairs pants.	3 coats.
100 shirts.	50 pairs drawers.
6 dressing gowns.	4 pairs slippers.
100 handkerchiefs.	10 housewives.
48 pieces soap.	18 combs.
83 fans.	6 papers pins.
110 pounds dried apples.	34 pounds small fruits dried.
55 cans fruit.	24 pounds jellies.
1 box lemons.	10 gallons pickled vegetables.
36 bottles ale.	48 bottles blackberry cordial.
48 bottles wine.	60 pounds farina.
3 pounds tea.	45 pounds sugar.
110 pounds butter.	145 pounds crackers.
48 pounds cheese.	1 pound nutmegs.
60 pounds dried beef.	250 envelopes.
1 quire paper.	

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., July 15th, 1864, care Col. Ed. Shaw.

31 coats.	15 pairs pants.
7 vests.	190 shirts.
160 pairs drawers.	6750 pounds dried apples.
375 pounds dried peaches.	35 pounds small fruit dried.
129 cans fruit.	95 pounds tobacco.
72 bottles ale.	100 pounds farina.
18 bottles whisky.	281 dozen eggs.
99 bottles wine.	700 pounds crackers.
40 pounds lint.	1199 bandages.
200 pads and cushions.	150 arm slings.
290 pounds rags.	

Shipped to Chattanooga, Tenn., July 19th, 1864, care Jas. H. Turner.

365 pounds butter.

Shipped to Louisville, Ky., July 19th, 1864, care Col. Jason Ham.

100 pounds tobacco.	146 dozen eggs.
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Shipped to Memphis, Tenn., July 22d, 1864, care Dr. Geo. O. Jones.

100 shirts.	75 pairs drawers.
50 pairs socks.	4000 pounds dried apples.
64 cans fruit.	52 pounds jellies.
60 bottles ale.	280 pounds crackers.
48 bottles wine.	10 pounds lint.
500 bandages.	300 pounds rags.

Shipped to New Albany, Ind., July 23d, 1864, care J. J. Alexander.

100 sheets.	100 shirts.
100 pounds dried apples.	24 cans fruit.
2 kegs pickles.	10 pounds lint.
720 bandages.	35 pounds rags.

Shipped to Pulaski, Tenn., August 3d, 1864, care W. W. Snyder.

26 pillows.	26 pillow cases.
24 sheets.	24 shirts.
24 pair drawers.	24 pairs socks.
50 handkerchiefs.	100 lbs. dried apples.
14 cans fruit.	75 " " fruit.
40 gallons pickles.	1 box lemons.
21 bottles ale.	12 bottles whiskey.
54 " wine.	60 lbs. farina.
70 lbs. crackers.	200 bandages.
30 " rags.	

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., August 6th, 1864, care Col. Ed. Shaw.

11 private boxes for different individual soldiers in the army of the Cumberland.

Shipped to Clay Hospital, Louisville, Ky., Aug. 11, 1864, care Col. J. Ham.

100 pillow cases.	200 shirts.
100 pairs drawers.	50 pairs socks.
72 lbs. crackers.	

Shipped to Louisville, Ky., August 11th, 1864, care Col. Jason Ham.

230 towels.	200 shirts.
100 pairs drawers.	204 handkerchiefs.
107 lbs. rags.	400 lbs. dried apples.
41 cans fruit.	24 bottles apple jelly.
15 fans.	50 " wine.
144 lbs. crackers.	200 bandages.

Shipped to 16th Regiment, Ind. Vols., N. Orleans, La., August 27th, 1864.

6 barrels.	1 keg.
1 box, contents unknown, the box being prepared in the country.	

Shipped to Chattanooga, Tenn., August 29th, 1864, care James H. Turner.

100 pillow cases.	100 sheets.
30 comforts.	450 towels.
49 coats.	20 pairs pants.
27 vests.	275 shirts.
100 pairs drawers.	325 handkerchiefs.
31 housewives.	9 lbs. soap.
1226 lbs. rags.	1800 " dried apples.
90 " small fruits, dried.	130 cans fruit.
160 gallons pickles.	21 bushels onions.
3 bushels beets.	1½ " potatoes.
84 bottles ale.	52 bottles whiskey.
228 " wine.	500 lbs. crackers.
1600 bandages.	

Shipped to Chattanooga, Tenn., August 29th, 1864, care James H. Turner.

2 boxes Sanitary goods for Mrs. E. E. George, and 1 box for 79th Indiana Volunteers.

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn. Aug. 30th, 1864, care Col. Ed. Shaw.

295 pillows.	565 pillow cases.
337 sheets.	23 comforts.

800 towels.	99 fly brushes.
55 arm slings.	13 coats.
2 vests.	858 shirts.
326 pairs drawers.	110 pairs socks.
150 " mittens.	1326 handkerchiefs.
178 housewives.	21 pin cushions.
22 combs.	1172 pounds rags.
8 boxes reading matter.	105 cans fruit.
48 pounds jellies.	183 fans.
186 bottles blackberry cordial.	20 bottles whisky.
240 " wine.	42 pounds lint.
1926 bandages.	736 pads and cushions.

Shipped to Marietta, Ga., Sept. 1st, 1864, care C. M. Jones.

18 bottles ink.	1 box pens.
6 pen holders.	3 blank books.
1625 envelopes.	4 reams paper.

Shipped to Washington, D. C., Sept. 8th, 1864, W. H. DeMotte.

36 bottles wine.

*Shipped to Clay General Hospital, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 15th, 1864,
care Miss E. A. Hardy.*

134 pillow sacks.	150 shirts.
126 pairs drawers.	200 handkerchiefs.
193 pounds rags.	200 pounds dried apples.
30 cans fruit,	36 bottles wine.
100 pounds tobacco to Jason Ham.	

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn. Oct. 28th, 1864, care Col. Ed. Shaw.

12 shirts.	330 bushels onions.
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Shipped to Nashville, Tenn. Nov. 1st, 1864, care Col. Ed. Shaw.

390 bushels onions.

Shipped to Washington, D. C., Nov. 1st, 1864, care W. H. DeMotte.

100 shirts.	50 pairs drawers.
50 pairs socks.	36 bottles wine.

Shipped to Camp Nelson, Ky., Nov. 4th, 1864, care Dr. Daniel Meeker.

100 pounds dried apples.	70 pounds dried peaches.
75 " small fruit, dried.	41 cans fruit.
$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. pickles.	112 pounds butter.
69 lbs. crackers.	40 " dried beef.

Shipped to St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 4th, 1864, care Dr. Jno. E. M. Gaughey.

24 towels.	50 shirts,
30 pairs drawers.	20 pairs socks.
24 handkerchiefs.	5 reams paper,
500 envelopes.	

Shipped to Louisville, Ky., Nov. 4th, 1864, care Col. Jason Ham.

4 reams paper.	50 blank reports.
16 books.	5 magazines.

Shipped to Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 5th, 1864, care Dr. Geo. O. Jobes.

100 shirts.	70 pairs drawers.
50 pairs socks.	110 pounds rags.
500 pounds dried apples.	150 " dried peaches.
65 cans fruit.	50 bushels onions.
90 gals. pickles.	72 bottles wines.
65 pounds farina.	140 pounds crackers.
70 " tobacco.	12 " lint.
425 bandages.	40 gals. pickled cabbage.

Shipped to New Orleans, La., Nov. 5th, 1864, care Dr. Geo. H. New

200 shirts.	85 pairs drawers.
300 handkerchiefs.	174 pounds rags.

500 pounds dried apples.	150 " dried peaches.
70 cans fruit.	50 bushels onions.
60 gals. pickles.	72 bottles wines.
60 pounds farina.	140 pounds crackers.
70 " tobacco.	718 bandages.

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 7th, 1864, care Col. Ed. Shaw.
447 bushels onions.

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn. Nov. 10th, 1864, care Col. Ed. Shaw.
450 bushels onions.

Shipped to Catlettsburg, Ky. Nov. 14th 1864, for 46th Reg. Ind.
Vols., care Lieut. McConnachey.

1 box reading matter.	25 pounds dried apples.
30 pounds dried peaches.	34 cans fruit.
20 gals. pickles.	24 bottles wine.
70 pounds crackers.	

Shipped to Morganza Bend, La., Nov. Nov. 15th, 1864, care L. S.
Chittenden, Chaplain, 69th Ind. Vols.

1 box eggs.	50 pairs drawers.
100 shirts.	50 " socks.
1 box toasted bread.	275 pounds rags.
66 bushels onions.	160 gals. pickles.
57 " Potatoes.	4 doz. bottles wine.
145 pounds butter.	5 pounds lint.
1125 bandages.	47 pads and cushions.
2000 envelops.	6 reams paper.

Shipped to Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1864, care Mrs. E. E. George.

2 pillows.	1 blanket.
24 towels.	3 dozen knives and forks.
184 pieces tinware.	9 dozen papers tobacco.
12 arm slings.	

Shipped to Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1864, care V. Carter.

90 pillows.	6 pillow cases.
43 quilts.	23 blankets.
101 towels.	2 coats.
130 flannel shirts.	567 cotton shirts.
70 pairs drawers.	126 pairs mittens.
65 pairs socks.	415 handkerchiefs.
252 pounds rags.	417 pounds dried apples.
14 pounds small fruit dried.	74 cans fruit.
23 dozen papers tobacco.	50 arm slings.
415 gallons pickles.	180 bottles wine.
60 pounds farina.	12 pounds herbs.
210 pounds crackers.	180 pounds tobacco.
1093 bandages.	42 pads and cushions.
6 reams paper.	3000 envelops.

Furnished City Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., from March 1 to Dec. 1, 1864.

513 sheets.	347 pairs drawers.
311 handkerchiefs.	98 pairs socks.
3 pounds lint.	2320 bandages.
636 pounds rags.	8 pounds small fruit.
207 pillow slips.	54 towels.
2 barrel whisky.	144 bottles wine.
50 sheets.	1 bushel onions.
151 cans fruit.	13 crutches.
35 pads.	14 arm slings.
128 pounds dried apples.	9 pounds dried peaches.
285 bandages.	74 pounds rags.

Furnished Soldiers' Home, Indianapolis, Ind., from March 1 to Dec. 1, 1864.

1300 bandages.	499 shirts.
393 pairs drawers.	226 pairs socks.
12 quilts.	240 sheets.
50 pillows.	7 dressing gowns.
70 pounds crackers.	57 towels.
338 Pillow slips.	22 bed ticks.

2 barrels green apples.	21 pounds rags.
6 wash basins.	5 pairs slippers.
1 coat.	2 arm slings.
1 pair crutches.	6 pairs mittens.
11 barrels potatoes.	3 barrels turnips.
6 cans fruit.	25 barrels dried apples.

Furnished Ladies' Home, Indianapolis, Ind., from March 1 to Dec.
1, 1864.

33 cans fruit.	4 barrels green apples.
100 pounds dried peaches.	2 barrels turnips.
200 pounds dried apples.	5 barrels potatoes.
12 pillow slips.	1½ barrels onions.
40 sheets.	12 towels.
35 pounds crackers.	1 bottle wine.
4 pounds butter.	1½ barrels flour.
8 pounds lard.	1 box clothes pins.
75 pounds sugar.	20 quilts.

Furnished the various City Camps and Camp Hospitals in the vicinity of Indianapolis, Ind., from March 1, to Dec. 1, 1864.

882 bandages.	346 pounds rags.
16 dressing gowns.	158 cans fruit.
11 barrels onions.	197 shirts.
155 pairs drawers.	99 towels.
53 pairs socks.	272 pounds dried apples.
160 pounds dried peaches.	57 handkerchiefs.
11 barrels potatoes.	1 barrel turnips.
3 barrels kroust.	37 pounds butter.
10 pairs slippers.	104 pillow slips.
1 coffee pot.	24 tin plates.
4 dozen knives and forks.	60 spoons.
6 mops.	10 barrels crackers.
6 pounds corn starch.	50 sheets.
12 bottles blackberry cordial.	25 bottles wine.
10 pounds small fruits.	27 pillows.
51 quilts.	3 wooden buckets.
6 musquito bars.	5 bed ticks.

9 bed spreads.
13 pounds dried beef.
12 arm slings.

12 pairs slippers.
18 spittoons.
12 blankets.

Furnished to Pest Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., from March 1 to Dec. 1, 1864.

6½ barrells potatoes.
9 " onions.
216 pounds dried apples.
65 cans fruit.
50 handkerchiefs.
70 pounds crackers.
79 pairs drawers.
3 pounds corn starch.
3 pounds rags.
48 towels.

1 barrel cabbage.
48 pounds butter.
122 " dried peaches.
12 bottles wine.
80 bandages.
131 sheets.
1 quire paper.
7 pounds pepper.
2 bushels corn meal.
20 cotts.

Distributed from the Office at Indianapolis, Ind., to passing Soldiers, from March 1 to Dec. 1, 1864.

386 shirts.
171 pairs drawers.
153 " socks.
20 coats.
48 pairs pants.
15 vests.
23 pillow slips.
25 crutches.
20 sheets.
38 pairs shoes.

402 hankerchiefs.
54 blankets.
11 arm slings.
80 housewives.
438 towels.
178 bottles wine.
13 bed ticks.
74 bottles cordial.
42 pillows.
4 pairs boots.

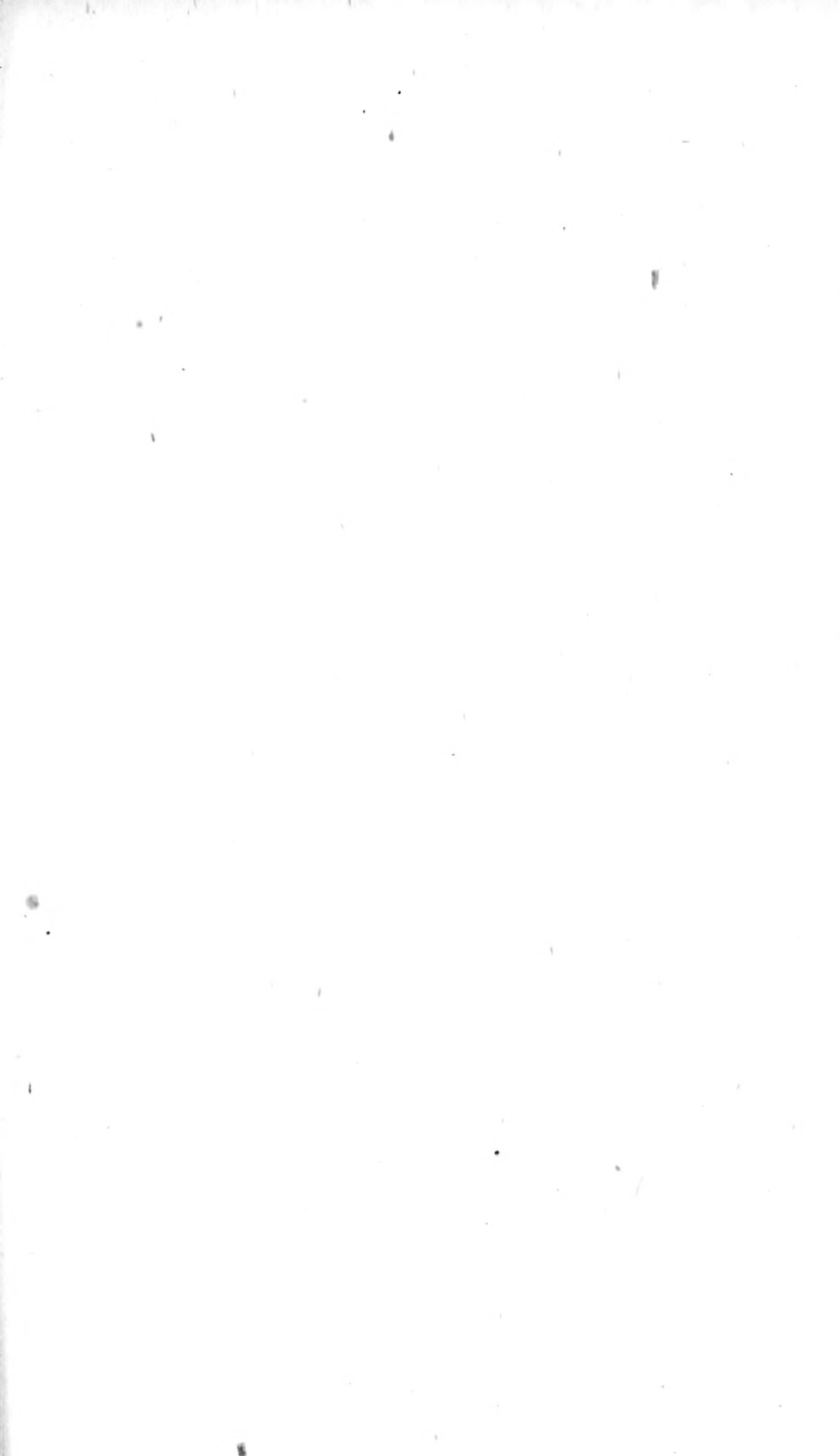
APPENDIX.

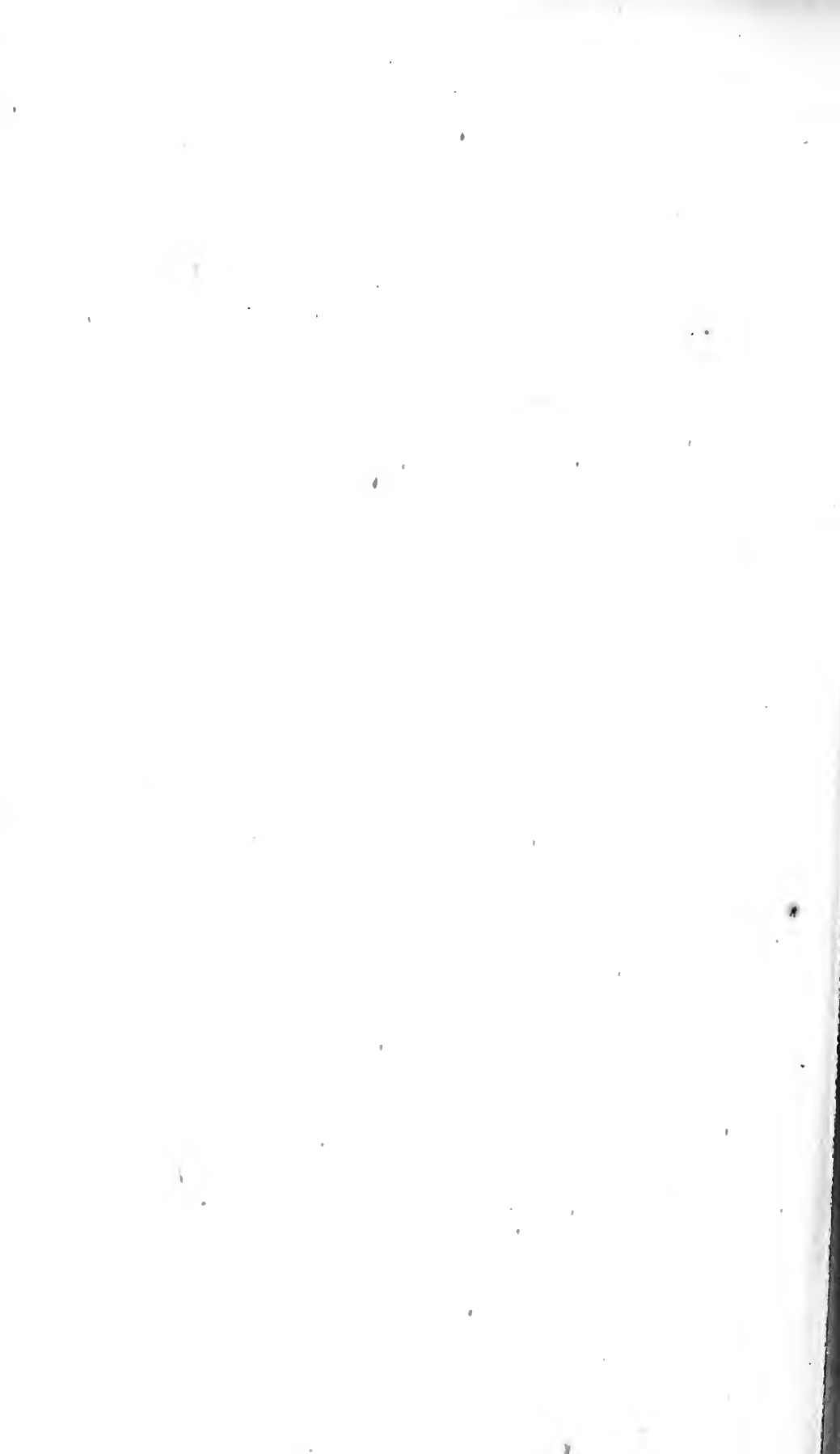
- A. Report of Col. Ed. Shaw, Nashville, Tennessee.
- B. " " Col. Jason Ham, Louisville, Ky.
- C. " " James H. Turner, Chattanooga, Tennessee.
- D. " " Dr. Geo. O. Jobes, Memphis, Tennessee.
- E. " " W. H. Demotte, Washington, D. C.,
- F. " " George Merritt, of various places.
- G. " " Rev. H. B. Hibben, Red River and City Point, Va.
- H. " " E. J. Putnam, Steamer Sunny Side.
- I. " " Capt. C. W. Brouse, Marietta, Georgia.











[A.]

SANITARY REPORT FROM NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE—
COL. ED. SHAW, AGENT.

OFFICE INDIANA SANITARY AGENCY, }
NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 1, 1864. }

WM. HANNAMAN, *President Indiana Sanitary Commission*:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor of transmitting through you to the Governor and the people of the State, the inclosed Report of the amount and variety of Sanitary Stores received and distributed at this point between the 1st of March, 1864, and the 1st of December, 1864.

I also send you, herewith, complete lists, showing the names or number of hospitals supplied; also of regiments, batteries, and squadrons of Cavalry. In addition to the above, I have distributed a liberal share of supplies to lady nurses, chaplains, agents of the Christian Commission, and individual soldier of which a full report is inclosed herewith. It would have been a pleasure to me to have furnished a *detailed* report, from my books, of every soldier and other person supplied by this Agency during the last year, but such a report would be too voluminous for any practical use.

In order, however, to convey to you a fair idea of the extent of our demands and efforts in this direction, as well as to assure the people of the importance of increased contributions of the kinds of articles which seem to be in most demand, I transmit, herewith, a detailed report for the last month, (November,) showing the name and position of every soldier or other person supplied at this office, together with the names of articles furnished to each. In the distribution of stores from this office, our first care has been to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded, in the General and Regimental Hospitals; secondly, to *prevent* sickness, so far as we were able, by a timely distribution of vegetables and other needed articles among the soldiers of our own Regiments. My greatest regret is

that my supply of stores has never been equal to the demand, and that many worthy and needy persons have had to go unsupplied. The only remedy for this is with our people at home. It will be seen that two thousand five hundred and ninety-five barrels, [and three hundred and thirty-two boxes of supplies have passed through my hands during the period embraced in this Report.

Of the proper distribution made of all these supplies, I trust you will find satisfactory evidence, in the subjoined documents. I ought not to conclude this Report without speaking in special terms of commendation of General J. L. Donaldson, Chief Quarter-master, Department of the Cumberland, to whose kind offices the gratitude of the people of our State is specially due, for many favors in affording transportation for our supplies, and facilitating the same. Captain J. Little, Depot Commissary of subsistence, also merits the esteem and gratitude of our people for similar favors.

No person, except one situated as your agents are, can fully comprehend and appreciate such favors as these gentleman have afforded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

* ED. SHAW,
Indiana Military Agent.

[A.—Continued.]

*SHIPMENTS of Sanitary Stores to James H. Turner, Indiana
Military Agent at Chattanooga, by Col. Ed. Shaw, from Nashville,
frsm March 1, to August 1, 1864.*

956 barrels Potatoes.

260 barrels Onions.

143 barrels Apples.

43 barrels Pickles and Kraut.

223 boxes Sundries.

[B.]

SANITARY REPORT FROM LOUISVILLE, KY., COL. JASON HAM, AGENT.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY, }
Louisville, Ky. December 2d, 1863. }

WILLIAM HANNAMAM, ESQ.,

President of Sanitary Commission :

SIR:—I have the honor to submit my Report for the month of November 1863.

The business of the Louisville Agency has been very much of the usual character. I have had the usual number of applications for passes by citizens on their way South to visit the sick and wounded soldiers in the army of the Cumberland. This branch of my duty is one of vital importance to the traveling public. Was it not for this Agency, hundreds of citizens would be detained here, (and many of them would be compelled to stay here for days) at heavy expense, and many of them would be compelled to return home without accomplishing the object of their mission. And in all human probability many lives lost for want of the assistance that their friends would bestow upon them (by a tender mother or sympathizing relative.)

I am very often called on by citizens of other States, who have friends in the army of the Cumberland for assistance in getting passes, which I am often able to get for them. One thing that has added very much to the influence of this office, is on account of remaining so long in the same location, the location is widely known. Other agents have changed their location several times. The people all know where to find the Indiana Agent, day or night. Scarcely a night passes that I am not called up, during the night to do something for some citizen in distress.

I have distributed all of the sanitary goods consigned to me except some of the apples, which I am still engaged at the distribution. I have visited and distributed sanitary goods to nearly all of the hospitals in this City, New Albany and Jeffersonville, during the last three weeks, (myself or my son). We always found the sick boys glad to see us, and thankful for what we had for them. This is a

pleasant part of my duty; it gladdens my heart to be able to bestow upon the afflicted boys some of the comforts of home and former days.

I have been almost daily engaged in conveying the sick and wounded soldiers from place to place. This is one of the greatest blessings, to those are not able to sit up, we put a mattrass in our ambulance and let them lay down, otherwise they could not be moved. Gov. Morton deserves great credit for sending this ambulance to us, it still shows how far he is ahead of other Governors. Nothing of the kind has been furnished the other agents of the States represented in this city.

In regard to the distribution of religious reading, it is continued as heretofore reported, by my wife. She is kept supplied by the benevolent from Indiana and other places, and she continues to visit the hospitals and distribute Bibles &c., to the inmates, which are usually received with thankful hearts.

I am glad to inform you that only three Indiana soldiers have died here during the month of November, to-wit: James A. Smith, Co. G, 28th Reg., James Farley, Co. A, 89th Reg. and Joab Tenison, Co. D, 88th, Ind., and all consigned to Cane Hill Cemetry, near this City.

I have forwarded to you from time to time, complete lists of all Indiana soldiers that have arrived here, transferred, discharged, furloughed, &c., taken from the Medical Directors' books during the month of November, 1863.

The hospitals here have been crowded most of the time during last month. At this time they are not so much crowded. The order now in force making transfers of all suitable cases to the nearest hospitals to their homes, is working very nicely and gives entire satisfaction to the soldiers, as well as their friends. I am able now to get the boys off without much difficulty, and it gladdens the hearts of the poor fellows to get once more on their native soil.

There has been a great many changes in the officers at the Hospitals and in many cases for the better. I think the treatment of the boys is more humane than it was in times past, with a few exceptions, and I have those cases under investigation.

At no time since I have been here, has this hospital been in a more satisfactory condition in regard to cleanliness, as well as the general management. The health of the patients is improving.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JASON HAM,

Indiana Agent.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY, }
 Louisville, Ky., February 1st, 1864. }

WILLIAM HANNAMAN, Esq.,

President Sanitary Commission:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit my report for the month of January, 1864.

The business of the Louisville Agency has been of the usual character. I have had the usual amount of applications made to me for assistance in getting passes to go South to visit the sick and wounded soldiers in the army of the Cumberland. This department of the Agency is of itself the labor of one person. It is the practice of the Post Commandant to send all persons, who apply to him for a pass, and have not sufficient endorsement, to send them to the Indiana Agent to have their passes made correct. It is often the case that persons living in Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan &c., &c., are directed to me. This work, in addition to all the other duties, keeps us employed constantly during the day, and very often considerable part of the night. I am called up at all hours of the night. No other agents sleep at their office, consequently are not called up. I am determined to sustain the good name of our noble Governor—that is to do all I can for all persons that call to see me.

I have distributed all of the sanitary goods that have been consigned to me from time to time, much to the relief of the sick and wounded men in the various hospitals and barracks. If I was kept supplied with sanitary goods, I could dispose of them to good advantage. There is a better opening for this purpose than heretofore—everything of the kind is thankfully received by the officers, and the boys get whatever is intended for them. Canned fruit is a nice thing for the sick.

I continue to haul round the wounded soldiers from hospital to hospital, Medical Directors discharge office, pay office &c., &c. After obtaining their pay, I then take them to the railroad depot and see them off home, rejoicing, and often shedding tears of gratitude for what I have done for them.

In the distribution of religious reading, which, as heretofore, has been attended to by my wife, she has had the full co-operation of the army Chaplains. They all make way for her to have full opportunity

to visit all the soldiers, distribute tracts, Scriptures and other good books. It also gives her a good opportunity to search out all cases of suffering, also to find out those who have no descriptive rolls. She takes their names, and writes to the regiment for them, and various other matters are attended to by her, which is cause of much gratitude by them, to her, for her kindness to them.

We have made the acquaintance of many good people of this city who have been stimulated to visit and assist in rendering aid to the poor, sick and wounded soldiers, and the dinners that was given to the various Hospitals on Christmas and New Year's Day, resulted in much good. Many persons who had never taken any part in visiting and assisting the soldiers, have become interested in the boys and are looking after their welfare ever since. It has gotten up a decided better feeling among the citizens towards the soldiers. We fed about six thousand, 6,000 men.

Enclosed you will find a list of names of deceased soldiers who have died during the month of January, 1864, in the hospitals in this city.

The report of names of the Indiana soldiers received, transferred, and discharged, I have forwarded as I have received from time to time from the Medical Director.

The hospitals are not crowded as much as they have been, that is the general hospitals, the small pox hospitals is the exception, that is now more crowded than it ever has been. That terrible disease is very prevalent at this time in Louisville, though not a large number of deaths. You will see by the enclosed list of deaths, that it is larger than ever before reported for one month. The Government undertaker reports that he sold during the month of January, one hundred and eighty-two (182) coffins.*

At no period since I have been here (which has been about fourteen months) has the condition of the hospitals, as to health and general management, been more satisfactory, or even so well managed. There has been a great improvement in the conduct of the barracks, both No. 1, Exchange and Park barracks. I heard an officer of one the New York Regiments say, that the barracks were much better conducted at Louisville than they were at Washington City. There has been a good opportunity presented during the last month to test

*The sales of Coffins was not all for soldiers.

the management of the barracks. The most of the Veteran Regiments on their return, stopped a day or two in the different barracks, awaiting payment. All such regiments, from all States, were *fed* in Sparks' Hall in Jeffersonville, before they left on the cars to go to Indianapolis, by the liberality of our State, which was received by war-worn veterans very often by giving *three times three cheers* for Gov. Morton, sometimes with three groans for their own Governor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JASON HAM,

Indiana Agent.

[C.]

SANITARY REPORTS FROM CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE
JAMES H. TURNER, AGENT.

*STATEMENT of sanitary stores shipped from Chattanooga, Tenn
by James H. Turner, Sanitary Agent, to whom shipped, and
what point.*

Date of Shipment.	TO WHOM MADE.	TO WHAT POINT SHIPPED.	No. Packages.
1864.			
May 16.....	George Merritt.....	Dalton, Ga.....	
" 21.....	George Merritt.....	Kingston, Ga.....	
June 2.....	George Merritt.....	" ".....	
" 3.....	George Merritt.....	" ".....	
" 15.....	Wm. John Wallace.....	Cartersville, Ga.....	
" 26.....	Wm. John Wallace.....	Big Shanty, Ga.....	
" 27.....	Wm. John Wallace.....	" ".....	
" 30.....	Vincent Carter.....	" ".....	
July 7.....	Vincent Carter.....	Marietta, Ga.....	
" 15.....	Vincent Carter.....	" ".....	
" 18.....	Vincent Carter.....	" ".....	
" 27.....	Vincent Carter.....	" ".....	
Aug. 5.....	Vincent Carter.....	" ".....	
" 11.....	Vincent Carter.....	" ".....	
" 13.....	Vincent Carter.....	" ".....	
	Total .....	.....	5

These packages consist of dried apples, onions, potatoes, kra, wine whisky, crackers, shirts, pants, drawers, rags, bandages, shee, pillows, &c.

JAMES H. TURNER,
Indiana Military Agent

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1864.

REPORT of sanitary stores distributed by the Indiana Sanitary Agent at Chattanooga, from February 15, to September 1, 1864.

	Potatoes, bushels.	Dried Apples, pounds.	Kraut, gallons.	Canned Fruits, cans.	Dried Peaches, pounds.	Wine, bottles.	Whisky bottles.	Onions, bushels.	Eggs, dozens.	Butter, pounds.	Apple Butter, gallons.	Small fruit, pounds.	Lemons, dozens.	Alg, bottles.	Crackers, pounds.	Rice, pounds.	Corn Meal	Tobacco, pounds.	Bed sacks.
To Hospitals.....	261	2,820	169	105	160	374	97	160	28	10	63	157	22	161	340	35	150	14	19
To Regiments	2,316	12,750	1,080	42	20	40	34	750	405	456	120	.....	10	.....	140	.....	650	18	.....
From Office	63	415	46	21	63	38	6	78	28	27	28	.....	.....	59	78	.....	.....	68	.....
Total	2,640	15,985	1,205	168	278	442	137	988	461	493	211	157	32	220	558	35	800	100	19

	Pickles, gallons.	Cordial bottles.	Shirts.	Drawers.	Sheets.	Pillows.	Pillow Slips.	Comforts.	Rags, pounds.	Bandages, No.	Fans, No.	Pants.	Pombs.	Handkerchiefs.	Socks, pairs.	Towels.	Pads.	Comfort Bags.	Boxes reading.
To Hospitals.....	97	12	288	217	83	41	68	6	3149	4055	309	11	8	36	25	162	308	63	3
To Regiments	115	.....	308	62	27	19	47	.....	.....	.....	27	8	.....	319	411	99	.....	.....	2
From Office	18	23	339	131	14	17	17	3	.....	.....	19	63	27	87	107	37	.....	387	.....
Total	230	35	995	410	124	77	182	9	3149	4055	355	82	35	442	543	223	308	450	5

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1864.

JAMES H. TURNER, Ind. Mil. Ag't.

[D.]

SANITARY REPORT FROM MEMPHIS, TENN., DR. GEORGE
O. JOBES, AGENT.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY
Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 5th, 1863.

WM. HANNAMAN, *General Military Agent:*

SIR:—Inclosed you will please find a statement of my receipts and expenditures on account of the Indiana State Sanitary Commission up to the 31st day of August.

I have received in all five hundred and sixty-three dollars, of which amount three hundred and thirty dollars, and twenty-five cents (\$330.25,) have been expended, leaving a balance of two hundred and thirty-two dollars and seventy-five cents, (\$232.75,) in my hands.

Of the amount expended, three hundred and twelve dollars and seventy-five cents, (\$212.75,) have been expended directly in furnishing destitute soldiers the means of going to their homes on furlough. This was given out in sums of from two to eight dollars, all possible care being taken to prevent imposition.

When there first began to be a demand for money for this purpose I merely took a receipt from the applicant for the amount furnished him, and the transaction was considered a gift; but so many purchases were made, and so much money was required, that I afterwards concluded to take an obligation from each one assisted, to fund the money as soon as he "should receive a payment for his services in the army."

I have taken such obligations to the amount of two hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty cents, (\$296.50,) thirteen dollars of which have been paid and included in my account of receipts.

I shall continue to collect these claims so far as I can do so without harshness, (charging myself with the amounts collected from time to time,) unless otherwise instructed.

have assisted seventy furloughed Indiana soldiers in reaching their homes, who could not otherwise have gone.

Acting on my own responsibility, I have also assisted a number of men from other States, chiefly Illinois, which has no agent here now, though it had one here a few weeks since, who assisted a great many men, and who will probably be here again shortly and relieve me from all embarrassment in regard to Illinois men.

I shall take care that neither the State of Indiana, nor its Sanitary Commission lose anything by these outside operations; but whenever a poor or sick soldier comes to me and asks a pittance to aid him in reaching the home and rejoining the friends he loves, where northern and northern scenery may restore to health and vigor his wasted life, if it is in my power to assist I cannot deny.

The sanitary stores I have distributed, though not in large quantities, have yet done a great deal of good. Nearly all of these goods have come directly into the hands of the female nurses, and were distributed by them under the direction of the Ward Surgeons, without passing through any "Circumlocution Office," and paying tribute, as the hospital delicacies have to.

The wine bought of Dr. Taylor has had an excellent effect in Diarrhoea, and other low forms of disease requiring stimulants. It is now nearly all used, and you could not make a better investment of sanitary money than to buy an additional supply of this wine, if it can be had.

Most of the goods left me by Mr. Putnam have been divided between the Regimental Hospitals of the 25th and the 89th, and the Divisional Encampment. A part of them are still on hands, to be distributed as circumstances may require.

I have onions, potatoes, eggs, dried apples, a few bottles of wine, and a few articles of hospital clothing—nothing more.

I should like to have my stock of delicacies replenished from time to time. They add greatly to the comfort and well being of the sick, unless furnished by some of the Sanitary Commissions they are not furnished at all. Send me variety and quantity sufficient to maintain the *sanitary* reputation of the Agency and of the State.

Mrs. George and Miss Hudson leave for home to-day. They have not been paid for service rendered in hospital here; but Miss Hudson lost a month's pay on account of going to the regimental hospital of the 100th Indiana Regiment, and remaining there for that time. Her work while at the Regimental Hospital was very hard, and a very great service to the sick, and I recommend that she be paid

by the State or by the Sanitary Commission. She will go home by way of Brighton, Ill., where she will remain a few weeks, and where you will please send her railroad passes to take her home. Mrs. Winder is recovering slowly. The other ladies continue to be very useful and are in good health.

I have been out of railroad passes more than a month, and I should like to have a supply as soon as possible.

A report of changes in the hospitals here since the 15th ult., will be forwarded by the next mail.

There has not been a case of smallpox in the Pest Hospital for several weeks. Many of the typhoid cases brought up from below are proving fatal, but the sickness originating here is not serious as a rule. From all accounts I suppose there must be fully as much or more sickness in Indiana in proportion to numbers, than there is among the resident population here.

I have completely recovered from my sickness.

Respectfully,

GEO. O. JOBES,
Indiana Military Agent

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY,
Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 21st, 1864.

MR. HANNAMAN:

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find hospital reports from the 1st to the 15th inst.

A number of patients were transferred from here to St. Louis on Saturday. Their names will appear on subsequent reports as soon as possible.

Miss Smith arrived to-day, and has been assigned to Jackson hospital. She seems pleased with her situation.

Mrs. Brake returned yesterday week. Her box of sanitary supplies came to hand all right.

The five ladies who are to arrive about the 1st of October will be assigned to duty I have no doubt. Dr. Irwin would not promise certainly to employ more than two or three of them, but there will be vacancies to fill by that time that he does not know of now. I will send them along.

Those railroad passes were received to-day.

So many furloughed soldiers are over-staying their time that it is beginning to be a source of vast trouble. They are all being marked deserters, and when the record is once made up it is a permanent one, and, although there may not be any criminal intent in any of these cases, the record evidence of it will be hard to disprove in all cases, and perhaps impossible in some. I am so impressed with the importance of this matter that I would like for you to confer with the Governor and suggest the propriety of his issuing a circular directing furloughed soldiers to return promptly, and informing them that no Surgeon's certificate will enable them to have their furlorughs extended. Many of them do not know this.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE O. JOBES,

Indiana Military Agent.

LIST OF INDIANA LADIES IN HOSPITAL HERE NOW.

GAYOSO.—Mrs. Brake, Miss Hovey and Mrs. Ellen Moore.

JACKSON.—Miss Ellen Cahill and Miss Laura Smith.

WASHINGTON.—Miss Harriet McCord and Miss Marshall.

UNION.—Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Martha Ray.

ADAMS.—Mrs. Mannow, Miss Stoffer and Miss Miller.

G. O. J.

[E.]

SANITARY REPORT FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.—WM. H.
DE MOTTE, AGENT.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY, }
332 F st. cor. 10th st., Washington, Aug. 24th, 1864. }

WM. HANNAMAN, ESQ., *President Indiana Sanitary Commission :*

SIR:—Yesterday I took the noon boat at the foot of 7th street, and after a pleasant ride of half an hour stepped upon the landing, and began my walk about the quaint old city of Alexandria. I first called at the First Division Head Quarters, in the “old” Mansion House—famous as the head-quarters of Gen. Braddock, and of Gen. Washington; and as the scene of many important councils during the last century. Here, through the kindness of the officer in charge, I examined the register, and obtained some information in reference to the number and location of Indiana men in the several hospitals about the city. This examining the register is a privilege not always accorded to me, as a strict interpretation of the orders of the War Department forbid it.

Leaving the grand old hotel where I should have been glad to spend an hour, I took my way southwestward across the central part of the city; passing for a mile or more along the rough bouldered streets with royal names, which remind one of

“The good old Colony times,
When we were under the King,”

to the “Soldier’ Rest.” This hospital is a model of order and neatness; though I do not admire its large square wards so much as the long narrow halls of Armory Square, or Lincoln hospitals.

Here I found the following Indianians: Privates G. W. Lamberton, Co. K, 7th Regt.; James Martindale, Co. C, 7th Regt.; William Cox, Co. D, 7th Regt.; Wm. S. Balch, Co. G, 19th Regt.; C. P. Sharp, Co. H, 20th Regt., and Corp. James E. Hubbard, Co. A, 7th Regt.

All were able to walk about, and though they expressed various wants, I judged they were getting along very well.

About half a mile westward from the "Rest" is "Slough Barracks" Hospital. On my way there I passed two grave yards—the old, and the new. The old, with its evergreens and tangled growth of neglected shrubbery; its gray moss covered stones leaning in every direction along the grass-grown walks—the new, with its long regimental lines of mounds, with the neat, white-painted, well lettered boards, and perfect walks. The grass was green and beautiful on some, and here and there appeared a flower; but many were fresh, and there was space where many others will yet be made. It was a beautiful sight, fit to remind one of the spirit of Christian kindness working amid the awful ravages of war.

Slough Barracks Hospital lacks the advantage of a pleasant location, being destitute of trees, or even grass, and wanting in the tasteful decorations seen in some others. Still it is scrupulously clean, and well officered. Here are Corp. David Fort, Co. B, 19th Regt.; privates Charles Keyser, Co. D, 8th Regt.; Hiram Massey, Co. H, 7th Regt.; Lewis Graham, Co. G, 7th Regt.; W. C. Kaufman, Co. E, 7th Regt.; Hamilton Ingle, Co. E, 19th Regt.; John H. Denton, Co. C, 19th Regt.; J. R. Aruel, Co. K, 19th Regt.; Martin O'Brien, Co. A, 20th Regt., and Simon Critis, Co. E, 20th Regiment. All these were also able to walk about the wards, (and some were out in the city,) except Simon Critis and John H. Denton, who had been quite severely wounded, but their wounds were healing rapidly. George Tumblin, Co. A, 28th regt., died August 5th.

Striking across and back of the city about a mile, I came to "Sickles' Barracks" Hospital, which is much more extensive than either of the others I have mentioned. Among the patients are: Sargeants Zachariah Coffin, Co. G, 19th Regt.; J. S. Taylor, Co. C, 20th Regiment: Privates Curtis Davis, Co. G, 19th Regt.; Thos. A. Wood, Co. C, 14th Regt.; F. M. Huff, Co. B, 19th Regt.; James Dolan, Co. B, 20th Regt.; O. W. Johnson, Co. F, 7th Regt.; Morris O'Rourke, Co. F, 19th Regt.; Jeremiah White, Co. I, 19th Regt.; Wm. Fletcher, Co. D, 19th Regt.; G. W. Fullhart, Co. K, 19th Regt., and Perry Bowen, Co. G, 20th Regt. Corp. Peter O. Alloway, Co. B, 20th Regt., and private John Holcomb, Co. A, 7th Regt., had died since my last visit. Several of these hope to get furloughs soon. There is a great desire manifested among all our men here, even the weakest, to participate in the stirring scenes at home; and wherever they go, whether to the battle or to the ballot box, the Union will have in

them uncompromising supporters. More than one has said to me, "I cannot do anything here, but I could at home. I could talk—I could vote." One Irishman, who had just returned from home, telling of his encounter with a Copperhead, exclaimed: "Bedad, an didn't I break his ould head? See the dint on my crutch!" But I have no room to narrate the many instances of patriotism, endurance, and courage one constantly meets with.

By this time I was about tired out, and quite hungry, not having met with dinner on my route, and was quite willing to make my way to the boat, leaving three other hospitals for another day's visit.

Do not think strange when I speak of my visits to hospitals as *pleasant*. True, an hospital is a place where men suffer; and suffering is neither pleasant to the patient nor to the observer; in fact there is a disposition in almost every one to avoid the sight of distress, but a hospital is also a place where one may relieve suffering, and *that*, of all earthly things, affords most pleasure. It is a place to learn and enjoy the blessedness of giving; and the earnest "Thank you," "God bless you," is a rich reward for the kind heart and ready hand that labor there. It is not pleasant to see the brow knit with pain, and hear the groan of agony; but it is pleasant to smooth that brow—to ease that pain, and minister comfort to that troubled mind. It is a dark, gloomy place, but it is pleasant to bring in sunshine and good cheer.

Yours Respectfully,

W. H. DE MOTTE,
Indiana Military Agent.

WILLIAM H. DE MOTTE'S REPORT OF MILITARY AGENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WILLIAM HANNAMAN, *Sanitary Agent*:

The records of the Sanitary operations of this office up to July 1st, 1864, are so meagre that it is impossible to make any correct presentation of them. We know, however, that large amounts of money and supplies have been received at different times, and distributed to Indiana soldiers in the various Hospitals and Camps in this Department; but as I find no record of receipts, and but few notes of distribution, there are no data from which to estimate their extent or value.

Since July 1st, 1864, the receipts of money from the Indiana Sanitary Commission, and the supplies purchased therewith, have been entered upon the books of the office, and are included in the Monthly Reports forwarded to the President, Wm. Hannaman, Esq. This fact accounts for the *apparent* increase in the expenses of the last four months.

A great amount of Hospital visiting has been performed under the direction of this office, not only by persons connected with it, but by benevolent and patriotic Indianians resident in or visiting Washington City.

A "Tent," furnished with suitable supplies, has been kept open as near "the Front" as practicable since the opening of the present campaign. It is now at City Point, Va., in charge of Geo. A. Huron. There is also a gentleman at Winchester, Va., ready, and to some extent prepared, to give special relief to Indiana men. In addition to those, a supply of clothing, stationery, &c., is kept in the office for the relief of any who call. The office is kept open as nearly all the time as practicable, and all applications, either in person or by letter, attended to immediately.

A great deal of good has been accomplished in answering inquiries of friends and relatives in reference to sick, wounded or dead soldiers; also in procuring for soldiers Descriptive Rolls, Certificates of Muster, Furloughs, Transfers, Discharges, &c.

The Register shows that three hundred and forty claims for arrears of Pay and Bounty, and for Pensions have been filed through this office; nearly one half of which have been allowed, and the Certificates sent to the parties applying. Besides these, several hundred claims of various kinds, amounting in the aggregate to a large amount of money, have been negotiated, the money received and paid over.

Respectfully submitted,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. DE MOTTE.

[F.]

SANITARY REPORTS FROM VARIOUS MILITARY POSTS,
BY MR. GEORGE MERRITT.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY,
Helena, Ark., March 1, 1863, 7 o'clock, P. M. }

Gov. O. P. MORTON, *Indianapolis, Ind.:*

We arrived here at 2 o'clock this P. M., and have visited the following Indiana Regiments stationed here, and given them their share of the stores in my charge, as shown by the receipts inclosed; all are given to the privates or to those they have selected to receive them, and I believe they will be faithfully distributed. I also have had made out a complete list of all the sick now in General and Regimental Hospitals here, as shown by the reports inclosed.

The Regiments visited here are the 1st Ind. Cavalry, 34th, 24th, 11th, 43d, 47th and 46th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. The present condition of all these regiments is good. You will see by the reports that most of the hospital patients are convalescing.

The health and spirits of the troops at this point are good, and the Paymasters are here and at work. I had no word from you at Memphis, and shall hasten down to the fleet as fast as possible, and call here again on my return.

There was great rejoicing among the troops here when they learned that a boat was here loaded with Hoosiers fresh from home, and very many hearts were made glad, and physical wants relieved by the good things which we distributed; but, notwithstanding the large amount of stores that I have brought, when it comes to be divided among the Regiments, it seems to be but a very small portion for each.

Yours truly,

GEORGE MERRITT, *Agent.*

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., June 1, 1864. }

WM. HANNAMAN :

DEAR SIR:—Since writing to you, I have made two trips below for wounded with the hospital train, one to Resaca and the last to Kingston, from which I returned late last night. When we arrived at Kingston, the first ambulance train from the front (some twenty-five miles from Kingston) was just coming in, and in two hours twelve hundred wounded men from the 20th Army Corps (Hooker's] were there to be unloaded, fed, wounds dressed, &c., and only six hospital tents to put them in, and no previous preparation, or, at least, no adequate preparation, for caring for them; and as they had been in the ambulances all night and all day, and the nurses and drivers who come with them were all worn out and only anxious to get rid of their charge before dark, you may imagine there was *some* confusion, and an immensity of suffering, from every imaginable kind of wounds, that had been broiled all day in the hot sun, and pounded all day over bad roads, in the ambulances, until every other part not wounded was bruised and sore; and *so tired!* oh, so tired and sore! The mountain of suffering seemed so big that it seemed useless to attempt to alleviate it by removing one at a time; but as that was the only way, I pulled off my coat, and reported at once to the Surgeon in charge, and was soon engaged among the ambulances, sorting out the amputations, to put in the tents, which only held about half of that class. All the rest had their choice, to stay all night in the ambulances, or lay on the ground without shelter; and most of them preferred the ground. While the ambulances were being unloaded, Mrs. Bickersdike Mrs. Porter, Mrs. George and Mrs. Horner, were busy getting tea and coffee prepared by the barrel, and then all hands were busy passing it around (or at least all the well ones that could be found), together with crackers, of which we happened to have a few barrels; and by ten o'clock we had them all fed, and I went to work to assist the surgeons dressing the wounds; but soon found that some were without any surgeons, either because they were entirely worn out, or because of some misunderstanding. Thinking that the surgeons at the post were to take charge of them as soon as they arrived, or for some other reason, there was none to care for them; and to this class I turned my attention, dressing such wounds as I could, and begging some surgeon to attend to such as I could

not; but still hundreds of cases had to remain undressed, most of whom, after a while, were worn out with calling for help, and fell asleep; and with carrying water to one, stimulants to another, covering for another that was cold as the night wore on, and looking up deserted cases everywhere, and doing what I could to relieve their wants, by two o'clock I, too, was worn out, and lay down to sleep, leaving Mrs. Bickersdyke and Mrs. Porter still at work preparing breakfast.

At four o'clock I was awakened by a poor boy who had nearly half his lower jaw shot away, and had not been able to make any one understand his wants or help him. So I commenced again and went on until six, and then assisted loading on the hospital train as many of the worst cases as they would hold; and I came up with them to this place—I think with the biggest load of suffering ever hauled by a locomotive. One man died on the way up, and two were in a dying condition. I am loading a car to-day, and to-morrow go back to Kingston. Our army is having a big fight near Dallas, which was not yet decided when I left yesterday, but all seem confident of the result, and that it will be right.

Yours, truly,

GEO. MERRITT.

KINGSTON, June 4, 1864.

MR. WM. HANNAMAN:

DEAR SIR:—In my last letter from Chattanooga, I informed you that information had been received that 4,000 wounded were to be sent to Kingston next day, and that I inferred from all I could hear that a general engagement had come off, &c.

Only 2,000 of the wounded have as yet reached here. It is thought here that the rest of them have not been sent because of the frequent interruptions from the rebel cavalry that are constantly hovering around between here and our army and picking up such stragglers and trains as are not well guarded.

If our army hold Marietta without molestation, and continue to push the enemy, that place will be made next hospital depot, and the bridges will soon be repaired, and we will move up there. At present it requires all the transportation here to get ammunition and hard tack to the army.

The wounded have been sent to Chattanooga and Nashville as fast

as possible, and there are only about five hundred wounded left here. I got back here very opportunely, just as an ambulance train came from the front for whom the medical department here were not prepared, and we furnished a new hospital here with shirts, sheets, bandages, rags, lint, and all the eatables for two days, and now Mrs. George, of Ind., and Mrs. Horner, of Iowa, are there in charge of the diet department. But everything in this latitude seems to be very uncertain, and it is very likely the hospitals will all be emptied to-morrow and sent North, and it is just as likely that we may have 2,000 or 3,000 more wounded on our hands in the same time.

General Cruft leaves here to-day with a train of 1200 wagons and a large guard for the front. If I had some one to leave in charge of the goods here, I should go with him; but I have too many goods here to leave in the present uncertain condition of things here, and must wait until the railroads are repaired, or until I can get some one to take my place.

Mrs. George is a good worker, but I fear her health will not hold out.

I have just received a telegram from Carter, at Chattanooga, that a car with eight casks of ice and fifty packages sanitary stores left there for me this morning. The surgeons seem to think it a very fine thing, and it is the only ice that has been brought here by any one. I hope it will arrive in good order.

I am quite well, and well satisfied that I am here, and hope to be able to do very much more for the relief of our wounded.

Yours, truly,

GEO. MERRITT.

ACKWETH, GA., *June 8, 1864.*

MR. WM. HANNAMAN :

DEAR SIR:—I reached this place this morning, leaving Wallace at Kingston to take care of the stores. I come here to try and get transportation by wagon, but have not succeeded yet; have just written to Wallace to try and hire a Sutler's team, and I tried to get an order from Gen. Sherman to *make* them kelp us, but did not succeed. This place is about half way from Kingston to Atlanta, and the R. R. Bridge is expected to be done by next Monday, when the cars will run here. The whole army is here, and Gen. Sherman's head-quarters are here now, but the army is to move forward to-morrow. The

order is to move in compact form, not presenting more than eight miles front, nor more than five miles in depth from front to rear, and they are expected to move about five miles to-morrow; all this contraband, but will do no harm if you don't publish it, and it may be very old when you get it. I had to walk about half the way out here, and feel I think about as a soldier feels after a hard march, but am well excepting the fatigue, which makes the boards or ground soft at night. I shall continue to make every possible effort to get stores forward to this place, but the army has really no more wagons than are absolutely needed to get hard-tack and ammunition forward; and as the first business is to whip the rebels, I don't think it right to interfere with those articles coming, but if there is any chance to slip in stores or get them forward in bulk, I shall surely do it. I staid last night with Col. Biddle, of the 6th Ind. Cavalry, and in command of a Brigade composed of the 5th and 6th; they are very much worn down, both men and horses, with hard campaigning, but not much sickness.

It is expected there will be hard fighting here soon, all reports of the rebels evacuating to the contrary notwithstanding. They are forced to evacuate or fall back 2 or 3 miles, and by the time it gets to the papers, it has grown to 20 or 30 miles; at least such has been the proportion between the reports and the truth, so far as I have seen. *I tell you they are fighting every inch they can with great obstinacy.* The 17th, Gen. Blair's army corps, has just arrived from Huntsville via Rome; this adds about 15,000 to the effective force of the army. I hope they will soon fight *the* decisive battle, for my business and feelings are both pulling quite hard toward home, but shall try and stick to the ship until *Atlanta is ours*. I enclose a list of the casualties in the 23d Corps, as I have just obtained them from a member of the Christian Commission, who stays with them all the time, and I believe is as nearly correct as possible, and nearly complete up to this time; these are all since the army left Kingston. I shall send complete lists whenever they can be obtained, and in the meantime send such fractional lists as can be had.

Yours, truly,

GEO. MERRITT.

BIG SHANTY, GA., June 20, 1864.

MR. WM. HANNAMAN, *Pres't.*

I enclose you a list of such casualties as I have been able to get in the last few days—it is probably not full for any regiment. The army is constantly moving, and it is impossible to get complete lists without neglecting some other matters; and we think that every one would prefer that we give what time we have to the care of their friends, and providing for their wants, rather than making complete lists; but we will continue to furnish such lists as we can. The rain has been coming down in torrents for several days, but it is pleasant to-day. The army is constantly advancing, in spite of the most obstinate resistance; on every ridge, in every field, and in every piece of woods, are lines of intrenchments that have to be carried as we advance, and they are being carried every day, but with less loss on our side than might be expected; but few charges are made, but most of the lines are carried by good use of artillery, or by some flank movement when possible, or by charge when nothing else will do, for carried they are day after day, and week after week, for five weeks past, and no one here seems to have any doubt but we shall continue to carry them until the object of the campaign is accomplished. The rebels have a large army of negroes in their rear, constantly making works for them.

I have telegraphed to-day to “send pickles and krout, in large quantities.” Scurvy is becoming somewhat prevalent, and we would like to get some for distribution in the regiments if sent soon. Onions should be sent as soon as they can be had.

Mrs. George is troubled for want of a Military Pass, which, she says, you promised her, and wishes you would inform her at once if you can do so, if not, please let her know, as she can obtain one through the Christian Commission. I have seen her at several places and think in usefulness she is above the average of ladies in the field.

Our stock of stores continue small; either they don't have them at Nashville or they don't send them. We are, however, doing as much for our men through the other Commissions, as we do with our own stores.

Mr. Wallace has been here some time, and we can work together first rate. Mr. Rude has been here a few days, and that is all that we have seen of those you sent out.

It is the general impression that the army will rest awhile at Marietta; if so, I shall come home then, and I think Mr. Wallace will do

20 at the same time, and as I think it important that we keep an agent with this army, I hope you will be able to get some one to come and spend the balance of the summer here, or with the army. It is but little use to send agents for a short time, indeed I don't think it pays at all.

While I write, our artillery is constantly thundering away at Kenesaw mountain, where the rebs have their strongest position. Our soldiers fight day after day, and with as little concern or excitement as though they were in the harvest field at work, and it is a harvest field of death and suffering for many.

Yours, truly,

GEO. MERBITT.

BIG SHANTY, GA., June 24, 1864.

MR. WM. HANNAMAN, *President*:

DEAR SIR:—We are still stuck fast in the mud near this place and are getting very tired of this miserable country; and the soldiers are getting very uneasy, for fear Congress will pass a law or something by which they will be compelled to accept as a gift this rebel country, which the inhabitants here say will average about five bushels of corn or wheat per acre. To-day is clear and pleasant and if it continues so a day or two, the army will soon reach Marietta, but they have been constantly at work, through all the rain weather, and have advanced our lines more or less every day. Kenesaw Mountain, directly in our front, is considered impregnable. It is covered with artillery, and is about as high as Lookout Mountain at Chattanooga, and I think they will have to manage it about as the old woman near here says they drove them out of this place. She says: "*Mr. Sherman with his company made two rows of fire through her yard, and knocked down her ash-hopper; then Hooker too his company and fit 'em eendwise, and they had to run.*" But long before this reaches you, we will probably be in Marietta; but thin it will be some time before we get to Atlanta, for I am satisfied that what they call level country here is what we would call very hill and is all the way susceptible of strong defense, and with the negroes they will make it a *hard road to travel*. Still, it is only a question of time, for every man in the army says it *shall* be, and ready to do his share of the work, whether it is fighting or diggin

or whether the time is longer or shorter. The army is very healthy, and in good spirits as a whole; the worst thing is a tendency to scurvy, for want of vegetable diet. I think if we had pickles and kraut to distribute freely to the regiments, the health of the army would be complete. We are very nearly out of goods, and have been for days, and, only for our co-operation with other Commissions, we would have very little to give, and little to do. For the last week we have distributed more of the United States and Western goods than our own. We sent Carter to Nashville a week ago to get up a car load of the goods most needed, and to come back with it. We instructed him to buy such as were not on hand. We also telegraphed to you to send "pickles and kraut in large quantities," but the rebels are so busy in our rear, cutting railroads and burning trains, that there is no certainty when we shall get any more goods. We intend to try and visit again all the Indiana Regiments, if possible, and get for them all we can from other Commissions, and as correct lists as we can, and then come home.

I enclose you several lists, obtained yesterday, and are believed to be correct up to the present time. They were furnished by the officers of the regiments.

They are now sending off the wounded on the cars, and we find plenty to do to look after them as they leave here, to furnish them with what they will need on the road---a matter that is very often overlooked by the medical officers. Yesterday there was a very flagrant and criminal neglect on the part of the Surgeon in charge of ninety wounded that were sent from here, and which we are having investigated, and have the word of the Medical Directory that if the guilt can be properly fixed on the right person, he shall be dismissed the service.

Yours, truly,

GEO. MERRITT.

[G.]

SANITARY REPORTS FROM RED RIVER AND CITY
POINT—BY REV. H. B. HIBBEN.

U. S. STEAMER ST. CLAIR, }
Off Simmsport, La. }

HON. O. P. MORTON :

DEAR SIR:—I gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a lot of Sanitary Stores from you, through your ever efficient, energetic agent, Prof. Hibben, and would return you the sincere thanks of our Indiana sailors and officers, as well as my own, for the interest you have taken in the welfare of your sick and wounded soldiers and sailors heretofore, as well as the soldiers and sailors now who have just come through the sickly and wearisome Red River campaign, and hoping that Indiana soldiers and sailors may ever prove as true interest of our country as you are to their wants.

I remain yours, truly.

GEORGE BARTER.

Pilot U. S. Steamer St. Clair.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 13, 1864.

WM. HANNAMAN, ESQ., PRESIDENT SANITARY COMMISSION :

SIR:—I have the honor to present for your perusal and approval the following report of my mission to the Indiana soldiers in the Department of the Gulf, and especially those connected with the late expedition up Red River.

In accordance with the instructions I received from you, I immediately proceeded to Cairo, took the steamer "Belle of St. Louis" on the evening of the 5th ult., and arrived at Memphis on the following

day at 5 o'clock P. M. I called upon the Agent, Dr. Jobes, and upon B. J. D. Irvin, U. S. A., Superintendent of Hospitals, and visited several of the hospitals, with a view to learn whether any of the wounded from the Red River expedition had yet arrived. I found a number of Indiana soldiers, sick and wounded, in the several hospitals, but none from the Red River expedition. On Sunday, the 8th, however, before I had left the city, a boat load of wounded and sick arrived from below upon a hospital boat. Upon visiting the boat, I found that there were twenty-one Indiana soldiers among this lot of wounded. Their names, regiments, etc., I immediately forwarded to you by letter, and need not therefore repeat them in this report. Some of these were severely wounded. All were immediately transferred to the Memphis General Hospitals, where they received the kindest and most careful attention of the Surgeons, and the attendants, male and female. I gave a small sum of money into the hands of Dr. Jobes and Hospital Matron, Miss Hovey, in the name of the Indiana Sanitary Commission, to be appropriated to the purchase of lemons and other delicacies not furnished by the hospitals, for the use of needy cases among the sick and wounded. [See receipts, accompanying this paper.] I am happy to state, knowingly, that our soldiers in hospital at Memphis are well cared for. Dr. Jobes seems to be earnest and active in his duties, and Major B. J. D. Irvin, U. S. A., Superintendent of Hospitals, is, in my opinion, one of the most efficient officers in the service of the United States, and the hospitals under his charge, I think, will compare favorably in every respect, with those at any other point, east or west.

I arrived at Vicksburgh on the 10th ult., and spent the following day in visiting the hospitals. I found but nine Indiana soldiers in hospital here, and all convalescent. Their names, regiments, &c., I herewith enclose with this paper. One of these soldiers, Jacob M. Bay, of the 52d Indiana, Company I, appeared to be in a very ragged condition, and, as he informed me, was without money and unable to draw any clothing in the absence of his descriptive list. I accordingly furnished him with enough money to purchase a pair of pantaloons, which was most gratefully received. I also found here one private H. C. Griffiths, of the 34th Ind., held under arrest as a deserter. Upon application to me as Indiana Sanitary Agent, at his own request, I presented his case to General Slocum, who immediately gave orders for said Griffiths to be returned to his regiment for examination and trial.

Upon presenting your letter to the Western Sanitary Agent at

Vicksburgh, I was kindly furnished with a supply of sanitary stores, (a list of which accompanies this paper), for which I receipted, and which, together with a few articles that I had purchased at Memphis, I shipped on board steamer "Goldon Era," and started for Alexandria. We arrived at the mouth of Red River (having been delayed one night and half a day at Natchez), on the 14th ult., at 6½ o'clock P. M. We found General Warren here with a small force, and upon reporting to him, were ordered to remain where we were for the present. I learned, also, that General Banks was returning with his army to the Mississippi River. On the 15th the steamer "Sallie List" arrived from Memphis with a lot of Sanitary stores (principally potatoes), from the United States Sanitary Agent, under the care of Mr. Carpenter, local agent at Memphis.

On the 16th ult., I learned that General Banks with his command had reached the Atchafalaya, and upon application to General Canby our boat was permitted to ascend the river to that point. We met the van guard of General Bank's army on the 17th ult., and found them engaged in building a pontoon across the bayou, or river, to cross the army. In the meanwhile, however, our rear was constantly skirmishing with the pursuing enemy, who were endeavoring to harass our retreat, and our wounded were continually being brought in to the the hospital boats, until three or four were filled with wounded men from the various corps, divisions and regiments. The troops seemed utterly worn out by the march, which had been kept up for several days and nights, and the hot sun and burning sands, and clouds of flying dust rendered the condition of the soldiers very uncomfortable. Immediately upon my arrival I sent word to General Cameron, Colonel Slack, Colonel Bringham, in command of Indiana troops, that I had arrived with some stores for general distribution, and was desirous of ministering to the wants of all, so far as practicable.

In the meanwhile the "Sallie List" not having arrived, and there being no other sanitary supplies on hand, except those in my possession, I was compelled to distribute the greater portion among the hospital boats for the *general* use of the suffering wounded. This I did, taking receipts for the same, so far as practicable. The remainder I gave into the hands of Indiana soldiers, as they were sent to me with orders from officers in command. I also purchased six dollars worth of light bread for certain invalid soldiers of various regiments, taking their receipts for the same.

My supplies being exhausted, orders were sent down for the "Sallie List" to come up. Upon her arrival we learned that the Sanitary

Agent, Mr. Carpenter, had been accidentally left behind, and that the Captain of the boat declined to allow any of the stores to be taken from the boat in the absence of the agent, without an order from some official authority. I thereupon went to General Banks and made a statement of the case, and he immediately gave an order for the stores to be turned over for distribution. Two hundred bushels of potatoes and other stores were soon divided out among the hospital boats, and among the soldiers generally.

On the 20th the rear guard crossed the Bayou and proceeded towards the Mississippi River.

I spent Sunday, the 22d, on the gunboat "Lafayette," the flagship of Captain Foster, U. S. N., of Bloomington, Ind. I preached at 11 o'clock upon deck, to a very respectable and very attentive audience of sailors.

On the 23d I took a steamer for New Orleans, for the purpose of visiting the hospitals there, and of obtaining a new supply of sanitary stores for the troops lying at Morganza Bend, below the mouth of Red River.

I arrived at New Orleans on the 24th ult., called upon the local agent, Mr. Kimball, with him visited several of the hospitals, and appropriated some money to several needy cases. Mr. Kimball promptly gave me the supplies for which I asked (a list of which is herewith enclosed), sent them to the boat, and on the 26th I arrived with them at Morganza Bend. Through the favor of Captain Foster, who ordered a steam tug for my assistance, I very soon succeeded in distributing the stores to a portion of the 21st Indiana, heavy artillery, under the command of Captain Hinkle; also, to a portion of General McGinnis' command. [See receipts, accompanying this report.

I also gave Captain Foster, U. S. N., a small lot of stores for the use of his fleet. In addition to favors above mentioned, Captain Foster settled a bill of freight of \$16, charged by steamer "New Orleans," for transporting sanitary stores to Morganza Bend.

I also gave some under-clothing to Horace Bell upon an order of General Warren. Bell is an Indianian, and was operating as a scout for General Warren.

On the 28th ult., I took steamer "Pauline Carroll" on my return northward. I found the 18th (Veteran) Indiana (Colonel Washburn commanding), on board, returning home on furlough. I preached to the Regiment on Sunday, the 29th ult., at the request of the Colonel and Chaplain. On Monday, the 30th, eight musket shots were fired

at the boat by guerrillas, at Gaines' Landing, but no damage was done.

In conclusion, I desire most respectfully to state that I believe that my mission was as successful as I could have hoped under all the circumstances. The suffering of some needy ones was relieved through our instrumentality, and the soldiers of Indiana, and indeed of the various States represented in General Banks' army, had tangible and convincing evidence of the sympathy and care of the Indiana Sanitary Commission.

In view of the late changes inaugurated in the Gulf Department, I would most respectfully suggest that the interest of our soldiers will require an efficient *General Agent* in behalf of the Sanitary Commission, to be located at Vicksburg with General Canby, the chief of the entire South-western Department, whose duty it shall be to look after the wants of the sick and wounded from Memphis to the Gulf.

Such an arrangement would, in my opinion, render the operations of the Indiana Sanitary Commission in the south-west more effective and satisfactory to all concerned.

I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. B. HIBBEN.

ADDENDA.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 13th, 1864.

WM. HANNAMAN:

In addition to the stores receipted for, I distributed to certain squads and companies potatoes, dried apples, &c., upon orders sent to me by their Colonel or company commanders. These were Indiana troops.

Also, to the followidg convalescent Indiana soldiers on the steamer Groesbeck, at Atchafalaya Bayou:

Sergeant Evans, Co. K, 47th Indiana.

G. M. Turner, Co. K, 47th Indiana.

Sergeant J. H. Eubody, Co. I, 47th Indiana.

James Rollins, Co. I, 47th Indiana.

Corporal Wm. Bunnel, Co. G, 46th Indiana.

Thos. G. Patterson, 16th Indiana.

G. T. Wilson, 18th Indiana.

John Albright, 69th Indiana.

R. Thompson, 9th Indiana.

Also, I gave some wine, ale, jellies, &c., in small quantities to General Cameron, Col. Slack, 47th, Col. Bringhurst, 46th Col. Bennett, Captain Barter, of Gunboat St. Clair, and to other Indianians, as they came to me.

Such was the hurry, the pressure and the confusion arising from the crossing of the troops, that I could not take receipts for them.

The D. H. Evans' account of \$15 has not been receipted for.

Sick and wounded Indiana soldiers in Hospital at Vicksburg on 11th May, 1864.

Jacob M. Bay, 52d Indiana, Co. I.

Wm H. Evans, 89th Indiana, Co. D.

H. C. Griffiths, 34th Indiana, Co. I.

Davis Steerer, 9th Indiana Battery.

David W. Smith, 89th Indiana, Co. I.

John McClure, 89th Indiana, Co. I.

George Sladđerman, 89th Indian, Co. F.

Joshua N. McGueen, 53d Indiana.

C. M. Stalbergh, 23d Indiana.

H. B. HIBBEN,
Indiana Sanitary Agent.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 18, 1865.

WM. HANNAMAN, ESQ, *President Ind. San. Com.:*

SIR:—Of my operations in the Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to report as follows:

I reached Washington on the evening of June 24. Early in the morning of the next day, I went out in search of our Agency Rooms, which, after considerable walking, I found to be at 332, F street. Brother Montfort had just gone out on business. I called again in the afternoon and was warmly received by brother M. He informed me that he had received a letter from his clerk, Mr. Lantz, in chrage of our Agency at City Point, asking for a new supply of cer-

Part II.—D. J.—12 c.

tain sanitary goods. It was agreed that I should purchase the stores and proceed to City point in charge of them, and *relieve* Mr. Lantz, whose presence Mr. Montfort very much desired in his office.

Next day was Sunday, and most intolerably hot. On Monday I purchased all the goods desired, and by the aid of Mr. Montfort, secured a pass for them and myself for City Point. I was informed by Mr. Montfort that the boat left for City Point at 10 o'clock A. M. However, upon reaching the boat with the goods at that hour, I learned that the hour for the departure of the boat was 2 o'clock P. M. I got on board, and, finally, at the hour before named, we started down the Potomac. I met a lady on board our vessel, Mrs. Link, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on her way to Fortress Monroe to see her husband, who had been wounded in one of the late battles. Upon learning that I was an Indiana Sanitary Agent, she informed me that her husband was from Franklin county, Indiana. As she had a recommendation from Governor Curtin, and seemed to be *poor*, I gave her five dollars for the use of her husband, in hospital, taking her receipt, and paid for her meals on the boat. I reach City Point on the 29th ult., and after *two hours* hard work I succeeded in getting all my goods together.

The confusion and rush, upon the arrival of the boat at City Point, are beyond description. The United States Sanitary, the Christian Commission and most of the "State Reliefs" had goods on board, which were carried off the boat and piled upon the landing. It requires activity and *extreme vigilance* to avoid losing *something* in the grand *melee*.

After securing all my boxes, I left them in charge of the Wharf Master, and started on foot to find our Agency headquarters.

Upon inquiry, I learned that they were located a mile and a half from the landing. The dust was several inches deep along the road, but I succeeded in trudging through it with little difficulty, and reached our quarters late in the evening, where I was received most kindly by Mr. Lantz. Mr. Lantz returned to Washington, and I took charge of our agency at City Point. Upon examination of stock on hand, from the demand constantly made upon us, by soldiers, I concluded that we needed a new supply of goods. I therefore placed Hospital Steward Montgomery, of the 7th Indiana, in charge and left for Washington, July 3, and arrived at Washington, July 4. On the 5th, I purchased the additional supplies; also, drew eight boxes *selected* stores from the United States Sanitary at Washington, and returned with them safely to City Point.

Among other contributions, I gave a box of chewing tobacco to the 7th, 20th and 19th Indiana regiments, each. Also, some clothing to a portion of the 3d Indiana Cavalry, who were in Gen'l Wilson's grand railroad raid. I continually gave out to convalescents, (sick and wounded,) in small quantities, of such stores as I had, upon *personal application*, without reference to States, only being satisfied that they were needing what they desired. I also filled a number of orders from Surgeons, and from officers of different regiments. Our stock having been replenished, and having opened communication with the Indiana regiments at the front, I placed Chaplain Jewell, of the 7th Indiana, and Mrs. New, wife of Surgeon New, of the 7th Indiana, in charge of the goods at City Point, and started on my return home. Chaplain Jewell and Mrs. New are on duty at the Corps Hospitals at City Point, and are in a position to make our Agency as *effective* as possible.

By the aid of the assistants whom you have lately sent to City Point, I have no doubt that our Agency will accomplish all that could be desired, or (at least) *expected*. At the present, before another battle, there will be comparatively little to do for *wounded*, as they have been to a great extent, removed north.

Upon reaching Washington, I found the City in a panic, and all railroad communication with the West cut off. I, therefore, spent one day in visiting the hospitals of the city, in company, with the Local Assistant Agent, Mr. Lantz. I found a number of our soldiers in Mount Pleasant Hospital, and a few in Carra and Columbia Hospitals.

The police arrangements, the system and the general condition of these hospitals are far beyond anything I have ever seen elsewhere. The wounded, in these hospitals, must be well taken care of. Mr. Demotte and his assistant, Mr. Lantz, are active, live and intelligent men, and, I think, will make most efficient agents. They seemed to be actively and heartily engaged in their duties.

On Thursday, 14th inst., I left Washington for Baltimore—called on General Wallace, who gave me a pass to Philadelphia, via Havre de Grace—reached Philadelphia Thursday night, too late for the train West. On Friday morning I left Philadelphia for Indianapolis, which I reached Saturday evening, 16th July.

In conclusion, I desire to add that, while at City Point, I called upon General Grant and his Chief of Staff, Brigadier General Rawlings, who received me most kindly, and with their own hands indorsed Governor Morton's letter, and expressed their approval of the Indi-

ana and other State Reliefs, during the progress of the campaign. The good that these have already accomplished is incalculable.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. B. HIBBEN.

P. S. I inclose with this Report, my financial statement. Owing to the rebel raid cutting off direct communication with the west, and from other uncontrollable causes, my traveling expenses are considerable. I found Washington, and the boats running to City Point, most exorbitant in their charges. I *inclose receipts for all money* paid out, except two small amounts for which I did not take receipts, as Demotte was a witness in one case, and Mrs. New in the other. As to my railroad fare and hotel bills, these are *known* as to rates.

H. B. H.

[H.]

SANITARY REPORT OF EXPEDITION OF THE STEAMER SUNNYSIDE—BY E. J. PUTNAM.

TO WILLIAM HANNAMAN, *Indiana Sanitary Agent*:

DEAR SIR:—I respectfully submit the following report of our operations, as Agent in charge of Sanitary steamer Sunnyside, on her trip from Evansville to Natchez with Sanitary Stores, and return with sick and wounded soldiers.

We left Evansville August 16th, 1863, at noon ran down to Shawnetown by dark, took on coal until ten o'clock next day, ran down to Smithland by six o'clock, at the foot of the Island stuck on a sandbar until ten o'clock next day, got to Cairo at four o'clock, took on coal and left at midnight, ran down to Columbus, and laid up until daylight; ran down to Fort Pillow, where we landed just before sundown; found the 53d Regiment in good health, supplied their wants. We lay here until morning, as our Pilots were afraid to run after night on account of low water. Thursday, 10 o'clock, we arrived at Memphis, found the 89th Regiment in tolerable health,

about 5-6ths being fit for duty. The 25th were in better condition, being 9-10ths fit for duty. We supplied both regiments. Left Memphis at five in the evening, ran down forty miles, and cast anchor for the night; got to Helena 10 o'clock on Friday; found the 1st Cavalry had gone up White river; left a lot of stores in charge of their Surgeon, to be forwarded to them. Ran down to Grand Gulf and lay until daylight. Ran down to Goodrich's Landing, where the 1st Arkansas (colored) Regiment were, officered by Indiana men; gave them some vegetables, which they needed badly. Ran down to Milligan's Bend, and stopped over night. Sunday morning, ran down to Vicksburg. Here we found our agent, Mr. Kimble, who entered at once upon our assistance, giving us all the aid and information in his power. A great many of our Regiments had already gone down the river, and others were under marching order. We supplied the 15th, 59th, and 69th Regiments, and turned over a lot of stores to the U. S. Commission, with the understanding that they were to supply those Regiments beyond our reach. After consulting our Agent and the U. S. officials, I determined to run down to Natchez. Left at five in the evening, and ran until midnight; got to Natchez at 9 o'clock on Monday; here we find them opening some fine buildings and arranging them for Hospitals. The U. S. Marine Hospital, especially, will make a very choice Hospital; the location is the finest on the river; from the top of it is certainly the finest view on the river—it certainly is a very healthy location. Near by we found the 53d Indiana encamped on a most beautiful piece of ground, with fruit and flower gardens all around them. Natchez is the most beautiful, as well as wealthiest, place on the river, the citizens are all at home, and they are not so bitter as in other places I have visited. We turned over to the U. S. Commission 12 boxes of clothing and can fruits, 15 barrels of onions, 39 barrels potatoes, 4 barrels of dried peaches, 1 keg wine, 1 box lemons. Could get no sick here. Left at eight o'clock in the evening; got back to Vicksburg at noon next day. Here we lay until Thursday evening, taking on about 160 sick and wounded and furloughed men, and turned over to our State Agent, Mr. Kimble, what goods we had left that we thought we could spare. Ran up to Milligan's Bend and lay until morning. Here we got about forty more sick men. Ran up to Nolin's Landing and took on wood; here we buried W. A. Schlatta, Company C, 23d Indiana. This was 12 miles above Milligan's Bend. Friday night we lay up all night on account of fog. Saturday and Sunday made slow progress; arrived at Helena Sunday evening; found the troops nearly all gone; sent the 1st Cavalry 5

barrels of onions; got to Memphis Monday noon; turned over to Dr. Jobe balance of stores, amounting to 27 barrels and 6 boxes. Left at 4 o'clock. Made no history until we arrived at Cairo Wednesday noon. Here about seventy furloughed men left. Left Cairo at 4 o'clock in the evening; ran about half the night. After daylight we struck a bar between Paducah and Smithland. After consultation, we determined to return to Cairo, and bring the men home by railroad. Got back to Cairo at 4 o'clock in the evening; got our goods packed up and our sick men at the Depot in time for the 3 o'clock morning train; arrived at Mattoon an hour and a half behind time—met with a very kind reception—they fed our men and assisted us in every way in their power—they have a private Hospital here supported by the citizens. We left three of our worst cases, and left there at seven in the evening; had rather a pleasant night's ride, and arrived at Indianapolis at 5 o'clock in the morning.

E. J. PUTMAN.

[I.]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT OF SANITARY STORES,
BY C. W. BROUSE.

CONVALESCENT CAMP DEPOT, TENN. }
Marietta, Ga., August 30, 1864. }

Indiana Sanitary Agent, Marietta, Ga.:

SIR:—We, the undersigned, non-commissioned officers commanding Companies at this Camp, desire to return our thanks, and the thanks of our men, to the Sanitary Commission of your State, for the liberal supply of onions and potatoes received of them through you.

Although many of us do not belong to your State, yet we fully

appreciate the great work in which you are engaged. Many of us were suffering for the want of vegetables. Once more returning our thanks to the good people of Indiana,

We are very truly,

Your sincere friends,

1ST BATTALION, 15TH ARMY CORPS.

Sergeants Commanding Companies.

John H. Hyatt, 111th Illinois, Company A.

D. R. Cochran, 97th Indiana. " B.

Thomas R. Jean, 97th " " C.

Abijah B. Green, 9th Iowa, " D.

Robert M. Pierson, 30th Iowa, " E.

Chs. C. Corson, 94th O. V. I., " F.

Eli Harrison, 83d Indiana, " G.

Emanuel Fireston, 100th Ind., " H.

George N. Powell, 27th Mo. " I.

H. Willian Birkenhouer, 37th O. " K.

2ND BATTALION, 15TH ARMY CORPS.

August Cantin, 17th Wisconsin, Company A.

Wm. H. H. Inman, 12th " " B.

Simeon Harbuck, 30th Illinois, " C.

(Total number of Companies in this Battallion, 3.)

3D BATTALION, 16TH ARMY CORPS.

Corporal William Baker, 43d Regt., O. V. I., Company A.

(16th Army Corps—Company 1.)

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Thaddeus C. Baker, 33d Regiment, Company A.

(Army of the Cumberland—Company 1.)

T. M. JONES, *Agent Ind. San. Com., Marietta, Ga.*

SIR:—I take pleasure in forwarding this paper to you, the more so because of the heartiness with which the men signed it.

Yours, respectfully,

CHAS. W. BROUSE, Capt. 100th I. V. I.

Commanding Camp.

The following collections were reported in our list of receipts in gross, which should have been in detail. Not having access to the proper books at the time of making out this Report, was unable to give them. They are as follows:

Ladies, Warsaw, Kosciusko county, September, 1863,	\$222 00
Citizens, " " " " "	118 00
Franklin township " " " "	45 00
Presbyterian Sabbath School, " " "	3 65
Washington tp., " " " "	83 49
Columbia City, " " " "	69 00
Huntsville, " " " "	23 00
Prairie township, " " " "	8 00
Methodist Episcopal Church, S. S. " "	51 46
Turkey Creek township, " " "	6 00
Harrison " " " "	22 50
Leesburgh " " " "	14 00
Oswego " " " "	18 00
Jackson " " " "	32 00
Monroe " " " "	9 75
Etna Green " " " "	23 30
Milford " " " "	3 65
Elkhart county, January 12, 1864.....	822 00
Mashawaka, St. Joseph county, January 12, 1864.....	352 00

R E P O R T

OF THE

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,

TO THE

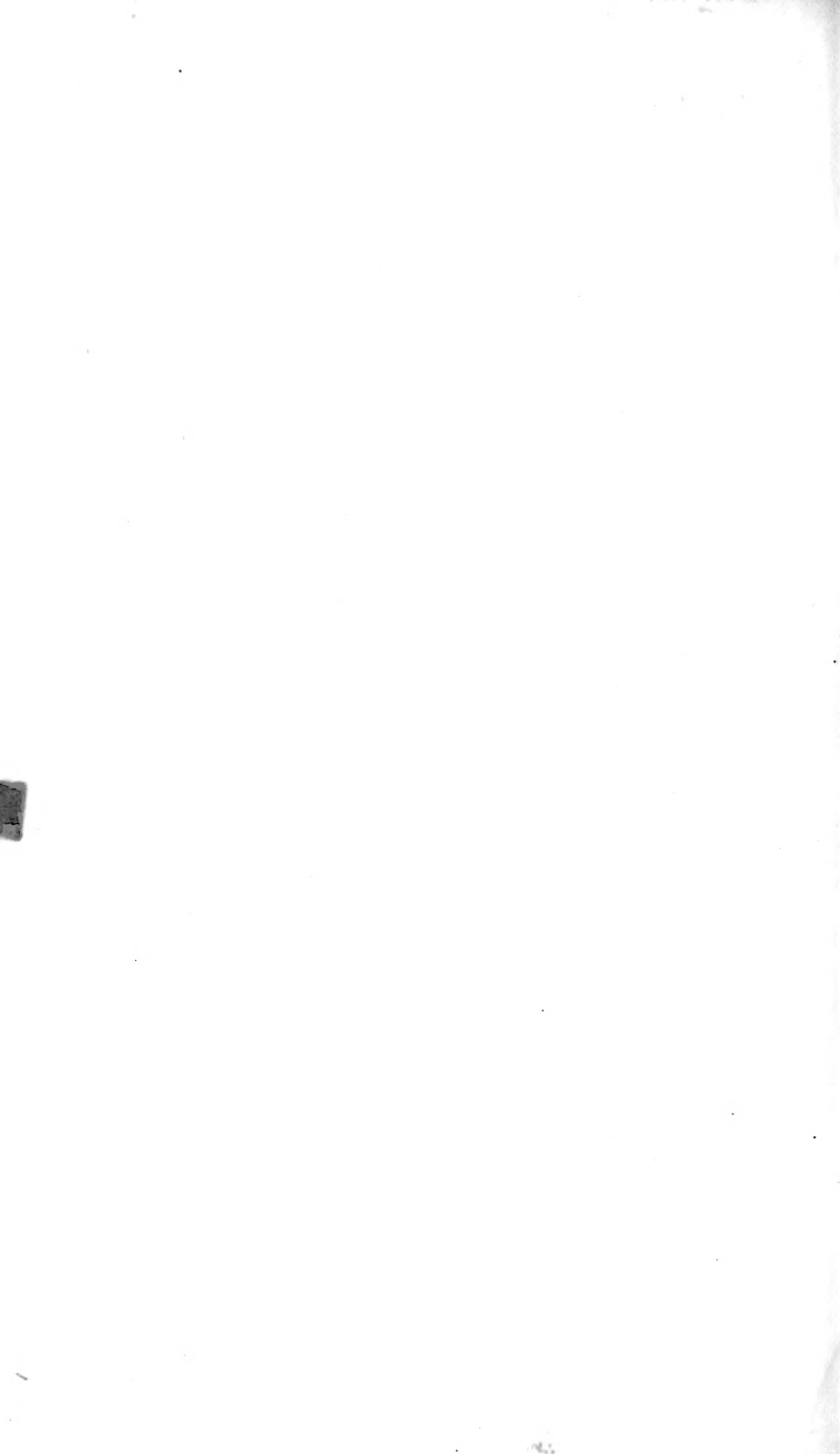
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

300 COPIES ORDERED FOR THE HOUSE.

INDIANAPOLIS:

W. R. HOLLOWAY, STATE PRINTER.

1865.



REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON BANKS.

MR. SPEAKER,

The Committee on Banks, to whom was referred the report of the Bank of the State, and the reports of the several branches thereof, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the same back to the House, and recommend that the same be laid upon the table and that 300 copies be printed.

HENRICKS, *Chairman.*

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, }
INDIANAPOLIS, January 5, 1865. }

HON. JOHN U. PETTIT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

SIR:—Please lay before the House the accompanying report of the Bank of the State of Indiana and Branches.

Respectfully,

G. W. RATHBONE,
President.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, }
INDIANAPOLIS, January 5, 1865. }

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

In compliance with Charter requirement, I submit herewith a statement of the condition of the Bank of the State of Indiana and Branches, on the 19th day of November, 1864.

Since the report to the last Legislature, two years ago, the policy of the Bank has been the same as during the preceding years after the commencement of the still existing civil war.

The legitimate wants of the communities accustomed to look to the Bank for loans and other business facilities, have been fully met; and, owing to its strong condition, this has been done and the usual dividends declared, without interference with those general measures, which, in the unsettled state of the country, were deemed essential to the welfare of the Bank.

The issues of the Bank have been steadily withdrawn from circulation; the surplus has been largely increased; the suspended debt has been materially reduced; a good reserve of coin has, at all times, been held; the active discounts have been carefully made and closely watched; and, generally, the Bank has been kept in position for all contingencies, whether of war or accident. This has been considered the only true policy for times such as we have been passing through. By it the interests of stockholders and public in the Bank were alike protected, as far as possible to protect them, against the dangers that seemed impending, but which, it is believed, have now gone by.

The following comparative statement will show the *movement* of the Bank during the last two years:

CAPITAL STOCK.

Amount of Capital November 15, 1862.....	\$3,354,200 00
Amount of Capital November 19, 1864.....	2,775,000 00
Reduction of Capital.....	\$579,200 00

SURPLUS FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS.

Amount November 15, 1862	\$1,005,852 15	
Amount November 19, 1864.....	1,628,734 05	
Increase		\$632,881 90

DISCOUNTS.

Amount of Notes and Bills, November 15, 1862.....	\$3,477,686 63	
Amount of Notes and Bills, November 19, 1864.....	4,118,658 93	
Increase on Notes and Bills.....		\$640,972 30
To which add Bonds, mostly of the United States:		
Amount held November 15, 1862	\$185,000 00	
Amount held November 19, 1864.....	773,850 00	
Increase of Bonds		\$588,850 00
Total Increase of Discounts.....		\$1,229,822 30

SUSPENDED DEBT.

Amount November 15, 1862	\$379,742 08	
Amount November 19, 1864	138,729 21	
Reduction.....		\$241,012 87

REAL ESTATE.

Amount November 15, 1862.....	\$241,210 78	
Amount November 19, 1864.....	169,315 64	
Reduction.....		\$71,895 14

CIRCULATION.

Amount November 15, 1862	\$4,975,332 00	
Amount November 19, 1864	1,501,865 50	
Reduction.....		\$3,473,466 50

DEPOSITS.

Amount November 15, 1862	\$2,039,705 06	
Amount November 19, 1864.....	2,755,688 68	
Increase		\$715,983 62

SPECIE.

Amount November 15, 1862.....	\$3,472,369 59	
Amount November 19, 1864.....	1,417,957 89	
Reduction.....		\$2,054,411 70

CURRENCY AND BANK BALANCES.

Amount November 15, 1862.....	\$3,723,380 60	
Amount November 19, 1864	1,930,469 38	
Reduction		\$1,792,911 22

It will be observed that the capital stock of the Bank has been reduced \$579,200.

Owing to the large currency issues and heavy disbursements of the Government in carrying on the war, and the general distribution of money in exchange, at enhanced prices, for the produce, skill, and labor of the country, the demand for loans, except at the more commercial points, has been largely diminished; hence, at a number of the Branches, the capital was found more than ample for the wants of their localities, or than could be prudently or profitably employed. In view of this, reductions were made in such Branches upon the request of their stockholders; in most to \$100,000, the minimum established by the Charter for the organization of Branches.

The reductions have been as follows during the period named :

BRANCHES.	Reduction.	Remaining Capital.
Terre Haute Branch.....	\$50,000	\$200,000
Rushville Branch.....	25,000	100,000
Richmond Branch.....	200,000	100,000
Logansport Branch.....	25,000	100,000
Lima Branch.....	50,000	100,000
Laporte Branch.....	50,000	100,000
South Bend Branch.....	50,000	100,000
Bedford Branch.....	50,000	100,000
Lawrenceburgh Branch.....	100,000	100,000
	600,000	
Increase at Indianapolis Branch during same period, which deduct.....	20,800	
Net reduction	\$579,200	

The power of the Board of Directors to authorize a reduction of capital in a Branch below \$100,000, has been questioned. But for this, yet greater reductions would have been made in some of the Branches, their remaining capitals being larger than required by the business demands upon them. Indeed, some, at the less important business points, would perhaps find their advantage in winding up and withdrawing entirely from the corporation. To relieve such Branches, and enable them, unquestioned, still further to reduce their capital, or, if they prefer, to dissolve their connection with the Bank, it is hoped that early and favorable legislation will be granted.

The Bank was never in a sounder condition than now; and over thirty years experience having demonstrated its value to the business interests of the State, no less than its worth to its owners,

(for the Bank of the State is practically a continuation of the old State Bank,) there is no disposition on the part of those who control it, to abandon the Charter to embark in a new, and as yet unproved system. They feel a just pride in a Bank which for so long a period has maintained its position for character and usefulness at the head of all the western banks, and which, through all the changes of times, has been so conducted, as to command and secure the confidence of the people. Hence, whatever the discouragements now, they shall patiently await events, leaving the future to determine whether the day is over for this long tried, well approved State institution.

By order of the Board of Directors.

G. W. RATHBONE,
President.

Statement of the Bank of the State of Indiana, Saturday, November 19, 1864.

155

MEANS.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted.....	\$1,302,359 40	Capital Stock.....	\$2,775,000 00
Bills of Exchange.....	2,756,299 53	Surplus Fund.....	\$1,345,653 81
Suspended Debt.....	138,729 21	Profit and Loss.....	293,080 24
			1,638,734 05
United States and Indiana Bonds.....			
Banking Houses and other Real Estate.....		Circulation.....	1,559,579 50
Other items of Means.....	349,060 75	Less amount held by alternate Branches.....	57,714 00
Eastern Banks.....	414,148 96		
Other Banks and Branch balances.....		Unclaimed Dividend.....	1,501,865 50
		Other items of liabilities.....	9,273 06
Notes of other Banks.....	255,566 00	Due other Banks.....	32,449 12
United States Treasury Notes.....	992,935 00	Individual Deposits.....	91,241 33
Specie.....			2,755,638 68
Total.....	\$8,797,252 34	Total.....	\$8,797,252 34

JAMES M. RAY, Cashier.

DEBIT.

BRANCH.	Bill's Dis- counted.	Bills of Ex- change.	Suspended Debt.	Banking Houses.	U. S. and S. Bonds.	Other Real Estate.	Other Items.	Branch Bal- ances.	Eastern Bal- ances.	Other Bank Balances.	U. S. Treasury Notes.	Other Branch Notes.	Other Bank Notes.	Specie.
Lima.....	\$115,609 50	\$8,144 00	.....	\$6,113 62	.....	\$700 00	\$617 03	\$563 04	\$37,036 97	\$1,398 08	.....	\$1,894	46,452	\$27,957 15
Laporte.....	69,373 00	13,373 00	\$16,830 00	15,011 56	.....	.....	1,161 42	387 00	8,906 96	144,988 40	\$33,915	.....	1,117	96,279 19
Plymouth.....	11,175 36	10,725 75	1,033 75	875 00	.....	11,930 83	8,978 99	.....	1,607 96	58,604 41	18,420	.....	2,654	50,000 84
South Bend.....	.....	202,161 28	.....	10,760 34	\$6,100	.....	994 88	303 00	5,348 43	5,173 38	15,717	980	2,251	54,606 76
Fort Wayne.....	11,592 74	299,280 86	.....	5,875 00	.....	1,186 12	14,527 12	399 53	4,015 22	1,849 70	.....	2,566	102,654	70,164 45
Lafayette.....	474,929 26	.....	.....	875 00	.....	.....	30,204 92	2,001 49	63,903 02	30,500 86	49,000	.....	29,319	63,614 76
Logansport.....	1,467 65	43,193 60	11,142 11	875 00	.....	.....	2,697 54	51 00	.....	379 32	26,670	465	3,536	77,130 19
Indianapolis.....	182,862 78	929,319 89	3,015 25	875 00	.....	.....	12,286 39	516 84	13,186 91	4,228 05	109,458	4,355	15,416	9,479 66
Richmond.....	15,534 39	500 00	12,865 83	8,875 00	115,000	.....	2,354 93	4,123 00	16,687 18	3,494 15	4,743	5,176	.....	71,186 42
Connersville.....	102,297 88	.....	2,389 39	8,875 00	24,000	6,000 60	.....	807 00	.....	27,541 97	17,318	2,066	.....	6,124 74
Rushville.....	34,760 49	79,911 40	6,992 00	875 00	20,000	15,612 14	1,603 18	1,256 00	5,447 79	6,741 61	50,540	3,523	.....	50,816 59
Madison.....	88,059 17	159,953 90	33,338 87	5,875 00	150,000	.....	450 00	.....	374 72	15,457 28	46,155	3,552	1,299	119,651 88
Jeffersonville.....	.....	165,578 42	5,244 00	875 00	9,650	754 45	964 10	70 74	9,036 77	6,781 40	44,440	.....	.....	60,000 40
New Albany.....	6,628 00	969,205 50	7,202 03	13,312 33	196,200	.....	12,194 22	148 00	37,110 49	4,486 10	171,229	.....	.....	21,412 12
Bedford.....	.....	159,782 10	23,666 47	2,375 00	.....	6,500 00	17,560 35	5,550 95	23,054 16	18,038 25	23,575	476	.....	70,000 16
Evansville.....	1,656 00	405,662 00	12,203 38	10,875 00	73,000	.....	25,619 66	142 00	60,046 52	9,447 61	93,362	1,900	.....	100,430 75
Vincennes.....	82,535 70	225,219 00	2,736 13	8,775 00	.....	.....	22,029 32	.....	15,511 64	18,364 05	.....	.....	51,894	100,000 00
Terre Haute.....	36,520 46	169,168 00	.....	8,875 00	101,700	.....	12,194 22	2,479 38	29,773 16	29,263 97	165,060	.....	5,704	111,919 30
Muncie.....	100,000 00	145,922 30	.....	10,875 00	68,200	.....	.....	984 00	17,720 27	26,343 00	114,728	500	200	65,352 74
Lawrenceburgh.....	3,500 00	104,098 53	.....	5,149 25	5,010	.....	2,455 91	114 28	1,302 58	17 46	8,665	.....	.....	100,429 70
Total.....	1,362,363 40	2,756,299 53	138,729 21	126,872 10	773,820	42,443 54	157,929 96	19,997 30	349,050 75	406,409 69	892,935	57,714	265,566	1,417,957 89

General Statement of the Bank of the State of Indiana and Branches.

CREDIT.

BRANCH.	Capital Stock.	Surplus Fund	Circulation.	Individual Deposits.	Certificates Deposit.	Unclaimed Dividend	Other Items.	Branch Balances.	Other Bank Balances.	Profit and Loss.	Total.
Lima	\$100,000	\$43,337 83	\$44,746 00	\$18,108 87	\$9,340 00	.....	.....	\$106 00	\$9,988 54	\$20,998 75	\$236,605 99
Laporte	100,000	49,605 68	49,173 00	.....	186,127 16	.....	\$2,300 00	.....	.....	763 69	387,969 53
Plymouth	100,000	2,356 47	58,363 00	11,518 84	7,745 83	.....	.....	.....	3,566 02	1,286 73	184,776 89
South Bend	100,000	82,839 05	54,862 00	.....	44,933 05	\$50 00	135 71	.....	.....	21,476 96	304,298 07
Fort Wayne	125,000	95,370 50	54,140 00	167,374 02	42,690 48	.....	12,312 87	578 49	9,653 52	10,070 93	517,220 81
Lafayette	200,000	144,279 12	95,750 00	211,415 00	48,651 38	.....	1,156 92	.....	16,137 46	41,958 43	743,348 31
Logansport	100,000	18,513 72	20,449 00	6,390 40	3,410 00	.....	2,149 93	.....	16,159 08	435 28	167,527 41
Indianapolis	250,000	106,588 23	123,181 00	131,903 49	34,934 45	.....	2,417 15	4,511 68	2,463 36	14,090 41	670,089 77
Richmond	100,000	62,641 90	89,900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252,541 90
Connersville	100,000	64,698 66	37,983 00	60,360 76	19,594 00	25 00	.....	.....	4,036 53	852 03	287,459 98
Rushville	100,000	49,353 37	66,216 50	63,731 48	.....	25 00	.....	.....	249 00	6,505 88	286,081 23
Madison	200,000	66,558 53	184,351 00	135,093 66	.....	.....	6,167 14	.....	13,521 32	17,895 17	623,566 82
Jeffersonville	100,000	26,238 00	52,749 00	56,622 03	28,493 00	707 28	.....	3,590 75	5,816 99	31,514 23	305,463 28
New Albany	200,000	113,478 39	63,775 50	318,215 14	36,043 29	1,359 00	.....	2,322 77	5,522 92	14,380 78	749,127 79
Bedford	100,000	33,000 00	90,916 50	90,435 98	4,840 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,386 66	350,578 44
Evansville	200,000	165,917 66	90,300 00	291,923 48	15,460 45	.....	5,805 64	480 34	12,166 14	16,193 55	792,444 92
Vincennes	150,000	49,636 97	91,000 00	160,043 14	53,966 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,442 63	327,894 85
Terre Haute	200,000	84,359 73	76,723 00	286,770 52	2,649 00	.....	3 76	505 00	.....	11,472 26	662,483 27
Muncie	150,000	75,000 00	100,000 00	.....	194,519 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,205 42	550,825 31
Lawrenceburgh	100,000	12,000 00	115,000 00	18,281 12	.....	77 38	.....	93 00	7,980 45	3,330 85	256,762 80
Total	2,775,000	1,345,653 81	1,559,579 50	2,028,290 23	727,398 45	2,273 66	32,449 12	12,188 03	91,241 33	223,080 24	8,807,154 37

REPORTS OF BRANCHES.

State of the Branch at Laporte of the Bank of the State of Indiana, November 19, 1864.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Bills of Exchange.....	\$69,373 00	Capital Stock.....	\$100,000 00
Suspended D-bt.....	16,830 10	Surplus Fund.....	49,605 68
Banking House of the Branch.....	14,136 56	Notes in circulation—small.....	\$49,173 00
Banking House of the Bank.....	875 00	Notes on hand.....	150,827 00
Current Expense.....	2,668 67	Certificates of Deposit.....	200,000 00
Remittance.....	460 00	Discount.....	186,127 16
Revenue Stamps.....	685 00	Suspense account.....	2,300 00
Protest.....	16 42	Exchange and Premium.....	1,873 52
James M Ray, cashier.....	207 00	Interest.....	757 91
Due from Branch at Indianapolis.....			300 93
Due from Merchants' Bank, New York.....	8,906 96		
Due from C. B. Blair, Chicago.....	141,334 35		
Due from D. J. Baldwin, Michigan City.....	354 05		
Due from Livermore, Clews & Co.....	3,300 00		
C. B. Blair, Chicago:			
Our Notes.....	132,121 00		
U. S.....	33,915 00		
Notes of this Branch.....	18,706 00		
Notes of other Banks.....	1,117 00		
Gold and silver.....	96,279 19		
Total.....	282,138 19	Total.....	\$540,965 20

H. L. WEAVER, Cashier.
(BRONSON.)

State of the Branch at Plymouth, of the Bank of the State of Indiana, November 19, 1864.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Notes Discounted	\$11,175 36	Capital Stock	\$100,000 00
Bills of Exchange	19,725 75	Surplus Fund	2,755 47
Suspended Debt	1,033 75	Notes in Circulation—large and small	\$58,363 00
Banking House of the Bank		Notes on hand	140,000 00
Current Expense		Individual Deposits	193,363 00
Furniture		Certificates of Deposit	11,518 84
Profit and Loss			7,745 83
Remittances		Due to Park Bank, New York	364 87
U. S. Taxes		Discount	409 80
Real Estate		Exchange and Premium	965 16
Due from Traders' Bank, Chicago	67 52	Interest	1,769 83
Due from Fletcher's Bank, Indianapolis	58,536 89		
Due from S. A. Fletcher, Indianapolis, gold special	50,000 00		
Notes of this Branch	130,000 00		
Due from Fixel & Co., Philadelphia			
U. S. Treasury Notes	11,500 00		
U. S. Treasury Notes, 5 per cts	6,920 00		
Notes of other Banks	2,664 84		
Total	\$325,959 99	Total	\$325,959 99

T. CRESSNER, Cashier.

President—Stoughton A. Fletcher, Jun., no salary.
 Cashier—Theodore Cressner, salary, \$1,000 per annum.
 Rent of Office, \$150 per annum.

State of the Branch at South Bend, of the Bank of the State of Indiana, November 19, 1864.

163

DEBIT		CREDIT	
Bills of Exchange.....	\$202,161 28	Capital Stock.....	\$100,000 00
Banking House of the Branch.....	\$9,865 34	Surplus Fund.....	82,839 05
Banking House of the Bank.....	2,638 17	Notes in circulation—large.....	\$45,280 00
Current expense.....	57 00	Notes in circulation—small.....	9,582 00
Remittance.....	13,455 51	Notes on hand.....	54,862 00
Furniture.....	893 00	Individual deposits.....	61,343 00
United States Certificates.....	4,744 88	Certificates of deposit.....	44,933 05
United States 7-30 bonds.....	1,400 00	Dividends.....	50 00
Due from Branch at Jeffersonville.....	7,037 88	Taxes.....	135 71
Due from Gilman, Son & Co.....	85 00	Discount.....	4,673 38
Due from C. B. Blair, Chicago, Ill.....	5,248 43	Exchange and Premium.....	18,503 80
Due from Hiram Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.....	112 50	Interest.....	987 25
Due from James M. Ray, Cashier.....	5,060 88		
United States Treasury Notes.....	218 00		
Notes of this Branch.....	15,717 00		
Notes of other Branches.....	61,343 00		
Notes of other Banks.....	980 00		
Gold and Silver.....	2,351 37		
Total.....	368,277 24	Total.....	368,277 24

A. B. JUDSON, Cashier.

By W. RORABACK.

A. B. Judson, Cashier, salary \$1,000 per year.
 Jno. B. ownfield, President, salary \$250 per year.
 W. Roraback, Teller, salary \$1,000 per year.

DEBIT.

CREDIT.

Notes discounted.....	\$14,592 76	Capital Stock.....	\$125,000 00
Bills of exchange.....	299,386 86	Surplus Fund.....	95,370 50
Banking House of the Branch.....	5,000 00	Notes in circulation.....	\$54,140 00
Banking House of the Bank.....	2,875 00	Notes on hand.....	91,800 00
Current expenses.....	2,335 94	Individual deposits.....	167,374 02
Remittance.....	614 32	Certificates of deposit.....	42,090 48
Real Estate.....	1,486 12	Trustee of the Wabash & Erie Canal Co. acc. Eastern Division.....	12,312 87
County and City Orders.....	11,971 76	Due to Branch at Lafayette.....	
Taxes.....	550 04	Due to First National Bank, Toledo.....	
Revenue Stamps.....	91 00	Due to F. M. Myers & Co., New York.....	
Allen County Bonds.....	1,000 00	Due to Phoenix Bank.....	
Due from Branch at Lima.....		Discount.....	8,146 40
Due from Branch at Indianapolis.....		Exchange and premium.....	2,790 12
Due from Bank of the State of Indiana.....		Interest.....	1,470 35
Due from Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York.....	4,015 22		
Due from C. B. Blair, Chicago.....	242 59		
Due from Bank of the Ohio Valley, Cincinnati.....	1,451 53		
Due from A. B. Clapp & Co.....	313 73		
Due from N. Hobbes & Sons, Pittsburgh.....	241 85		
Gold with P. M. Myers & Co., N. Y.....	5,864 92		
Notes of this Branch.....	20,000 00		
Notes of other Branches.....	91,800 00		
Notes of other Banks, and U. S. Treasury notes.....	2,565 00		
Gold and silver.....	102,664 00		
	50,164 45		
Total.....	247,254 45	Total.....	\$611,416 75

C. D. BOND, Cashier.

State of the Branch at Lafayette of the Bank of the State of Indiana, November 19, 1864.

DEBIT.	CREDIT.
Notes discounted.....	Capital Stock.....
Office fixtures.....	Surplus Fund.....
Current expense.....	Notes in circulation—large and small.....
Remittance.....	\$95,750 00
Banking House of the Bank.....	228,450 00
United States Tax.....	211,415 00
Revenue stamps.....	48,651 38
Bank stock.....	
Due from Branch at Fort Wayne.....	Trustees of Toledo, W. & E. Canal.....
Due from Branch at Indianapolis.....	Due to Elston & Son, Crawfordsville.....
Due from Phoenix Bank, N. Y.....	Interest.....
Due from Bank of New York, N. Y.....	Exchange and premium.....
Due from Mechanic's Bank, Philadelphia.....	24,247 78
Due from Bank of the Ohio Valley, Cincinnati.....	1,611 64
Due from C. B. Blair, Chicago.....	19,076 80
Due from C. B. Blair, Chicago.....	
Due from Spears, Case & Co., Delphi.....	
Due from Cathertson, Blair & Co., Chicago.....	
Notes of this Branch.....	
Notes of other Banks.....	
United States Treasury Notes.....	
Gold and silver.....	
Total.....	Total.....
\$971,776 10	\$974,776 10

J. C. BROCKENBROUGH, *Cashier.*

DEBIT.

CREDIT.

Notes Discounted	\$1,467 65	Capital Stock	\$100,000 00
Bills of Exchange	43,193 60	Surplus Fund	18,513 72
Suspended Debt	11,112 11	Notes in Circulation, Large and Small	\$20,449 00
Banking House of the Bank		Notes on Hand	1,587 00
Current Expense		Individual Deposits	6,390 40
Personal Property		Certificates of Deposit	3,410 00
Prepaid		Trustees W. & E. Canal	2,144 06
Due from the Branch at Jeffersonville		Trustees W. & E. Canal, East Division	5 87
Due from E. G. Barkam & Co., Cincinnati		City Bank, New York	
Exchange and Premium		Discount	
Notes of this Branch	1,587 09	Total	\$169,114 41
Notes of other Branches	465 00		
Notes of other Banks	3,556 00		
U. S. Treasury Notes	28,670 00		
Gold and Silver	77,130 19		
Total	109,408 19		
	\$169,114 41		

WM. INGRAM, Cashier.

State of the Branch at Indianapolis, of the Bank of the State of Indiana.

167

DEBIT.

CREDIT.

Notes discounted.....	\$182,862 78	Capital Stock.....	\$250,000 00
Bills of Exchange.....	229,319 89	Surplus Fund.....	106,588 93
Suspended debt.....	3,045 25	Notes in circulation—large.....	\$123,181 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	.....	Notes in circulation—small.....	78,419 50
Current expenses.....	555 34	Notes on hand.....	.....
Vaults and safes.....	1,300 00	Individual deposits.....	201,600 50
Protest account.....	43 17	Certificates of deposit.....	131,903 49
Banking-House Bank of the State, our interest.....	875 00	Real Estate.....	34 32
Exchange and premium.....	7,439 74	Due to Branch at Lima.....	460 00
City orders.....	1,965 14	Due to Branch at Fort Wayne.....	1,731 65
Government tax.....	1,338 34	Due to Branch at Lafayette.....	70 74
Due from Branch at Cornersville.....	66 50	Due to Branch at Jeffersonville.....	1,654 99
Due from Branch at Evansville.....	450 34	Due to Branch at Vincennes.....	367 77
Due from Bank of North America, Philadelphia.....	70	Due to Branch at Terre Haute.....	155 93
Due from Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati.....	486 21	Due to Branch at Lawrenceburg.....	36 28
Due from Bank of Ohio Valley, Cincinnati.....	3,771 18	Due to Ocean Bank, New York.....	1,955 68
Due from Burkam & Co., Cincinnati.....	425 00	Due to Ketcham, Son & Co., New York.....	507 68
Sundry small balances.....	20 87	Discount.....	1,076 01
Due from Bank of the State of Indiana.....	11 00	Interest.....	399 14
Due from Ocean Bank—gold.....	10,000 00	Damages.....	68 08
Due from Merchants' Bank, Baltimore.....	700 00	Profit and loss.....	13,302 52
Due from Ketcham, Son & Co.—gold.....	12,000 00		
United States 5 per cent. Interest Notes.....	41,950 00		
Notes of this Branch.....	78,419 50		
Notes of other Branches.....	4,355 00		
Notes of other Banks.....	18,446 81		
United States Treasury Notes.....	67,478 92		
Gold and Silver.....	81,477 93		
Total.....	292,158 16	Total.....	14,845 75
	749,264 61		749,264 61

D. E. SNYDER, *Cashier.*

State of the Branch at Richmond of the Bank of the State of Indiana, November 19, 1864.

168

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Notes Discounted	\$15,534 39	Capital Stock	\$100,000 00
Bills of Exchange	500 00	Surplus Fund	62,641 90
Suspended Debt	12,865 83	Notes in Circulation—Large	\$72,845 00
		“ Small	17,055 00
Safe and Furniture		Notes on hand	\$29,900 00
Banking House at Indianapolis (our interest)			10,100 00
Current Expenses			
Premiums			
U. S. Treasury			
U. S. Tax			
Interest			
Bank of State (Redemption Fund)			
Due from Branch at Lima	707 00		
Due from Branch at Comer-ville	22 00		
Due from Branch at Rush-ville	782 00		
Due from Indianapolis Branch Banking Co.	1,013 00		
Due from Branch at Evansville	1,196 00		
Due from Branch at Terre Haute	277 00		
Due from Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York	16,687 18		
Due from Bank of the Ohio Valley, Cincinnati	3,494 15		
Notes of this Branch	10,100 00		
Notes of other Branches	5,178 00		
U. S. Treasury Notes	4,743 00		
Gold and Silver	\$65,924 00		
	5,362 42		
Total	91,907 42	Total	\$202,641 90

A. H. BLANCHARD, *President.*

State of the Branch at Connersville, of the Bank of the State of Indiana, November 19, 1864.

169

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Bills and Notes discounted.....	\$192,397 88	Capital Stock.....	\$100,000 00
Suspended debt.....	2,329 39	Surplus Fund.....	64,608 66
U. S. Bonds.....	875 00	Notes in circulation—large and small.....	37 983 00
Banking House of the Bank.....	8,000 00	Notes on hand.....	33,217 00
Banking House of the Branch.....	6,000 00	Dividends much paid.....	\$25 60
Real Estate.....	202 00	Certificates of deposit on time.....	19,384 00
Current expenses.....	455 00	Current deposits.....	60,360 76
Due from Branch at Richmond.....	27,541 97	Ketcham, Son & Co., N. Y.....	79,979 76
Due from Branch at Madison.....	150 00	Profits, viz:.....	4,036 53
Due from E. Kinney & Co., Cincinnati.....	33,217 00	Discount and interest.....	2,086 37
Due from Bank of the State.....	2,065 00	Exchange and premium.....	430 52
Cash, viz:.....	17,318 00		
Notes of this Branch.....	6,124 74		
Notes of other Branches.....	58,725 74		
U. S. Treasury Notes, &c.....	\$323,318 84	Total.....	\$332,361 84
Gold and silver.....			

E. F. CLAYPOOL, Cashier.

State of the Branch at Rushville, Bank of the State of Indiana, November 19, 1864.

170

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Notes Discounted.....	\$31,700 49	Capital Stock.....	\$100,000 00
Bills of Exchange.....	79,911 40	Surplus Fund.....	49,353 37
		Notes in Circulation—Large and Small	\$65,216 50
		Notes on Hand.....	36,618 00
Bills of Exchange.....			102,864 50
Banking House of the Branch.....		Individual Deposits.....	63,731 48
Banking House of the Bank.....		Dividends.....	25 00
Current Expense.....		Due to H. I. I. & Co.....	149 00
Furniture.....		Due to Charles Culver.....	100 00
Real Estate.....			249 60
Taxes.....		Suspended Profits.....	1,500 00
		Discount.....	991 01
Expense.....		Exchange and Premiums.....	613 41
Due from the Branch at Lawrenceburg.....		Interest.....	331 38
James M. Ray, Cashier.....			1,985 80
Due from Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York.....		Profit and Loss.....	3,139 73
Due from Falls, Young & Co., Cincinnati.....			
U. S. Bonds.....			
Due from Keckham, Son & Co., New York, "Gold Specie".....	36,648 00		
Notes of this Branch.....	3,525 00		
Notes of other Branches.....	50,540 00		
Notes of other Banks, T. N.....	40,816 59		
Gold and Silver here.....			
Total.....	\$322,248 56	Total.....	\$322,248 56

J. M. OGLESBY, Cashier.

Officers of this Branch:
 George C. Clark, President, salary \$1,200.
 Joseph M. Oglesby, Cashier, salary \$1,560.

State of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, at Madison, November 19, 1864.

171

DEBIT.

Notes discounted.....	\$89,605 73
Suspended.....	1,546 56
Bills of Exchange.....	191,746 21
Suspended.....	31,792 31
Suspended debt.....	
Banking House of the Branch.....	
Banking House of the Bank.....	
Furniture (sa'c).....	
Current Expenses.....	
United States 5-20 Bonds.....	
United States 10-40 Bonds.....	
Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia.....	296 44
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore.....	73 65
Exchange Bank, Pittsburg.....	4 63
Gilmore, Dunlap & Co., Cincinnati.....	137 69
Northern Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.....	517 90
Remittance.....	193 00
Government Vouchers and Certificates.....	12,300 00
Bank of the State.....	100 00
Espy, Hendeibach & Co., Cincinnati.....	2,509 29
Our Branch Notes, large.....	\$39,185
Our Branch Notes, small.....	5,401
Other Branch Notes.....	44,586 00
Other Bank Notes.....	3,552 60
United States Treasury Notes.....	1,299 60
Gold.....	46,155 00
Silver.....	\$118,595 45
	459 43
Total.....	119,051 88

CREDIT.

Capital Stock.....	\$200,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	66,528 53
Circulation, large.....	
Circulation, small.....	\$184,261 00
In Bank.....	41,586 00
Individual deposits (s.....	
Suspense.....	228,947 00
Profit and loss on Indiana War Bonds.....	135,493 66
Suspended Interest.....	453 27
Interest.....	1,800 00
Interest.....	11,619 95
Interest.....	8,539 26
Premium and Exchange.....	857 91
Winslow, Lowrie & Co., New York.....	4,825 92
Commercial Bank, Cincinnati.....	1,525 64
Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati.....	841 50
Mechanics and Traders' Branch Bank, Cincinnati.....	195 26
Indianapolis Branch Banking Co.....	6,133 60
Total.....	20,957 12
	13,521 32

Total.....

214,643 88

671,244 77

Total.....

671,244 77

G. D. FITZHUGH, Cashier.

Thomas H. Sharpe, President, salary \$1,200 per year. Geo. D. Fitzhugh, Cashier, salary \$1,600 per year. Mark Tilton, Teller, salary \$1,200 per year. James McGowan, Messenger, salary \$250 per year.

State of the Branch at Jeffersonville, of the Bank of the State of Indiana, November 19, 1864.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Bills of exchange.....		Capital Stock.....	\$100,000 00
Susp noted dch.....		Surplus Fund.....	29,238 00
Banking House of the Bank.....		Notes in circulation.....	\$52,740 00
Current expenses.....		Notes on hand.....	30,869 00
Bank furniture.....		Individual deposits.....	\$7,689 00
Internal revenue.....		Certificates on depo H.....	36,062 63
Real estate.....		Dividends unclaimed.....	28,493 00
Jas. M. Ray—our note.....		Branch at Muncie.....	707 28
Redemption fund.....		Branch at South Bend.....	
Branch at Indianapolis.....		Branch at Evansport.....	
Commercial Bank.....		Branch at Bedford.....	
Gilman, Son & Co., New York.....	\$923 46	Bank of Louisville.....	1,243 64
Henry J. Lyons & Co., New York.....	8,473 31	Northern Bank.....	3,534 04
Agency at Franklin.....		First National Bank.....	418 59
United States Bonds.....		Hunt, Morton & Quigley.....	446 24
Gold in New York.....		Tucker & Co.....	174 48
Cash, Notes of this Branch.....	8,967 00	Dr count.....	2,009 28
Notes of other Branches.....	2,007 00	Interest.....	4,042 85
Notes of other Banks and Treasury notes.....	44,440 40	Exchange and premium.....	25,833 77
Total.....	\$83,322 95	Total.....	\$337,322 95

W. H. FOGG, *Cashier.*

State of the Branch at New Albany, of the Bank of the State of Indiana, November 19, 1864.

173

DEBIT.

CREDIT.

Notes on account.....	\$6,628 00	Capital Stock.....	\$200,000 00
Bills of Exchange.....	269,205 50	Surplus Fund.....	113,478 39
Suspended debt.....	7,202 03	Notes in circulation.....	\$63,775 50
U. S. 5-20 Bonds.....		Notes on hand.....	8,200 00
U. S. Certif. Indebt.....		Individual deposits.....	318,215 14
Banking House of the Branch.....	12,437 33	Certificates of deposit.....	30,033 29
Banking House of the Bank.....	875 00	Dividends.....	1,389 00
Revenue Stamps.....		Due to Branch at Indianapolis.....	85 51
Current expense.....		Due to Branch at Bedford.....	2,237 26
U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 3-10.....		Due to Bank of Louisville.....	3,038 93
U. S. Government Vouchers.....		Due to Merchants' Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.....	538 99
Suspense.....		Due to Commercial Bank, Cincinnati.....	414 27
Taxes of the U. S.....		Due to First National Bank, Louisville.....	532 54
Profit and loss.....		Due to Peoples' Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.....	524 26
Due from Protests.....	3 56	Due to Louisville Savings Institute.....	12 00
Due from Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, New Albany.....	2,975 95	Due to Ocean Bank, New York.....	66 97
Due from Bank of the Ohio Valley, Cincinnati.....	928 79	Due to Commercial Bank of Ky.....	394 96
Due from Phoenix Bank, N. Y.....	1,873 47	Discount.....	5,376 39
Due from Citizens' Bank, Louisville.....	37,110 49	Premium.....	7,186 26
Due from Tucker & Co.....	274 47	Interest.....	5,998 21
Due from James M. Ray, Cashier.....	59 86		
	148 00		
Phoenix Bank, N. Y., gold.....			
Notes of this Branch.....	8,200 00		
Notes of other Banks and U. S. Notes.....	171,229 00		
Gold and silver.....	25,603 44		
Total.....	205,032 44	Total.....	\$761,907 87

W. MANN, Cashier.

State of the Branch at Bedford of the Bank of the State of Indiana, November 19, 1864.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Indiana State Bonds.....		Capital Stock.....	\$100,000 00
Bills of Exchange.....		Surplus fund.....	33,000 00
Suspended Debt.....		Notes in Circulation.....	\$80,916 50
Banking House of the Branch.....	\$1,500 00	Notes on hand.....	13,638 00
Banking House of the Branch.....	875 00	Individual Deposits.....	90,435 28
Current expense.....	354 90	Certificates of Deposit.....	4,840 00
Remittance.....	8,141 77		
Government tax.....	918 58	Discount.....	3,471 31
Real Estate.....		Exchange and Premium.....	24,386 53
Gilman, Son & Co., New York.....	504 98	Interest.....	2,568 45
Henry J. Lyons & Co., New York.....	22,549 18	Profit and loss.....	1,314 97
Hunt, Morton & Quigley, Louisville.....	17,350 76		
Bank of the Ohio Valley, Cincinnati.....	687 49		
New Albany Branch Bank.....	2,237 26		
Jeffersonville Branch Bank.....	3,313 69		
Notes of this Branch at Indianapolis.....	3,500 00		
Notes of this Branch here.....	9,828 00		
Notes of other Branches.....	476 00		
Notes of other Banks and currency.....	23,575 16		
Gold at New York.....	70,000 00		
Total.....	364,571 34	Total.....	364,571 34

MICHAEL A. MALOTT, Cashier.

The Officers of the Bank are as follows:
 President—Dillard Ricketts, salary \$1,000.
 Cashier—Michael A. Malott, salary \$1,250.
 Teller—William C. Winsteadley, salary \$1,250.

State of the Branch at Evansville, of the Bank of the State of Indiana, November 19, 1864.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Notes discounted.....	\$1,656 00	Cash on hand.....	\$200,000 00
Bills of Exchange.....	405,662 00	Surplus Fund.....	165,917 06
Suspended Notes.....	500 00	Notes in circulation—small.....	\$90,360 00
Suspended Bills of Exchange.....	12,163 38	Notes on hand.....	15,000 00
Banking House of the Branch.....	10,000 00	Individual deposits.....	291,926 48
Banking House of the Bank.....	875 00	Certificates of deposit.....	15,460 45
Current expenses.....	10,875 00	Branch at Indianapolis.....	307,386 93
Remittances.....	4,956 56	Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, Henderson.....	480 34
Suspended items.....	8,172 80	Ketchum, Son & Co., New York.....	9 349 49
Indiana War Bonds.....	1,000 85	Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, Frankfort.....	1,000 60
United States Bonds.....	8,590 00	Discount.....	1,816 65
Internal Revenue Stamps.....	22,610 00	Exchange and premium.....	7,886 52
County Orders.....	1,046 00	Interest.....	8,006 40
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness.....	7,000 00	Profit and loss.....	2,869 94
Bank of the State of Indiana.....	56,000 00		1,697 55
Phoenix Bank, New York.....	142 00		
Whitlow, Lumber & Co., New York.....	5,275 57		
Lockwood & Co., New York.....	21,256 10		
	33,514 85		
Northern Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.....	1,305 43		
Bank of the Ohio Valley, Cincinnati.....	1,142 18		
Special deposits.....			
Bank of the State of Indiana—our Branch Notes.....			
Phoenix Bank, N. York—gold.....	40,000 00		
Terre Haute Branch—gold.....	60,000 00		
Notes of this Branch.....	3,000 00		
Notes of other Branches.....	1,900 00		
Notes of other Banks and U. S. Treasury Notes.....	93,362 00		
Gold and silver.....	430 75		
Total.....	\$811,701 48	Total.....	\$811,701 48

The Officers of the Branch are as follows: President—George W. Rathbone, salary \$2,000.
 Cashier—Samuel Bayard, salary \$2,000
 Book-keeper—Harvey L. Meadows, salary \$900.
 Clerk—Charles Decker, salary \$400.
 Clerk—John Roelker, salary \$150.

SAMUEL BAYARD, Cashier.

State of the Branch at Vincennes of the Bank of the State of Indiana, November 19, 1864.

176

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Notes Discounted.....	\$2,835 70	Capital Stock.....	\$150,000 00
Bills of Exchange.....	225,219 40	Surplus Fund.....	49,636 97
Suspended Debt—on Notes.....	2,736 13	Notes in Circulation.....	291,000 00
		Notes on Hand.....	51,000 00
Banking House of the Branch.....		Individual Deposits.....	160,043 14
Banking House of the Bank.....		Certificates of Deposit.....	53,966 47
Current Expense.....		Suspended Profits.....	
Remittance.....		Discount.....	9,841 92
Indiana State Bonds.....		Interest.....	2,510 21
U. S. Tax.....		Exchange and Premium.....	2,565 40
Due from Phoenix Bank, New York.....	5,337 19	Profit and Loss.....	4,362 71
Due from Win-low, Lathier & Co., New York.....	5,545 00		
Due from Leckwood & Co., New York.....	4,659 45		
Bank of the Ohio Valley, Cincinnati.....	8,215 05		19,313 21
First National Bank, Cincinnati.....	10,473 01		
Bank of the State.....	176 00		
Notes of this Branch.....	51,000 00		
Notes of other Branches.....	51,894 00		
Notes of other Banks.....	100,000 00		
Gold and Silver.....			
Total.....	202,804 00	Total.....	\$580,765 46
	\$580,765 46		\$580,765 46

W. J. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

State of the Branch at Terre Haute of the Bank of the State of Indiana, November 19, 1864.

PART 2. — D. J. — 15

DEBIT.

CREDIT.

Notes discounted.....	\$36,350 46	Capital Stock.....	\$200,000 00
Bills of Exchange.....	169,168 00	Surplus Fund.....	84,359 73
Banking House of the Branch.....		Notes in circulation, small.....	\$76,723 00
Current Expenses.....	875 00	Notes on hand.....	9,000 00
United States 5-20 Bonds.....	398 65	Individual deposits.....	286,770 52
United States 10-40 Bonds.....	1,700 00	Certificates of deposit.....	2,649 00
Bank of the State of Indiana.....	219 00	Protest Account.....	
Due from the Branch at Indianapolis.....	857 38	Due to branch at Evansville.....	
Due from the Branch at Richmond.....	135 00	Discount.....	1,373 00
Due from the Branch at Jeffersonville.....	1,268 00	Exchange, &c.....	9,227 53
Due from the Franklin Bank, Baltimore.....	6,067 03	Interest.....	383 41
Due from the Phoenix Bank, New York.....	23,519 08	Profit and Loss.....	7,886 97
Due from Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York.....	187 05		
Due from the Bank of the Ohio Valley, Cincinnati.....	696 20		
Due from the Franklin Bank, Cincinnati.....	93,616 77		
Due from State Savings' Association, St. Louis.....	1,755 00		
Due from C. B. Blair, Chicago.....	396 00		
Due from Branch Bank, Toledo, State Bank of Ohio.....	2,800 00		
United States Treasury Notes.....	165,000 00		
Notes of this Branch.....	9,000 00		
Notes of other Branches.....	2,250 00		
Notes of other Banks.....	5,704 00		
Gold and Silver.....	111,919 30		
Total.....	671,881 92	Total.....	671,881 92

PRESTON HUSSEY, Cashier.

Names of officers, and amount of salary each:
 Levi G. Warren, President, salary \$1,000 per annum.
 Preston Hussey, Cashier, salary \$1,800 per annum.
 Charles M. Warren, Book-keeper, salary \$1,000 per annum.

State of the Branch at Muncie of the Bank of the State of Indiana, November 19, 1864.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Notes discounted.....	\$100,000 00	Capital Stock.....	\$150,000 00
Bills of Exchange.....	214,122 30	Surplus Fund.....	75,000 00
	\$314,122 30	Notes in circulation—large.....	\$100,000 00
Banking House of Branch.....	10,000 00	Notes on hand.....	115,000 00
Banking House of the Bank.....	875 00		215,000 00
Due from James M. Ray, Cashier.....	382 00	Individual Deposits and Certificates of Deposit.....	194,519 89
Due from Branch at Jeffersonville.....	141 00	Discount.....	8,065 32
Due from Branch at Lawrenceburg.....	461 00	Exchange and Premium.....	23 210 10
			31,305 42
Due from Phoenix Bank, New York City.....	17,656 57		
Due from Lockwood & Co.....	63 70		
Due from E. Kinney & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.....	17,603 29		
Due from Evans & Co.....	900 47		
Due from Espy, Heidelberg & Co.....	6,398 88		
Due from Indianapolis Br. Bk. Co.....	2,140 36		
U. S. Treasury Notes.....	114,728 00		
Notes of this Branch.....	115,000 00		
Notes of other Branches.....	500 00		
Notes of other Banks.....	900 00		
Gold and silver.....	65,352 74		
	295,780 74	Total.....	\$665,825 31
	\$665,825 31		

J. W. BURSON, Cashier.

President—John Marsh, salary \$1,500. Cashier—John W. Burson, salary \$1,500.

State of the Branch at Lawrenceburgh of the Bank of the State of Indiana, November 19, 1864.

179

DEBIT.

Notes Discounted.....	\$3,500 00
Bills of Exchange.....	104,098 53
Banking House of the Branch.....	\$107,598 53
Banking House of the Bank.....	4,274 25
Current Expense.....	875 00
Stamp Account.....	735 42
Profit and Loss Account.....	1,452 00
Due from Branch at Indianapolis.....	1,333 91
James M. Ray, Cashier.....	6 28
Due from Ketchum, Son & Co., New York.....	108 00
Due from Drexel & Co.....	1,302 58
	17 46
E. G. Burkam, N. Y., special account, gold.....	1,320 04
United States Bonds.....	100,000 00
Notes of this Branch.....	5,000 00
Notes of other Branches.....	85,000 00
Currency.....	26,000 00
Gold and Silver here.....	8,665 79
	429 00
Total.....	120,094 79
	342,498 22

CREDIT.

Capital Stock.....	\$100,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	12,000 00
Notes in circulation, large and small.....	\$115,000 00
Notes on hand.....	85,000 00
Individual deposits.....	200,000 00
Dividends.....	18,281 12
Due to Branch at Bedford.....	77 38
Due to Burkam & Co., Cincinnati.....	93 00
Discount.....	7,980 45
Exchange and Premium.....	1,819 62
Interest.....	1,442 58
	804 07
	4,066 27
Total.....	342,498 22

JOS. S. CLAYPOOLE, *Cashier.*

REPORT of the Affairs, Business and Condition of the Lima Branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, as the same is found on the third Saturday in November, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day.

1st. The amount of available funds on hand is:

Notes of this Branch.....	\$23,955 00	
Notes of other Branches.....	1,894 00	
Notes of other Banks and legal tenders.....	46,452 25	
Gold and silver.....	27,956 90	
		<hr/> \$100,258 15

2d. The amount of Bills of Exchange discounted.....	123,753 50
3d. The amount of Surplus Fund, (sound).....	43,337 83
4th. Amount of Notes in circulation.....	44,643 00
5th. The Officers are President and Cashier; salary of Cashier.....	1,200 00
6th. Value of Banking House.....	5,238 62
7th. Value of Real Estate.....	700 00
8th. The amount of debts due to other Banks.....	10,104 54
9th. The amount of debts due from other Banks.....	38,805 69

J. B. HOWE, *Cashier.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

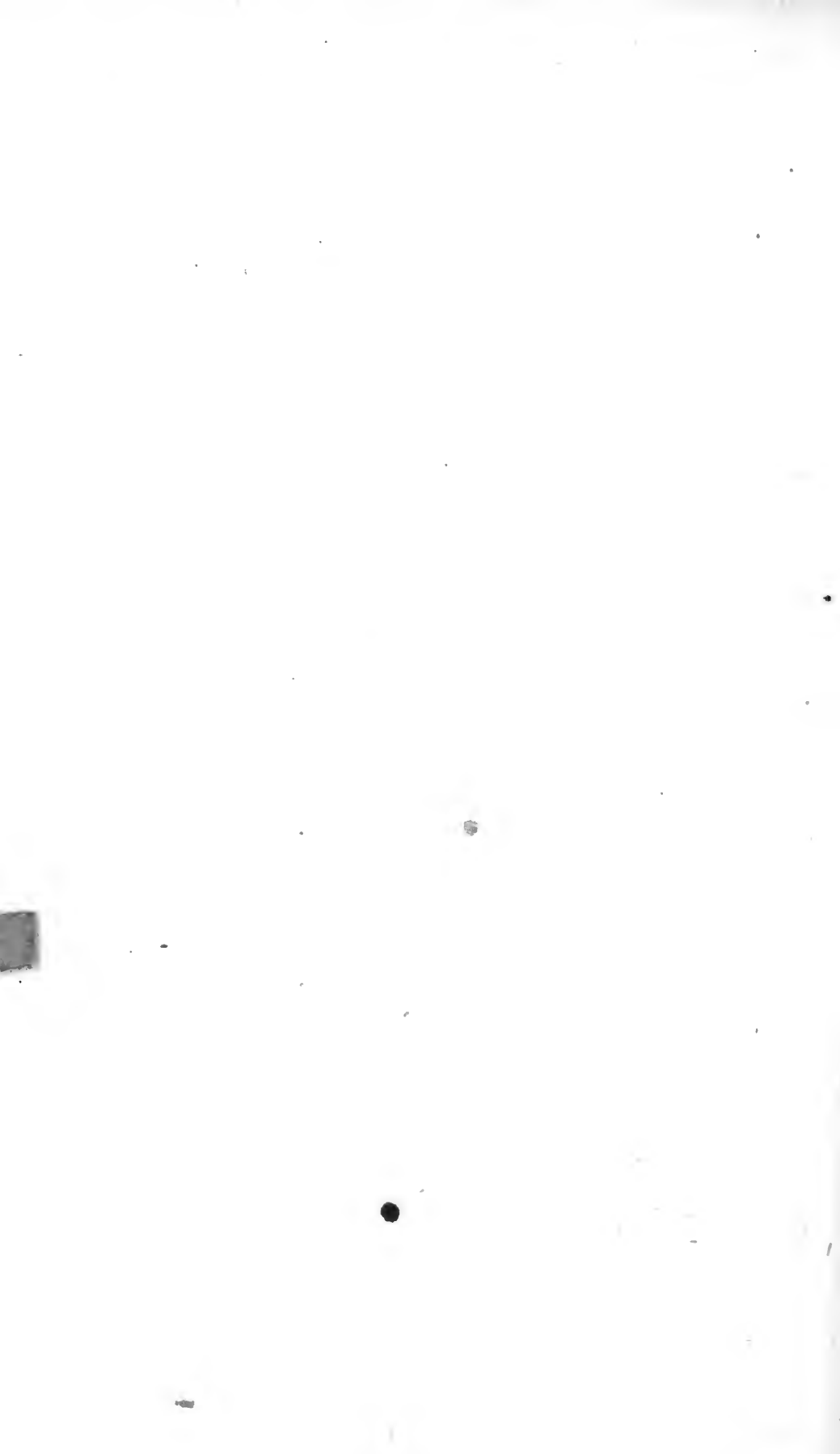
WABASH AND ERIE CANAL,

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

INDIANAPOLIS:
W. R. HOLLOWAY, STATE PRINTER.

1865.



TRUSTEES' OFFICE, WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, }
Terre Haute, January 30, 1865. }

DEAR SIR;—I have the honor to submit, herewith, the Annual Report of the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, which you will please lay before the Senate, over which you preside.

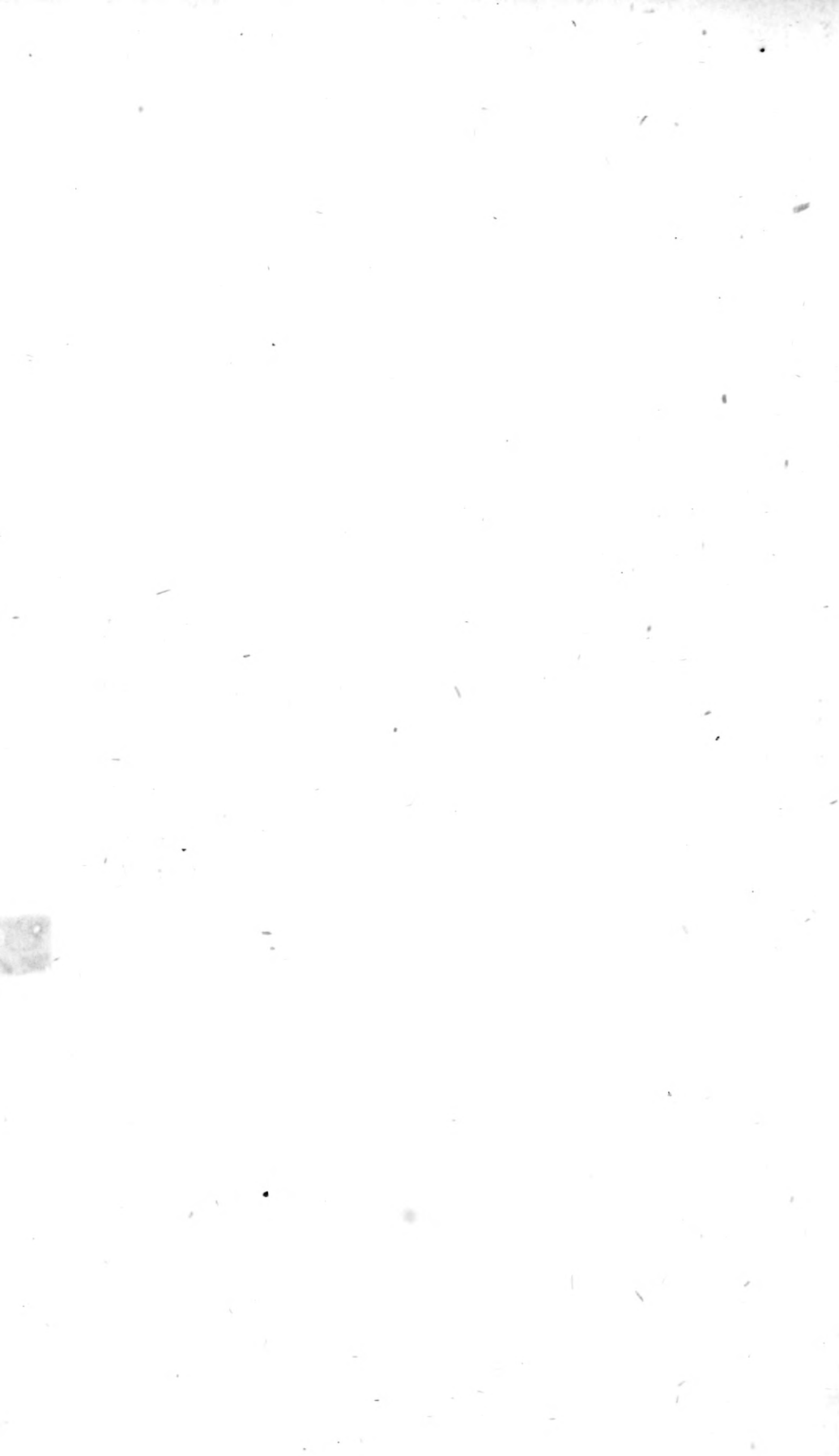
Very respectfully,

THOMAS DOWLING,

Resident Trustee.

HON. CONRAD BAKER,

President of Senate of Indiana.



REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

The Board of Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal respectfully report that the navigation of the Canal from Terre Haute to the State line, (Eastern Division,) has been maintained during the season of 1864, under the contract made with A. P. Edgerton and others on the 14th day of December, 1861, for maintenance and repairs; which contract was reported to the General Assembly by the Trustees, and appended to their report submitted for the year 1862, to which they respectfully refer.

The Trustees refer the General Assembly to the considerations set forth in that report in reference to the arrangement thus made for the repairs on and maintenance of navigation of the Canal; and the experience of the two seasons past has fully confirmed them in the opinion then expressed, "that in making this arrangement for the repairs of this portion of the Canal, and maintaining the navigation thereof, they have consulted the best interests of the State, as well as of her creditors, committed to their care by the Public Debt Act." While the revenues of the Canal for the years 1863 and 1864 have been less than were anticipated, and the outlays for permanent work have been restricted below what was desirable, yet the Trustees are satisfied that the Canal, as a channel of transportation for the products of the counties bordering on it, from Terre Haute to the State line, possesses elements of great strength and of future prosperity. It would be a calamity of the most serious character to the people of that extensive and fertile portion of the State, if it were to be suspended for a single season; and much more, if it were to be utterly destroyed. The Trustees have labored to preserve it against crushing railway competition, and they invoke for it the favorable consideration of the General Assembly. Regarded as an enduring work,

the time will come when the State will find it an important instrument in a final and equitable adjustment of the Canal debt with her creditors.

The tolls of this division of the Canal, for the year 1864, amount to \$51,921.32, against \$50,956.87, for the year 1863. The expenses and outlays on the Canal for the year 1864, made by the contractors, amount to \$43,095.13, leaving an apparent balance on hand of the 'contractors' fund, on December 1st, 1864, of \$38,140.60; which amount is held for current expenditures during the winter and spring for repairs, and the opening of the Canal in the spring, and for the payment of a balance due from the contractors to the Trust Fund, of about \$17,000.

There seems to exist a great misapprehension in regard to the Canal, and the interest of the State in it, as may be seen on reference to the report of Col. John C. Walker, Agent of the State of Indiana, to the General Assembly, dated 17th November, 1864, in which is a reference to, and extract from, the report of his predecessor, Col. R. N. Hudson, to the General Assembly, dated January 15th, 1863, as follows:

"By the law of 1846-7, the State of Indiana agreed with her bondholders to surrender to them her interest in the Wabash and Erie Canal for one-half the public debt of the State. Under this agreement the coupon bonds, then representing the indebtedness of the State, were, with a few exceptions, brought to this agency, cancelled, and our present certificates of stock, under said law, issued in their stead. Under this fair agreement, made by the agent of the bondholders, and the proper authorities of the State, it was reasonably expected that *all* the coupon bonds of the State, embraced in the agreement, would be surrendered."

The Trustees having failed to see the report of Col. Hudson, from which the above extract is made, and the report of Col. Walker, which contains it, having but just came to their notice, they avail themselves of the first opportunity of correcting the erroneous views which seem to be entertained as to the nature of the arrangement with the bondholders, under the acts of 1846-7. They are calculated to mislead the General Assembly, though not intended to do so, and might be productive of injury to all the interests involved in the question. The high character of Col. Hudson, and his fair-mindedness in reference to all interests involved between Indiana and her creditors, is the surest guarantee that he did not intend to prejudice either in the report referred to. A reference to the acts themselves will show that

no such agreement was made or contemplated. Those acts embodied, substantially, a proposition from the State to her bondholders, to provide for the payment of the bonds held by them, on certain conditions, viz: The one-half of the principal and interest by taxation, and the other half by the pledge, as security, of the tolls and revenues of the Wabash and Erie Canal, its lands, &c., coupled with certain covenants and guarantees on the part of the State, fully expressed in the act of 1847, to preserve and maintain the security thus provided *inviolable*, for the payment of one moiety of the debt, and until the objects and purposes of the Trust were fully accomplished. That object was the payment of the entire amount of principal and interest for which it was pledged. After that was accomplished the Canal reverted to the State free and clear. So explicit was this understanding, that the State reserved the right to terminate the Trust, and redeem the property, at any time after twenty years, on the payment by, or assumption of, the amount which might then remain unpaid of the original sums. This, we respectfully suggest, is not the manner in which property is sold or disposed of in fee, but that duties and covenants were imposed upon the State by her own act, and which she had both the right and power to make effective in the preservation of the Trust property.

It is true that every assenting bond holder, by the surrender of his bonds, under the acts, and accepting the new securities provided for, in exchange, did thereby agree to look to the tolls and revenues of the Wabash and Erie Canal, when finished, and its lands, &c., and to them alone, as a security for the payment of that portion of his debt charged on it, but in estimating the value of that security and the probabilities of its sufficiency, he looked carefully to the safeguards and the provisions and pledges which the Legislature had embodied in the acts, to induce his faith and secure his assent for its preservation and protection, *inviolable*, and which, at the time, were deemed ample.

CANAL LANDS.

The Trustees have sold, for the year ending November 30, 1864, of the lands in the Vincennes land District, 14,058.91 acres, for the sum of \$28,834 84.

Appended to this report is a tabular statement of the lands sold during the year, showing the quantity of acres of each class, and the total cash receipts for each month. The quantity of acres unsold on 1st December, 1864, is 63,473.73, valued at \$140,672 41.

The total receipts of the land office east of Tippecanoe, for the same period, were \$906 64, of which was in scrip, principal and interest, \$33 94.

The total receipts, west of Tippecanoe, for the same period, were \$3,345 94.

The total valuation of principal and interest due, and of unsold lands, east and west of Tippecanoe, as nearly as can be estimated, on December 1, 1864, is,

East of Tippecanoe.....	\$7,201 55
West of Tippecanoe.....	7,894 82
Total.....	<u>\$15,096 37</u>

The Trustees transmit tabular statements, showing the amount received for tolls and water rents, at the various offices, during each month of the year; also, a statement exhibiting the sales and receipts, at the land offices, for each month of the year; also, a statement of receipts and disbursements, during the year ending December 1, 1864, showing the amounts received and disbursed by the Trustees, also, by the contractors for the Eastern Division. There have been no receipts or disbursements made on that portion of the Canal between Terre Haute and Evansville, during the year.

The balance of cash in the hands of the Trustees on 1st

December, 1863, was..... \$64,518 82

The amount received from all sources, during the year.

was..... 36,939 38

Making \$101,458 20

The amount paid out during the year is..... 9,804 71

Leaving a balance on hand, 1st Dec., 1864, of... \$91,653 49

The total assets of the Trust are, therefore, as follows:

Cash balance, 1st December, 1864..... \$91,653 49

Valuation of lands in Vincennes District..... 130,672 41

Lands east and west of Tippecanoe..... 15,096 37

Suspended debt collected and in process of collection... 66,256 22

Making total of..... \$303,678 49

Add amount due from contractors..... 17,000 00

\$320,678 49

The Trustees have been enjoined by the Circuit Court of the United States for Indiana, from making any use or application of any portion of the funds arising from the lands to any purpose other than the payment of the bond holders' advance, for the payment of which the lands and proceeds thereof were held to be specifically pledged. And in making distribution of such proceeds, questions having also arisen as to the equitable right and priority of lien of a certain class of bond holders and claimants, and a motion having been made to remove the injunction, or to modify it, which motion is yet pending before the Court. The Trustees are advised that they must be governed by the opinions and judgments of the Court in the causes pending before them; and they only delay the distribution of the balance now on hand and which has accrued chiefly from the sales of land and collections made during the year 1863 and 1864, until they shall be fully advised what their duty is in the premises. The Trustees hoped to have had these decisions by this time and have done what they could to obtain them, but owing to circumstances beyond their control, they may not be expected until in the Spring.

Joseph S. Hanna, Esq., elected by the General Assembly, in 1861, a Trustee on the part of the State, to serve for three years from the 18th of January, 1862, died in August, 1864. The Governor of the State, on the 16th of December, 1864, appointed Lot S. Bayless, of Allen County, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Hanna, and until his successor was elected and qualified, who filled the required bond, and acted as State Trustee until the 18th of January, 1865, when he was succeeded by Col. David M. Dunn, who was elected for three years from that date by the present General Assembly, who, as it will be seen, has entered upon the duties of the office.

The Trustees call attention to the report of the Chief Engineer herewith submitted, giving full information in respect to the condition of the Canal.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES BUTLER, }
D. M. DUNN, } Trustees.
THOS. DOWLING, }

TRUSTEES' OFFICE, WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, }
Terre Haute, January 19th, 1865. }

REPORT OF CHIEF ENGINEER.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
Fort Wayne, January 9, 1865. }

*To the Board of Trustees of the
Wabash and Erie Canal:*

GENTLEMEN:—The ordinary and current repairs to the canal, between Terre Haute and the State Line, essential to maintaining the work, have been made by the contractors during the past year, though the limited revenue has induced the postponement of some items of work contemplated at the date of the last annual report. The chief of these are, the raising and thorough tightening, by graveling and planking, of the Wabash dam at Delphi, and the Wild Cat dam. These repairs are to be made next summer, together with a like raising and repair of the Sugar Creek dam, which furnishes the main supply of water from that stream to Terre Haute. The necessary expenditure of these three dams is estimated at \$6,400.

The past summer and autumn were unusually dry in this region, reducing the streams, from which feeders are taken, to their extremest low stage. The drought continued far into the fall months, even the customary equinoctial rains, which rarely fail to swell the streams, were this year withheld.

The quite imperfect navigation induced me, in the month of August, to make a special inquiry into the cause and the remedy. I inspected carefully each division, measuring as nearly as possible, the wasteage by leakage of the dams, locks and aqueducts. The difficulties were found not wholly chargeable to the depression of the streams, but there was needless waste at some of the dams, and through many of the lock floors, gates and mitre sills. Time does its work upon such structures. The filtering of water for a series of years, through the smallest crevices in the planking, wears them larger and the leak-

age from being unimportant when the works are new, grows almost imperceptibly into a serious waste. I immediately gave to the repair contractor, full and specific directions for necessary repairs at every point, among which were new floors and mitre sills at sixteen of the locks, which instructions they are now carrying out.

So far as respects the difficulty of navigation on the summit division, between Huntington and the State Line, I found it chargeable chiefly to the leaky condition of the locks in Ohio just this side of the Ohio Reservoir, where any needless waste of water is supplied by a further draught on our St. Joseph feeder. The Superintendent of the Ohio division of the Wabash and Erie Canal, has assured us that like repairs shall also be made to the locks in that State, before opening of navigation.

There has been little navigation of value between Montezuma and Terre Haute, during the past season. This is attributable chiefly to the disuse of the canal south of Terre Haute, through which a considerable supply of water has heretofore been received from the Eel River feeder and reservoir, in aid of the feeder from Sugar Creek. For the future, the equivalent of this loss must be passed through the Canal from the abundant supply furnished by the Wabash feeder at Delphi. All the plans for the repairs and maintenance of the canal, embrace this idea. After the thorough cleaning out of the deep cut at the "Bog" above Covington, by means of a steam dredge, which the contractors have ordered, and with due care and vigilance at all points, it will be found practicable to pass southward from the Wabash and Wild Cat feeders, and thence into the Coal Creek pool for use of the lower division, a regular flow of one thousand to fifteen hundred cubic feet per minute, subject of course to such interruptions as necessarily attend so remote a supply.

The hindrances to navigation, in this Division, have been further aggravated by two large breaks in the embankment, both occurring at the round-pond, two miles above Terre Haute, one in April and the other in December last. It is believed by the Superintendent, and, generally, by the citizens of the vicinity, that the bank was cut, probably, by some unworthy citizen of the neighborhood. Such wanton sacrifice of the public interest should surely be prevented, in the future, either by the enforcement of the statute or, if this be impossible, then by bringing to bear upon such persons the severity of a retributive and just public sentiment, acting for the public good. The repair of these two breaks will amount to near \$2,000.

A break occurred, during the summer, near Independence, costing

about \$400, and, in November, another just below Sugar Creek aqueduct, which will require \$550 for its repairs. In December, after the close of navigation, a break occurred at the south end of the Spy Run aqueduct, on St. Joseph feeder, damaging materially the south-west wing wall. It has been temporarily repaired by spanning the chasm with a wooden trunk, at an expense of about \$900.

The rebuilding of one abutment at each of the dams—Deer Creek and Wild Cat—referred to in the last report, has been completed.

The repair expenditure for the year ending October 1st, 1864, from the State line to Terre Haute, may be stated as follows :

Expense of repair boats, with their regular force.....	\$14,242 14
Repair of breaks in embankments, aqueducts, &c.....	6,000 00
Cleaning out Canal in spring of 1864.....	6,248 00
Rebuilding wooden locks, dams, abutments, &c.....	5,117 48
Repair of bridges over State and county roads.....	50 00
Lock tending.....	3,550 00
Salaries to Superintendents.....	4,015 83
	<hr/>
	\$39,223 45

Of which there belongs to the general head of extraordinary repairs.....	5,167 48
	<hr/>

Leaving as the cost of ordinary repairs.....\$34,055 97

I append an estimate marked "A," giving probable expenditure, for three years to come, in the repair and renewal of wooden locks, dams, abutments, &c., together with the bridging and cleaning out the Canal at certain points.

Adding to the annual average cost of these items of work the usual ordinary repairs, with other necessary expenses, it shows a scale of expenditure, for the three years, exceeding the revenues from tolls and water rents for a like period, in the past. An increased receipt of tolls is, however, confidently expected, under the new toll sheet recently adopted, in conjunction with the Ohio Board, which, while it increases the aggregate charge between the Wabash Valley and Toledo only upon the articles of grain and lumber, secures to the Indiana Division a larger and more equitable proportion of receipts from all sources.

Respectfully submitted.

J. L. WILLIAMS,
Chief Engineer.

*ESTIMATE of Renewing Wooden Structures, and other necessary
Repairs from State Line to Terre Haute for the next three years.*

DESCRIPTION OF STRUCTURES.	1865.	1866.	1867.
New floor and mitre sills, Lock No. 1, near State Line.....	\$250		
Sloping and protecting Maumee bluff, at Fort Wayne.....	800	\$600	\$600
Repairs of St. Mary's Aqueduct.....	400		
New superstructure for same, shelter spans and open trunk.....	500	\$2,800	
Repairs to Spy Run aqueduct.....	300		
New trunk for same, and rebuilding south abutment and wing.....			3,000
Repairs to Bull Creek aqueduct.....	50		100
Repairs to Flint Creek aqueduct.....	25	400	
New floor and mitre sills, upper Huntington Lock.....	250		
do do middle do.....	250		
Rebuilding last named Lock of wood.....		1,200	
Repairs to floor and mitre sills, Combined Lock.....	50		
do do do Upper Twin Lock.....	250		
New cribs below lower gates.....		300	
Floor and mitre sills, Lower Twin Lock.....	250		
Rebuilding cribs do.....		1,300	
Floor and mitre sills of Lock at Forks.....	250		
Waste gates above Belden.....		150	
Raising and repairing Wabash dam at Forks.....		1,800	
Stone Lock, 1½ miles above Lagro, floor and mitre sills.....	150		
Lock one mile above Lagro do.....	250		
Upper Lock at Lagro, do.....	150		
Lower Lock at Lagro, do.....	250		
Waste gates above Wabash.....	150		
Wabash Lock, floor and mitre sills.....	250		
New waste gates at Fisher's.....	150		
Repairs to Stitt's Lock.....	50		
Upper Lock, Peru, floor and mitre sills.....	200		
Lower Lock, Peru, floor and mitre sills.....	250		
Repairs to Guard Lock, Peru feeder.....	600		
Repairs to Mill culvert.....	400		
Cleaning out Peru feeder, two feet in depth.....	300	300	
Repairs to Eel River aqueduct, yet unpaid.....	400		
Rebuilding 2d stone lock below Logansport, of timber.....			3,500
Cleaning out Canal at Watt's Bridge, ¼ mile in length.....	400		
New floor and mitre sills for 2 Lockport Locks.....	500		
do do Lock 2 miles below Lockport.....	250		
do do Upper Carrollton Lock.....	250		
Taking out and fitting gates at outlet Lock.....	100		
Rebuilding crib lock 2 miles below Lockport.....		1,300	
do do Upper Carrollton Lock.....		1,500	
do do outlet Lock.....		800	
Baling out and repairing floor of do.....			500
Yearly repairs, widening and raising Slackwater tow-path.....	500	500	500
do protecting do do with stone.....	500	500	500
Raising and tightening Wabash dam at Delphi.....	4,000		
New change bridge at Paragua Lock.....	200		
Repairing Kite's guard Lock crib.....	100		
Rebuilding Deer creek guard Lock—timber paid for.....	600		
do South guard Lock at Wild Cat do.....	400		
Raising and new upper covering Wild Cat dam.....	900		
Rebuilding lower end of Wea Lock.....	340		
Renewing north span of Wea aqueduct.....	550		
do two other spans do.....			1,500
Rebuilding Flint Creek aqueduct.....	300		
do Portland do.....	200		
do Tumble of Covington Lock and top course timber.....	800		
Widening and protecting tow-path, Falling Springs bluff.....	400	400	400
New repair boat, Attica division.....	800		
New steam dredge for "Bog" and Slackwaters.....	6,000		
Raising and repairing Coal Creek dam.....			1,000
do do do guard bank.....		550	
Small repairs, Coal Creek dam.....	100		
Waste tumble at Lodi.....	50		

* Value of material in old structure deducted.

DESCRIPTION OF STRUCTURES.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Raising and planking Sugar Creek dam.....	\$1,250		
Graveling do	250		
Rebuilding north abutment do			\$1,000
Protection below south do do		\$100	
Lower abutment of guard Lock, with gates	450		
Repairing and protecting Sugar Creek feeder bank	400	550	
Cleaning out Sugar Creek feeder, Bog, and the Slackwaters.....	2,000	2,000	2,000
Renewing guard gates below Perrysville			500
Small repairs, Sugar Creek aqueduct.....	250		
Rebuilding Sugar Creek aqueduct trunk		3,500	
do Lower head walls, Spring Creek Culvert.....	150		
do Abutments and partial repairs, Otter Creek aqueduct.....	2,000		
do Trunk of same			2,400
New waste gates at Terre Haute.....	75		
	\$31,740	\$20,550	\$18,000

The ordinary repair boat force, lock gates and unforeseen breaks not included in this estimate.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements by the Board of Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, from the 1st day of December, 1863, to the 1st day of December, 1864.

RECEIPTS—FROM WHAT SOURCES.	Amount.	Total.
Balance in hands of Trustees Dec. 1, 1863.....	\$61,518 82	\$182,693 93
Balance in hands of Contractors East Division, Dec. 1, 1863.....	29,314 41	
Tolls and water rents, eastern division.....	51,921 32	
Lands east and west of Tippecanoe.....	4,218 64	
Lands in Vincennes district.....	23,834 84	
Suspended debt.....	1,500 00	
Interest on deposits.....	2,385 90	
DISBURSEMENTS—ON WHAT ACCOUNT.		
General expenses of Trust.....	\$7,694 85	91,040 44
Salary of Chief Engineer.....	2,000 00	
Lands east and west of Tippecanoe.....	109 86	
Ordinary repairs of Canal, paid by Contractors.....	\$29,990 14	
Extraordinary repairs of Canal, paid by Contractors.....	5,167 48	
Rebuilding and repair of bridges, paid by Contractors.....	50 00	
Cost of superintendence.....	4,015 83	
Cost of collection.....	3,871 68	91,653 49
Balance in hands of Contractors, Dec. 1, 1864.....	43,095 13	
Balance in hands of Trustees of Canal, Dec. 1, 1864.....	38,140 60	

Statement of Tolls and Water Rents on the Wabash and Erie Canal, from the 1st day of December, 1862, to the 1st day of December, 1863.

OFFICES.	Dec. 1862, to April 1863.							Total.	
	May, 1863.	June, 1863.	July, 1863.	Aug., 1863.	Sept., 1863.	Oct., 1863.	Nov., 1863.		
Terre Haute.....	\$86 27	\$2,165 39	\$2,089 98	\$393 27	\$1,041 09	\$392 24	\$128 56	\$607 07	
Covington.....	358 01	679 72	1,422 72	1,095 41	1,397 62	939 61	1,724 22	11,747 03	
Lafayette.....	1,740 89	1,082 72	1,422 72	600 93	462 88	1,179 40	2,450 37	11,688 85	
Logansport.....	693 36	624 54	244 18	600 93	462 88	1,246 85	452 95	4,899 01	
Laigo.....	7 25	1,047 83	833 25	1,058 73	1,205 71	1,800 51	546 77	7,039 12	
Fort Wayne.....	1,014 59	2,331 44	1,412 06	1,821 12	2,121 11	2,144 21	2,151 68	14,429 79	
Total.....	\$3,930 87	\$5,492 79	\$8,546 13	\$5,569 52	\$6,228 47	\$7,762 85	\$7,494 55	\$50,966 87	

Statement of Tolls and Water Rents from the 1st day of December, 1863, to the 1st day of December, 1864.

OFFICES.	Dec. 1863, to April, 1864.	May, 1864.	June, 1864.	July, 1864.	Aug., 1864.	Sept., 1864.	Oct., 1864.	Nov., 1864.	Total.
Terre Haute.....	\$135 18		\$1,363 54	\$186 13	\$721 10	\$128 97	\$92 85	\$118 74	\$475 74
Covington.....	811 41	\$1,917 95	770 34	511 50	324 78	2,561 53	3,443 63	1,838 95	12,784 24
Lafayette.....	1,716 61	770 34	1,012 27	511 50	324 78	483 72	1,025 62	1,275 15	7,133 49
Legansport.....	262 05	763 26	737 50	583 51	640 53	1,173 63	1,111 65	1,231 01	6,511 17
Lagro.....	775 74	1,025 62	1,163 14	992 41	917 77	1,761 57	1,731 37	2,166 74	10,357 85
Fort Wayne.....	1,547 86	1,844 56	2,321 46	1,569 74	1,753 49	1,710 73	1,658 67	2,062 91	14,338 82
Total.....	\$5,248 85	\$6,326 73	\$6,800 91	\$3,840 32	\$4,367 67	\$7,719 15	\$9,064 17	\$8,563 50	\$51,921 32

STATEMENT showing the amount received on account of Lands, East of Tippecanoe, from the 1st day Decmber, 1863, to the 1st day of December, 186 .

MONTHS.	Sales.	Partial Payments.	Final Payments.	Interest.	Total.
December, 1863.....			\$326 01	\$11 56	\$337 57
January, 1864.....	No receipts.				
February, 1864.....		\$180 00		10 80	190 80
March, 1864.....	No receipts.				
April, 1864.....	No receipts.				
May, 1864.....	No receipts.				
June, 1864.....	No receipts.				
July, 1864.....	No receipts.				
August, 1864.....	No receipts.				
September, 1864.....	No receipts.				
October, 1864.....			73 20		73 20
November, 1864.....			281 67	23 40	305 67
Total		\$180 00	\$680 88	\$45 76	\$906 64

NOTE.—Of this sum there was received in Scrip,

Principal	\$15 00
Interest	18 94
	<u>\$33 94</u>

STATEMENT Showing the amount received on account of Lands, West of Tippecanoe, from the 1st day of December, 1863, to the 1st day of December, 1864.

MONTHS.	Sales.	Partial Payments.	Final Payments.	Interest.	Total.
December, 1863.....	\$200 00		\$837 97	\$455 27	\$1,493 24
January, 1864.....			152 08	35 34	187 42
February, 1864.....			340 00	20 40	360 40
March, 1864.....		\$86 26	13 79	11 94	111 94
April, 1864.....			356 70		366 70
May, 1864.....			175 80		175 80
June, 1864.....	No receipts.				
July, 1864.....			65 00	4 88	69 88
August, 1864.....	160 0		52 02	6 12	218 14
September, 1864.....	No receipts.				
October, 1864.....			342 12	33 50	362 42
November, 1864.....	No receipts.				
Total	\$360 00	\$86 21	\$2,343 48	\$556 25	\$4,345 94

STATEMENT of Lands sold in the Vincennes Land District from the 1st December, 1863, to the 1st December, 1864, showing the quantity of acres, and amount of purchase money.

MONTHS.	ACRES.			Total acres.	Total Purchase money
	First class. \$2 50	Second class \$2.00	Third class. \$1.25		
December, 1863.....	40.00	933.81	80.00	1,053.81	\$2,067 62
January, 1864.....	170.59	828.71	238.27	1,267.57	2,419 24
February, 1864.....	402.05	621.37	.....	1,023.42	2,247 86
March, 1864.....	169.11	1,047.26	.....	1,216.37	2,517 30
April, 1864.....	235.84	823.00	80.00	1,138.84	2,335 60
May, 1864.....	120.00	1,200.18	80.71	1,400.89	2,801 25
June, 1864.....	323.10	1,160.25	120.00	1,603.35	3,278 25
July, 1864.....	299.20	680.00	.....	979.20	2,108 00
August, 1864.....	355.84	719.45	160.00	1,235.29	2,528 50
September, 1864.....	80.00	1,398.42	.....	1,478.42	2,996 84
October, 1864.....	119.31	240.00	.....	359.31	768 28
November, 1864.....	382.44	880.00	40.00	1,302.44	2,766 18
	2,697.48	10,532.45	828.98	14,058.81	\$28,834 84

NOTE.—The amount deposited in January, 1863, was \$10 too much, and the error was only discovered in 1864. The amount deposited in October, 1864, is therefore \$10 less than the purchase money.

STATEMENT OF WABASH AND ERIE CANAL STOCKS.

OF PREFERRED STOCK.		
Balance due on 6 per cent. loan (originally \$815,900).....		\$571,130
For principal on account of Internal Improvement Bonds.....	\$3,959,500	
For principal on account of Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds.....	420,000	
		4,079,500 00
Special for interest, 1841 to 1847, on Internal Improvement Bonds.....	1,000,437 50	
Special for interest, 1847 to 1853, on Internal Improvement Bonds.....	1,007,850 00	
Special for interest, 1841 to 1847, on original Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds.....	125,075 00	
Special for interest, 1847 to 1853, on original Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds.....	123,000 00	
		2,439,362 50
		7,089,992 50
ON DEFERRED STOCKS.		
For principal on account of Internal Improvement Bonds.....	850,000 00	
For principal on account of Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds.....	381,500 00	
		1,231,500 00
Special for interest, 1847, Internal Improvement Bonds.....	312,657 50	
Special for interest, 1853, Internal Improvement Bonds.....	209,100 00	
Special for interest, 1847, Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds.....	159,682 50	
Special for interest, 1853, Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds.....	77,400 00	
		758,830 00
		\$1,990,330 00
Total of Preferred Stocks.....	\$7,089,992 50	
Total of Deferred Stocks.....	1,990,330 00	
Total of Stocks.....	\$9,080,322 50	

REPORT

OF

ASAHEL STONE,

QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL

OF THE

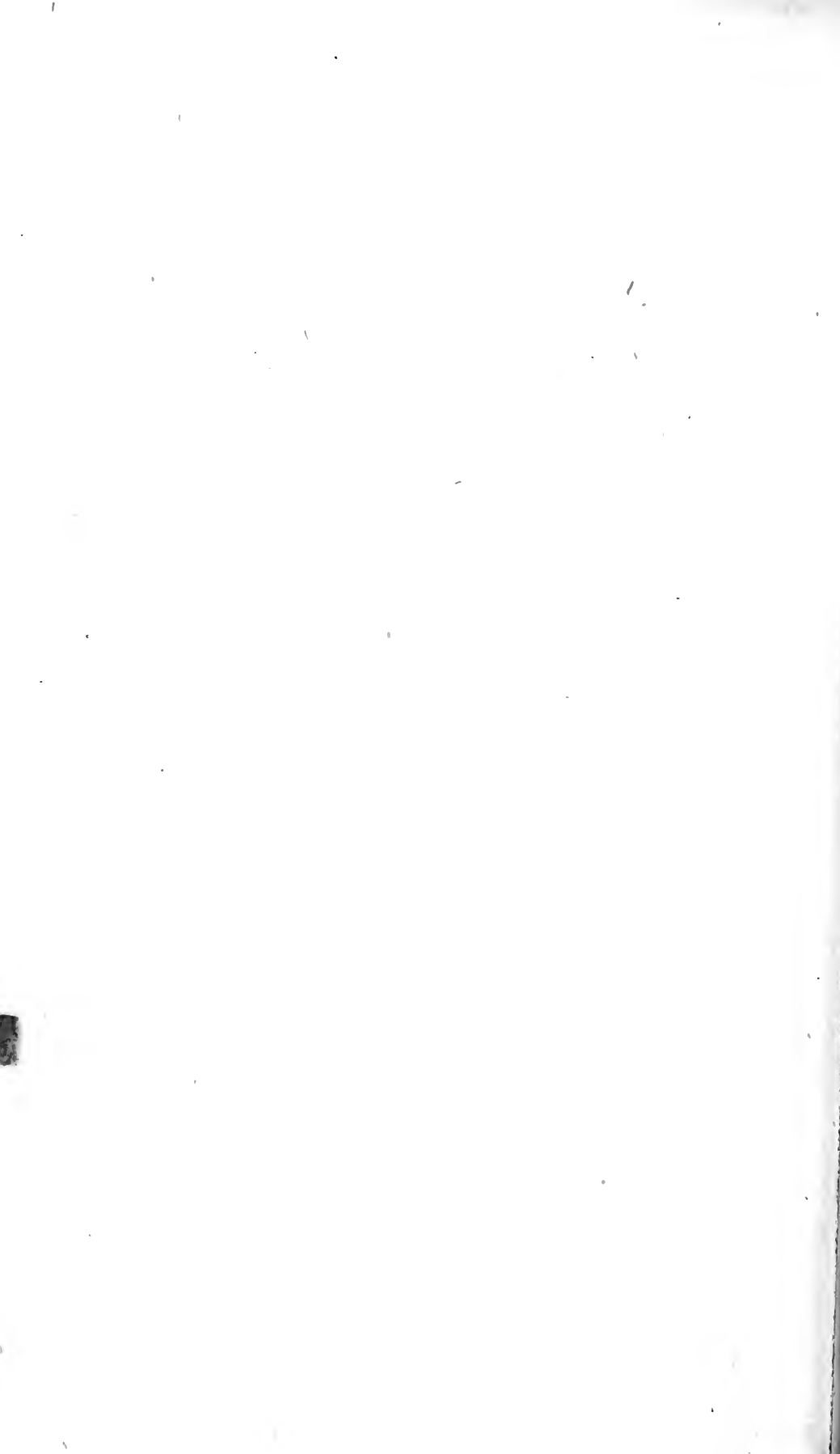
STATE OF INDIANA.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

W. R. HOLLOWAY, STATE PRINTER.

1865.



REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL OF INDIANA, }
Indianapolis, January 1, 1865. }

*To his Excellency, O. P. Morton, Governor and Commander-in-Chief
of the forces of the State of Indiana :*

GOVERNOR :—In obedience to the requirements of law, I herewith submit my Annual Statement of the issue of arms, accoutrements and ammunition to the Indiana Legion. My last Statement to you of this kind, embraced such issues from the 15th day of October, 1862 ; the date of my commission as Quarter-master General of the State, to the 1st day of January, 1864. The present Statement embraces the issues from the last mentioned date to the 1st day of January, 1865.

A R M S .

Until the 1st day of October, 1863, the receipts and issues of arms and accoutrements were under the immediate control of Capt. A. Ballweg, State Armorer, whose Monthly Abstracts and Quarterly Returns, showing Receipts and Issues are on file in this office.

I also embrace the present opportunity to report a synopsis of the general business of this office properly connected with the Quarter-master General's Department, other than relates to the Indiana Legion.

A summary of claims against the State, certified by myself and submitted to the Military Auditing Committee, will be found under the appropriate heads of Border Defence, Camp Equipage, Expense Account, Harrison County Border Scouts, Drayage, Kirby Smith Raid, Lumber, Morgan Raid, 1863 and 1864, Printing, Public Damages, Quartering Troops, Straw, Stationery, Subsistence of Troops, Telegraphing, Miscellaneous Accounts, Transportation, Hospital and Indiana Legion.

I also report issues of clothing and blankets, by your order and direction, to Indiana prisoners of war, confined in Richmond and Belle Isle, Virginia. Also, issues of clothing to Volunteers, during the winter of 1863 and 1864, in the various Congressional Districts, prior to their being mustered into the service of the United States. Also, the business of the Post or State Bakery, from the date of my connection with it, September 1, 1862, to the 1st day of January, 1865. Also, a full statement of the transactions of the Soldiers' Home and Rest, from its organization, August 1, 1862, to January 1, 1865; and, also, a similar statement relative to the Ladies' Home, from the opening of the same, December 1, 1863, to January 1, 1865.

CLOTHING.

During the winter of 1863 and 1864, under the President's call of September, 1863, a regiment of infantry was recruiting for the United States service in each Congressional District in the State, and five regiments of cavalry for the State at large. To facilitate recruiting, you directed me to uniform men as soon as they were enlisted and had passed a medical examination. It is the custom of the Government officers not to uniform men until companies are full, the men mustered in, and their officers commissioned and mustered. This course you deemed too slow and tedious, as experience had shown that a few men, enlisted and uniformed, and then allowed to return for a time to their own neighborhoods, make the best and most successful recruiting officers. By this means you were enabled to fill up the regiments in much less time than would otherwise have been required.

This plan of uniforming our recruits was, however, open to some objections. The State became liable to the General Government for all clothing thus issued to men prior to their being mustered into the service, and this could not be done until there was a company organization. I accordingly instructed the Acting Quarter-masters in the several Congressional Districts, to exercise great care and vigilance in the issue of clothing, and furnished each with a roll and form of receipt, for individual signatures, by which the soldier who received clothing authorized the proper officers to transfer the charge of it to the proper company books, when he should be formally mustered into the service. What the amount of liability, on the part of the State, may be, should the General Government exact the value of such

clothing as may have been lost by the mode of issue adopted, I am, at present, unable to state, as there has been a settlement with but one of the District Quarter-masters. In this instance, which was that of the 4th Congressional District, I find, upon careful investigation of the Quarter-master's returns, that the amount of clothing issued to recruits who deserted or died before being mustered into the service, or failed to pass a final medical examination, is as follows: 39 forage caps, 41 infantry dress coats, 45 pairs trousers, 53 shirts, 66 pairs drawers, 10 pairs bootees, 63 pairs stockings, 43 great coats and 48 woolen blankets. This, I think, will be above the average of losses, in other Congressional Districts, by the mode of issue in question, as Quarter-masters from some of those Districts have informed me, verbally, that they sustained no loss.

The clothing issued to our troops, at the various camps, was obtained of the Assistant Quarter-master U. S. A., at this place, on my Requisition, approved by yourself, according to the provisions of Paragraph IV., General Orders, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, No. 75, Series, 1862, and turned over to the various District Quarter-masters, on their receipting to me for the same, and by them issued to recruits, as already stated, upon individual receipt rolls. When a company organization was effected, the receipt of the proper officer was taken by the Quarter-master covering all issues to men who were mustered in, but no officer's receipt, that would be a sufficient voucher in settlement with the Quarter-master's Department at Washington, could be obtained for clothing issued to recruits, who, for any of the causes specified, had failed to be mustered; but, as all these District Quarter-masters had assurances that the State would take the risk of losses of this kind, I propose to settle with them, as I have done with the 4th District, by receipting to them for the clothing lost in the manner indicated.

During the fall of 1863, reports reached you of the utter destitution and suffering of Indiana soldiers, confined as prisoners of war in Richmond, Va., and on Belle Isle, near Richmond. It was stated that these suffering men could be supplied with clothing, blankets and other necessaries, through a certain channel. Accordingly, under your direction, I shipped, on the 24th of October, 1863, eleven boxes of clothing and one bale of blankets, marked according to directions furnished me, "Col. A. D. Streight, Richmond, Va. For Prisoners of War, care of General S. A. Meredith, Fortress Monroe, Va." These packages contained, 200 caps, 200 shirts, 200 pair

drawers, 200 pair socks, 200 blouses, 700 blankets, 200 pair Infantry trowsers, 200 Infantry great coats, and 200 pair shoes.

Also, on the 12th November, 1863, I shipped thirty-four boxes of clothing and shoes, and five bales of blankets and shirts, marked "For Prisoners of War, Richmond, Va., care I. W. Monfort, Indiana Military Agent, and Gen. S. A. Meredith, Commissioner of Exchange, Fortress Monroe, Va." These packages contained 500 caps, 500 shirts, 500 pair drawers, 500 pair socks, 500 blouses, 500 blankets, 500 pair infantry trowsers, 500 infantry great coats, and 500 pair of shoes. Each package contained a list of the contents, and instructions as to the manner of distribution. With each shipment I sent a special agent, who accompanied the goods to City Point, Va., and saw them leave on a flag of truce boat for Richmond. But this Department has never been advised whether the supplies reached their proper destination or not.

The articles were drawn by this Department on the usual form of Requisition from the Assistant Quarter Master U. S. A. at this post, and the State is charged with them. I have made regular returns of them to the proper Department of Washington, claiming credit for the issue, but to the present time, I have not learned whether the issues have been allowed, and the State credited, or not.

Also, on the 4th December, 1863, I shipped four bales, twenty-eight boxes and twenty-five bundles, marked "For Indiana Prisoners of War, Belle Isle, Va., care Major J. E. Mulford, Fortress Monroe, Va." Beside this address, these packages bore on two sides a printed card, with this address, which Mr. I. W. Monfort, Indiana Military Agent, informed me was a condition imposed by the rebel authorities: "For Indiana Prisoners of War, Care Hon. R. Ould, Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Va. From O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana. Care Maj. J. E. Mulford, Fortress Monroe, Va." The contents of these packages were, 75 common tents, 75 sets tent poles, 300 caps, 600 shirts, 600 pair drawers, 600 pair socks, 300 pair shoes, 300 infantry coats, 300 blankets, 300 pair infantry trowsers, and 300 infantry great coats. From some cause unknown to me, these supplies were never sent farther than City Point. On learning that fact, and that the arrangement formerly entered into for supplying our soldiers in the prisons of Richmond and Belle Isle had been discontinued, and that there seemed to be no chance for reaching them with these supplies, I ordered the shipment to be returned, which was accordingly done.

A summary of the transactions of this Department since October 15, 1862, (excepting the Report of Issues of Arms to the Indiana Legion up to January 1, 1864, made at that date as already stated.) is appended hereto, arranged as follows :

STATEMENT A.—Report of Issues of Arms, Accoutrements and Ammunition, to the Indiana Legion, from January 1, 1864, to January 1, 1865.

STATEMENT B.—Report of Arms and Accoutrements on hand October 1, 1863, and summary of Receipts and Issues from that date to January 1, 1865, and the quantity on hand at the latter date.

STATEMENT C.—Report of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, received and issued from October 15, 1862, to January 1, 1865, and the quantity on hand at the latter date.

STATEMENT D.—Report of Quarter Master Stores on hand October 15, 1862, and the Receipts and Issues of the same to January 1, 1865.

STATEMENT E.—Report of Purchases and Issues of Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c., from October 15, 1862 to January 1, 1865, and quantity of the same on hand at the latter date.

STATEMENT F.—Report of Artillery, Artillery Harness, Artillery Implements, Cavalry Equipments, Artillery Ammunition, Small Arms Ammunition, and spare parts and implements for Small Arms on hand January 1, 1865.

STATEMENT G.—Summary of Claims against the State, certified by myself, and submitted to the Auditing Committee for their action.

POST OR STATE BAKERY.

As stated in my Report of December 1st, 1862, "On the 1st day of September 1862, at your request, I took charge of the Post or State Bakery at Camp Morton."

It was believed by parties who were somewhat conversant with the management of Bakeries in connection with the army, that with judicious and careful management, large profits could be made. The Bakery at Camp Morton had been put in operation, and up to the time of my taking charge of it, had been carried on, by profits arising from the *Prisoners' Fund*; but although it had been operating

several months, and under the management of a Committee of Commissioned Officers, it had failed, so far as I could learn, to be profitable either to the State or Fund.

My assuming charge of the enterprise was an experiment on your part, and how well your anticipations and those of other friends of the project have been verified, the following facts and figures will show.

The gross receipts from all sources in connection with the Bakery, from September 1st, 1862, to January 1st 1865, are \$71,690 98.

There has been expended for pay of hands, repairs, building a new oven, provisions for bakers and other hands employed, for wood, and for various other necessary expenses, connected with the establishment, the sum of \$29,870 62.

There has been expended for stoves, tinware, materials for repairing barracks, for two new buildings erected at the Soldiers' Home, as set forth in that portion of the present Report, and for sundry other purposes, the accounts for which have all been approved by the Auditing Committee, the sum of \$30,892 85.

There has also been paid to Messrs. Fletcher & Sharpe, Bankers, at various times, for discount on checks for United States Certificates of Indebtedness, the sum of 1,029 96.

There is on hand, January 1st, 1865, belonging to the Bakery Fund the sum of \$9,897 55.

The profits of the Post or State Bakery accrue as follows. Flour is furnished, on proper requisition, by Capt. Thomas Foster, the Commissary of Subsistence, and the Bakery delivers to the soldiers the amount of bread that the Army Regulations allow them. At the end of each month we find that we have a surplus of flour on hand. In other words, a given number of pounds of flour will furnish an equal weight of bread, and leave a surplus of, say thirty-three and a third per cent. of flour on hand. This surplus the Commissary of Subsistence purchases of me at the price fixed by the flour contract then existing between himself and the party furnishing it, and in the kind of funds with which such contracts are paid. At times I have received these payments in checks for Certificates of Indebtedness, *to cash* which, has been attended with an expense, in the way of discount, of from two and a half to four and a half per cent.

This fund has been of incalculable advantage to this Department, as out of it have been supplied all the stoves for barracks in Camps Carrington, Sullivan, Shanks, in Noble Barracks, and in portions of

Camps Morton and Burnside. It has also furnished carpenters' tools and nails for building and repairing barracks, as well as the entire supply of coffee boilers, coffee mills, tin buckets and frying pans, for all the volunteers and drafted men raised in the State since October, 1862. These articles are almost indispensable to the soldier, but are not furnished, under any circumstances, by the General Government. Nor did the Government, until recently, furnish the soldiers with plates, knives and forks, tin cups or spoons; and until that time our troops were supplied with those articles also, at the expense of this fund.

From the same source I have been enabled to meet the monthly Pay Roll of all hands employed in and about the State Armory since March 1st, 1864, and the entire expense of fuel, lights, repairs, and incidentals of various sorts; also my own salary and those of my clerks and assistants, since September 1st, 1862, besides several hundred dollars of urgent claims of a still earlier date.

It will thus be perceived that the Bakery Fund has answered the very important negative purpose of not adding to the financial embarrassment under which the last Legislature placed you by their failure to make the necessary appropriation for the military uses of the State. But for this fund you would have been subjected to the onerous duty of raising large sums of money to meet the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of this Department.

The books of my office show me properly charged with all moneys coming to my hands from this fund; and all payments have been made upon vouchers passed upon by the Auditing Committee.

The Bakery is also doing something in the way of benefaction, having furnished, from August 1st, 1864, to January 1st, 1865, 18,352 loaves of bread, gratuitously, to families of soldiers residing in and around this city, who, in most cases, were almost destitute of the necessaries of life. It is believed that a great amount of want and suffering has been forestalled by this course, inasmuch as most of these families, without such aid, must have suffered for want of bread. The money value of the bread thus distributed, at six cents per loaf, the contract price of flour, amounts, at the date above given, to \$1,098 12. A record of the names of the soldiers whose families have thus been supplied, with their companies and regiments, and also the names of their wives and children, with the daily allowance to each family, is preserved in my office.

We also furnished from the Bakery, in August, 1864, to an encampment of the Marion County Regiment, Indiana Legion, held, by your

order, at Acton, in the said county, 1350 loaves of bread, the cash value of which is \$74'25. The bread thus furnished to the families of soldiers, and to the Marion County Regiment, does not enter into any of the credits in favor of the Bakery, but amounts to a donation, not appearing on the books of my office, but only in the Monthly Reports of the Superintendent of the Bakery.

I have only to add to this part of my Report, that the Bakery is under the immediate control of G. W. Hill, Esq., who has rendered me efficient service by his able management of the concern.

SOLDIERS' HOME AND REST.

As early as January, 1862, the need of suitable accommodations for sick and wounded soldiers, temporarily detained here for transportation or other causes, was seriously felt; and the attention of the Sanitary Committee was directed to the fact. They attempted to supply the deficiency by furnishing a few Hospital tents, fitted up with bunks for sleeping: meals being furnished at some of the hotels. This plan worked well to the extent of the facilities afforded, but it was soon found that more extensive arrangements must be made, or numbers of our brave soldiers must suffer. Accordingly in June and July, 1862, at your instance, the General Government paid for the erection of a building in a grove near White River, and north of the Terre Haute Railroad, 150 feet long and 24 feet wide. About 100 feet in length of this building was fitted up, at the expense of the State, with bunks three tiers high, as a sleeping department; the beds and bedding being furnished by the Sanitary Commission. The remainder of the building was used for a Dining Hall. A kitchen, about 24 feet square, and attached to the main building, was also erected; the stoves, kitchen furniture, knives, forks, plates, spoons, tin-cups, &c., being supplied by this Department. The number of soldiers compelled to remain here awaiting medical examination, and military orders, together with the class first referred to, soon taxed the Home beyond its capacity for comfortable accommodation. To relieve this pressure, the General Government, at your instance, erected a Dining Hall in 1862, to be used for that purpose exclusively, 250 feet long by 24 feet wide, having two side apartments, each 24 feet square, one for an office, the other for a kitchen. The entire furniture and fixtures of this building, like the former one, were supplied by this Department. In this spacious Dining Hall, we arrange

three tables, running nearly the whole length of the building, at which we can accommodate, at one time, from 900 to 1000 men.

The General Government also erected another building in 1863. 150 feet long by 24 feet wide, which is now used as a Hospital. A large portion of the interior of this building also, together with the furniture, was supplied by this department.

The large number of soldiers returning from the field, and going thither, by squads, companies and regiments—not only from our own but from all the Northern States—who were compelled to remain over night, and in many instances, for days, with no means of shelter, rendered a further erection of buildings absolutely necessary. In April and May, 1864, I accordingly, after consulting your wishes, erected two buildings, conveniently adjacent to those already named, each 175 feet long and 28 feet wide, with two rows of bunks three tiers high in each. These buildings will each accommodate 500 men. The cost of their erection, about \$4,000, was defrayed by this Department.

With the facilities thus enumerated, the Home can lodge from 1500 to 1800 men, and can feed 8000 a day. But even with these large accommodations, we are often taxed beyond our ability to entertain all who apply for lodging. Other buildings should be erected, for there are times when it is impossible to lodge half the men who are compelled to remain over night, and at times, for days together. Should such additional buildings be erected, it will be necessary to seek a new location for them, as the present grounds are now occupied as compactly as is consistent with convenience, and a free and healthy circulation of air.

The Soldiers' Home and Rest, has been of inestimable importance to the wearied and care-worn, as well as to the sick and wounded soldier. To them it has been a *Home* and *Rest* indeed. Nor has it been of slight benefit to the numerous detachments of Government employees, detained here while in transit to various destinations South, sometimes over night, and sometimes for days. So also have its benefits been freely bestowed upon Companies, Regiments, and indeed whole Army Corps, whether going to the front or returning therefrom. These men have been comfortably lodged during their sojourn here as far as the capacity of the Home allowed; and all, without exception, have been furnished with a plentiful supply of well cooked and wholesome food. And not only does the Home furnish the soldiers warm and palatable meals, but whenever necessary, we furnish those in transit with *dry* or *lunch rations*, consisting of army-

bread, dried beef and cheese, and in quantity sufficient to last them to the next depot of supplies.

The Home has also been of especial importance to the State authorities, as affording a suitable place for bestowing the hospitality of reception dinners on our returned veteran Regiments and Artillery Companies. Under the auspices of the patriotic ladies of this city, and by their efficient personal aid in the kitchen and dining hall of the Home, we have thus bestowed acknowledgments and welcome on behalf of the State, on about fifty Regiments and Artillery Companies. These occasions have assumed very much of the social character of re-unions, and being accompanied by martial music and artillery salutes, and followed by congratulatory addresses to the troops by the Executive and other gentlemen, as well as by responses from the officers in command, have distinctly impressed upon the minds of these tried and faithful soldiers, that their Governor and friends have not been unmindful of their sacrifices, nor failed to appreciate their services.

It is proper that I should in this connection, acknowledge the services, gratuitously rendered, of Col. James Blake, of this city, who has uniformly aided me on these occasions as Marshal of the day. To his active supervision and careful attention to details, we are indebted for much of the life and spirit of the receptions, and for the success that attended them.

All kinds of commissary stores allowed to the army, are furnished to the Home by Capt. Thomas Foster, U. S. Commissary of Subsistence at this Post, on my requisition. In addition to the Government rations, we also furnish to the Home, butter, cheese, dried beef, sour kroust, pickles, and vegetables of various kinds, which supplies are also purchased by Capt. Foster, and accounted for on Monthly Reports, made out in form similar to Hospital Reports. During and at the close of each month, we ascertain from the Register of Arrivals at the Home, the number of men furnished with meals, from time to time, during the month, which also gives the number of *rations* to which they are entitled for the same period. The Monthly Statements on file in this Department, show that we have not, in any case, drawn the full amount of subsistence the given number of men were entitled to, had it been required, except in the article of flour. The value, at Government contract prices, of the subsistence stores thus left in the Commissary Department undrawn, from August 1, 1862, to January 1, 1865, amounts to \$71,310.24. In company and regimental organizations, these *savings* can be drawn in cash, and expended for the bene-

fit of the men entitled to them. But in our case, I know of no means by which such an arrangement can be effected. If we could be permitted to draw these savings, and expend the amount judiciously in beautifying the grounds of the Home, in erecting a bath-house, and procuring a good supply of pure water for each of the buildings, and re-arranging the buildings themselves, both inside and out, with a view not only to utility, but also to permanence and architectural beauty; the objects for which the Institution was established would be greatly promoted, and its comfort and healthfulness largely increased.

The establishment is under the immediate control of Capt. William Burres, of Company A., 84th Regt., Ind. Vols., who has managed the concern with extraordinary skill, energy and perseverance, to my entire satisfaction, and that of the thousands who have been entertained there.

Our kitchen and dining-room force is chiefly made up of men from the 94th Co., V. R. C., 2d Battalion, detailed for that purpose, and I hereby tender them my thanks, and am sure they have the gratitude of the soldiers we have entertained, for their promptness and universal kindness. At all hours, day and night, these men have willingly and energetically, prepared and cooked meals for soldiers in transit, coming in unexpectedly, weary and needing refreshment, who might otherwise have been compelled to go on their way with their hunger unsatisfied.

The expenses of the Soldiers' Home and Rest, have been met without imposing a tax of one cent on the State. To meet the incidental expenses, such as payment of detailed help, making necessary repairs, replacing furniture, and for other contingencies of that kind, we levy a Sutler's tax, sell the offal of the kitchen, and collect our savings on flour from the Commissary of Subsistence. Of these various receipts an accurate account is kept in my office, and with this fund I have been able to defray the expenses of the establishment.

The annexed summary of the number of meals furnished at the Soldiers' Home each month since its opening, will give an idea of the amount of business it has done. There were furnished during

August, 1862,	20,931	November, 1863.....	47,889
September.....	48,140	December	63,309
October	48,744	January, 1864.....	217,021
November.....	41,427	February	151,047

December.....	50,943	March.....	114,469
January, 1863.....	28,698	April.....	73,581
February.....	37,872	May.....	56,730
March.....	50,814	June.....	83,955
April.....	41,889	July.....	63,186
May.....	47,292	August.....	101,910
June.....	55,935	September.....	274,355
July.....	193,923	October.....	254,607
August.....	71,610	November.....	134,997
September.....	91,491	December.....	117,110
October.....	86,934		

RECAPITULATION.

Total No. of meals furnished during last 5 months of 1862,	210,184
Total No. of meals furnished during 1863.....	817,656
Total No. of meals furnished during 1864.....	1,641,938

I should do injustice to my own feelings, as well as to a faithful and efficient officer, were I to close this part of my Report without acknowledging the aid and co-operation I have uniformly met at the hands of the United States' Commissary of Subsistence at this Post, Capt. Thomas Foster, U. S. A. He has at all times, when I have sought it, given me the benefit of his energy, tact and experience, in carrying into effect your often expressed desire, and the purpose for which the Home was established—to make our soldiers, while tarrying here, as comfortable as possible. To these qualities and disposition of his, our Institution is indebted for much of the important work it has accomplished.

In the early part of December, Captain Foster was placed upon an Examining Board by the Government, and his place as Commissary of Subsistence at this Post supplied by Capt. J. P. Pope, U. S. V. Capt. Pope has assured me that the existing arrangements for subsisting the Home will not be interrupted, and that he will give me all the aid in his power toward carrying out the objects for which it was instituted.

LADIES' HOME.

During the winter of 1863—4, almost every train brought to this city the wives, mothers or sisters, of soldiers, in search of their

husbands, sons or brothers. Many of them had never been in a city before, and were wholly unacquainted with the customs that met them here, and the *traps* that were placed in their way by evil disposed persons. Very few of them had provided themselves with funds sufficient either to pursue their journey further, or to maintain themselves many days at hotels here. Many, too, came wholly unprovided with money, thinking when they left home, that the loved ones they sought would be readily found here. But to their sore disappointment, they found themselves strangers in a strange place, deceived and misled by many of whom they sought information. As a natural consequence, you were repeatedly called upon by ladies in these circumstances, for pecuniary aid and advice. This Department and the Sanitary Commission were likewise frequently solicited for such aid, and in many cases granted it by the payment of hotel bills and other expenses. These worthy claims upon our sympathies and purses, finally became so urgent and frequent, that you called William Hannaman, Esq., the President of the Sanitary Commission, and myself, into consultation, to ascertain if means could be devised to furnish a Home for the ladies of the class in question, during their stay in the city, and where the information they needed could also be obtained, without their being compelled to search for it in the streets or elsewhere.

The general plan was easily agreed upon, but the details were left to Mr. Hannaman and myself. In the selection of a Home fully adapted to our purpose, two requisites were sought: 1st. Pleasantness of location; and 2nd, convenience of access from the Union Depot. With considerable effort, and a good deal of search through the city, we finally secured a double two story brick tenement, just completing, being Nos. 176 and 178, South Illinois street, one square and a half south of the Union Depot. The location is a good one. The building is well furnished both within and without, and is supplied with carpets and other furniture suitable for its purpose. This expense has been borne in about equal proportion by the Sanitary Commission and this Department.

The expense of carrying on the Ladies' Home, is comparatively small. The rent of the house was at the rate of \$500 per year up to December 1st, from that date, it is \$1,000 per year. The domestic force consists of two females and a detailed soldier; the three at a charge of about \$30 per month. These expenses I have defrayed, and also that of coal, from the Bakery fund.

The immediate management of the Institution is entrusted to Lt. J. G. Greenawalt and lady. The able and successful manner in which

they have administered the trust confided to them, speaks well for this gentleman and his accomplished wife.

The subsistence for the Ladies' Home has nearly all been furnished through the Soldiers' Home.

A Register is kept at the Ladies' Home, showing the arrivals and departures of guests, with their residence and destination. From this source, the following is shown to be the number of persons entertained each month since the house was opened:—

1863. December—51 ladies ; 28 children.

1864. January—55 ladies ; 45 children.

“ February—93 ladies ; 67 children.

“ March—69 ladies ; 47 children.

“ April—64 ladies ; 58 children.

“ May— 76 ladies ; 51 children.

“ June—55 ladies : 31 children.

“ July—43 ladies ; 29 children.

“ August 69 ladies ; 36 children.

“ September—64 ladies ; 18 children.

“ October—54 ladies ; 26 children.

“ November—71 ladies , 45 children.

“ December—64 ladies ; 33 children.

The Ladies' Home can accommodate from 15 to 20 visitors at one time. It will, therefore, be seen that its capacity has not been fully taxed, by a considerable number, during any one month. Yet from the amount of good which I believe the establishment has done, and the reputation it has throughout the loyal States—for ladies from almost all those States have partaken of its hospitalities—and in view of the comparatively small expense it involves, I do not feel like recommending its discontinuance. On the contrary, I am fully prepared to recommend that it be continued, at least, for the present winter.

REFUGEES.

During the past summer and fall, as well as since the commencement of winter, a large number of these unfortunate people, chiefly females and children, have found their way to this city, and most of them in a deplorable and destitute condition. So far as I have learned from conversation with them, their histories are substantially the same. They were in favor of the Union, and opposed to the mad projects, and visionary schemes of the rebel leaders, to sever the Union of our once happy States, under the flag of which they were

born, and had hoped to die. Their fathers, husbands and adult sons, were in many cases conscripted into the rebel service, or compelled, as the only way of escape from it, to hide themselves in the mountains, caves or swamps, until a favorable opportunity should offer for escape into our lines. In some instances the adult males of these families had escaped from the tyranny of southern despotism, and joined our forces. In others, men who had been conscripted into the rebel ranks, had deserted, enlisted in our army and are now fighting the battles of the country for the restoration of the laws, the Constitution and peace, order and happiness. And still another class of cases has presented itself in which the adult male members of families have been wantonly and cruelly murdered in cold blood, by the heartless, tyrannical soldiers of Jeff. Davis' dominions, or by demagogue cut-throat citizens, once their own neighbors; and for no other reason than that they loved their country, its institutions and its flag.

These people arrived here, for the most part, on transportation furnished them by the Government, and without any settled purpose or idea, as to their future location or means of subsistence. With scarcely an exception, they came in an extremely destitute condition, without a second suit of wearing apparel, and with none at all suited to this climate and season. In several instances they have been put off the cars in the outskirts of the city, and told "to shift for themselves." Thus no alternative was left for them but to herd together in the nearest sheds and shops, until information of their arrival and condition reached us. Of course this Department was called upon for aid in all such cases, and up to this time has furnished these people, through the Soldiers' Home, nine hundred and eighty-one full government rations, and about fifty blankets from our own supply on hand. Our liberal and patriotic citizens took the matter in hand, and by their efforts prevented much suffering among these destitute strangers. Also about the 10th of December last, an organization of efficient ladies and gentlemen was formed for the relief of Southern refugees, and went about their work in earnest. Much embarrassment was incurred before a building could be obtained of suitable size to accommodate so large a number as we now have and must expect to have during the winter. Finally, however, a house, well adapted for the purpose, was found on West Washington street: at the lessee, whose term did not expire until October 1st, 1865. declined to transfer the lease without a *bonus* of six hundred dollars. (\$600). This arrangement was believed to be the best that could be made, and I accordingly paid the money, received a transfer of the

Part II.—D. J.—19

lease and furnished, out of supplies on hand, heating stoves and bedsteads enough, or nearly so, to supply the entire building. A committee from the organization before referred to, took charge of the house, and had the rooms thoroughly cleaned and comfortably arranged. The unfortunate refugees, about fifty in number, were then transferred there, and are still occupying the premises, in much improved and comfortable circumstances.

The arrangement thus entered upon, it is supposed will be carried on successfully, without further heavy drafts upon the funds in my hands.

It is the constant aim of the committee before referred to, to procure homes and employment for all these people, of both sexes, who are able to earn their own living; and a considerable number of those who first arrived were successfully aided in that way during the last summer and fall.

I here submit a statement of moneys received since October 15, 1862, to the present date, and the sources from which the same were obtained.

1862.

Oct. 21.	Of John C. New, late Q. M. General	\$4,000 00
Dec. 24.	Sale of old lumber.....	3 00

1863.

Jan. 20.	Rent of old building in Camp Sullivan.....	7 00
Feb. 4.	Sale of old shed in Camp Sullivan.....	17 00
March 3.	Rent of old building in Camp Sullivan	7 00
“ “	Sale of 2 Paulins.....	25 60
“ “	Rent of old building in Camp Sullivan.....	7 00
“ 31.	Of J. H. Vajen, former Q. M. General.....	5,211 20
April 23.	Rent of old building in Camp Sullivan.....	7 00
“ 28.	Sale of 3 hair girths.....	3 00
“ “	Sale of 4 canteens.....	1 00
May 30.	Sale of old McClellan saddle.	5 00
June 20.	Sale of 2 blankets	6 35
“ 24.	Rent of old building in Camp Sullivan.....	7 00
Sept. 10.	Sale of old magazine in Camp Sullivan.....	300 00
“ 14.	Sale of 20 powder barrels	5 00
Oct. 2.	Rent of old building in Camp Sullivan.....	67
“ 13.	“ “ “ “	7 00
Nov. 20.	“ “ “ “	3 50
“ “	Sale of shoddy blanket.....	2 50

Dec. 21.	Sale of old iron.....	5 05
" 26.	Rent of old building in Camp Sullivan.....	8 60
1864.		
March 10.	Sale of sundry Camp stuff.....	10 65
April 15.	Sale of old sash.....	1 25
" 25.	Rent of old building in Camp Sullivan.....	10 00
June 2.	Sale of old iron (broken stoves).....	14 65
" "	Sale of old cavalry saddle.....	7 00
July 10.	Sale of old guns, (worthless,) 912 at 40 cts..	364 80
" 22.	Sale of sundry articles; picked up stuff.....	10 00
Sept. 14.	Of Am. Express Co., for box of ammunition stolen from their office at Huntington, Ind.	15 00
" 20.	Sale of old iron.....	11 75
Dec. 22.	do. do.	6 25
		<hr/>
		\$10,091 32

I have paid audited claims in favor of sundry
persons amounting to..... 9,862 79

Leaving on hand a balance of..... \$228 53

In closing the present Report, I avail myself of the opportunity to express to Your Excellency my thanks, for the aid and and co-operation you have at all times rendered me in the discharge of my duties; and also to tender my congratulations upon the results of the administration about to close.

In the hope that your coming one may witness the return of peace to our land, and the restoration of the Union and the Constitution,

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. STONE,

Quartermaster General, Indiana.

[A.]

REPORT OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION ISSUED TO THE INDIANA LEGION FROM JANUARY 1, 1864, TO JANUARY 1, 1865.

COUNTIES.	COMPANIES.	COMMANDERS.	United States altered Per-	French Rifled Muskets.	Austrian Rifled Muskets.	Prussian Muskets.	Mississippi Rifles.	Hall's Rifles.	Enfield Rifles.	United States Rifles.	Kittidge Carbines.	Scots Infantry Equip- ments.	Cavalry Sabres.	Sabre Belts.
Allen	143d Regiment Ind. Volunteers	Col. C. W. Chapman	200									200		
Boone	Boone Independents	Capt. W. H. Pennington												
Brown	Boone County Buck Tails	Capt. P. L. Whitaker	17									17		
Clarke	Brown County Veterans	Capt. N. S. Marks	52									52		
Clay	Centre Guards	Capt. Thomas M. Adams												
	Charlestown Cavalry	Col. J. B. Willey												
	Union Guards	Capt. Ezra Olds												
	Harmony Guards	Capt. I. P. Nicholson		68										
Daviess	Aftordsville Guards	Capt. Wayne Aftord												
Decatur	Barr Township Cavalry	Capt. J. W. Buzan												
DeKalb	Gavin Rifles	Capt. W. H. Tyner	48								34	48	31	34
Delaware	Auburn Rangers	Capt. J. N. Chamberlain												
	Union Blues	Capt. J. Louis												
	Noble Guards	Lieut. Taylor Gibson												
Floyd	7th Regiment Indiana Legion	Lieut. Col. F. McCurdy												
Franklin	Fairfield Guards	Capt. Z. Ferguson		60								60		
	Springfield Guards	Capt. W. H. Shultz												
Fulton	Noble Guards	Capt. J. H. Beecher												
Grant	Fairmount Guards	Capt. Roland Smith		100								100	70	70
	Liberty Wide Awakes	Capt. J. E. Gaunt												
Hamilton	Full Creek Guards	Capt. N. Brooks	10									10		
Harrison	6th Regiment Indiana Legion	Col. L. Jordan												
	Mounted Hoosiers	Capt. W. Farquar												
	Spencer Artillery	Capt. G. W. Lathue												
	Border Scouts	Capt. E. W. Aydelott									100	100		

[A.—Continued.]

REPORT OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION ISSUED, &c.—

COUNTRIES.	COMPANIES.	COMMANDERS.										United States Rifled Muskets.	French Rifled Muskets.	Austrian Rifled Muskets.	Prussian Muskets.	Mississippi Rifles.	Hall's Rifles.	Enfield Rifles.	United States Rifles.	Kittidge Carbines.	Sets Infantry Equip-ments.	Cavalry Sabres.	Sabre Belts.
	Scott Guards	Capt. F. Talbot	84																				
	Vanderburgh Cavalry Scouts	Capt. T. H. Rucker	66																				
	Grey Yeagers	Capt. John Monk																					
	City Blues	Capt. John Creek																					
	Vanderburgh Greys	Capt. Victor Bisch																					
	Goodellville Rifles	Capt. H. Brummellhaus																					
	Crescent Cavalry	Capt. B. Kinsey																					
	Evansville Artillery	Capt. F. W. Cook																					
	Independence Guard	Capt. A. Simpson																					
	Seigel Battery	Capt. A. Rimroth																					
	Evansville Guards	Capt. J. G. Sauer																					
	Wallace Guards	Capt. W. Reitz																					
	McClellan Guards	Capt. Geo. Mintzer																					
	Bolton Guards	Capt. J. L. Gardiner																					
	Fire Zouaves	Capt. H. Junker																					
	Knight Township Rangers	Capt. E. S. Morris																					
	Brownlow Guards	Capt. E. Schomlaub																					
	Seigel Guards	Capt. Jos. Venneman																					
	Perry Rangers	Capt. W. Collins																					
	Evansville Rifles	Capt. W. H. Walker																					
	2d Regiment Indiana Legion	Col. Victor Bisch																					
	Vanderburgh Cavalry Scouts	Capt. Edwin McJohnston																					
	Middletown Guards	Capt. Orsen Morgan																					
	Vigo County Reg't Ind. Legion	Col. H. D. Scott																					
	Union Rifles	Lieut. W. S. Potwin																					
	3d Regiment Ind. Legion	Col. D. F. Bates																					
	Company I, 3d Reg't Ind. Legion	Capt. John E. Bell																					
	Warrick Cavalry	Capt. W. H. Stone																					
	Chestnut Hill Guards	Capt. H. L. Gray																					
Vigo			30																				
Warrick																							
Washington																							

REPORT OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION ISSUED, &c.

COUNTIES.	COMPANIES.	COMMANDERS.	Cavalry Pistols.	Remington Revolvers.	Colt's Army Revolvers.	French Revolvers.	Holsters.	Sets Cavalry Equipments.	Rounds 6 pd. Cannon Ammunition.	Friction Primers.	Fixed Ammunition, Rounds.	Blank Ammunition, Rounds.
Allen	143d Regiment Indiana Volunteers	Col. C. W. Chapman .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....
Boone	Boone Independents	Capt. W. H. Pennington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Brown ..	Boone County Bucktails	" P. L. Whitaker .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Clarke	Brown County Veterans	" N. N. Maris .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay	Centre Guards	" Thomas M. Adams .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....
.....	Charlestown Cavalry	Col. J. F. Willey .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Union Guards	Capt. Ezra Olds .....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....
.....	Harmony Guards	" J. P. Nicholson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....
.....	Alfordsville Guards	" Wayne Alford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,500
.....	Barr Township Cavalry	" J. W. Buzan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Decatur ..	Gavin Rifles	" W. H. Tyler .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeKalb ..	Auburn Rangers	" J. N. Chamberlain .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware ..	Union Blues	" J. Louis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500
.....	Noble Guards	Lieutenant Taylor Gibson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Floyd	7th Regiment Indiana Legion	Lieut. Col. F. McCurdy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Franklin ..	Fairfield Guards	Capt. Z. Ferguson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	.....
.....	Springfield Guards	" W. H. Schultz .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,500
Fulton	Noble Guards	" J. H. Beeber .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant	Fairmount Guards	" Roland Smith .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,500
.....	Liberty Wide Awakes	" J. R. Gaunt .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Hamilton, ..	Fall Creek Guards	Captain N. Brooks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Harrison ..	5th Regiment Indiana Legion	Colonel L. Jordan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....
.....	Mounted Hoosiers	Captain W. Farquar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,000	.....
.....	Spencer Artillery	Captain G. W. Lahue .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....
.....	Border Scouts	" E. W. Aydelott .....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Cartersburg Union Guards	" Isaac Wantland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750
Hendricks ..	.....	" William Johnston .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,500
Huntington ..	Markle Home Guards .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[A.—Continued.]

REPORT OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION ISSUED, &c.

COUNTIES.	COMPANIES.	COMMANDERS.	Cavalry Pistols.	Remington Revolvers.	Colt's Army Revolvers.	French Revolvers.	Holsters	Sets Cavalry Equipments.	Rounds 6 pd. Cannon Ammunition.	Friction Primers.	Fixed Ammunition Rounds.	Blank Ammunition, Rounds.
Vigo	Grey Jaegers	Captain John Monk										
	City Blues	" John Greck										
	Vanderburgh Greys	" Victor Bisch										
	Goodsville Rifles	" H. Brunnelhaus										
	Crescent Cavalry	" B. Kinsey	43									
	Evansville Artillery	" F. W. Cook										
	Independence Guards	" A. Simpson										
	Siegel Battery	" A. Rimroth										
	Evansville Guards	" J. G. Sauer										
	Wallace Guards	" W. Reitz										
	McClellan Guards	" Geo. Mintzer										
	Bolton Guards	" J. L. Gardiner										
	Fire Zouaves	" H. Juuker										
	Knight Township Rangers	" E. S. Morris										
	Brownlow Guards	" E. Schomlaub										
	Siegel Guards	" Jos. Vanneman										
	Perry Rangers	" W. Collins										
	Evansville Rifles	" W. H. Walker										
	2d Regiment Indiana Legion	Col. Victor Bisch									10,000	
	Vanderburgh Cavalry Scouts	Captain Edwin McJohnston										
Warrick	Middletown Guards	" Orson Morgan									1,000	
	Vigo Co. Reg't Indiana Legion	Col. H. D. Scott									2,000	
	Union Rifles	Lieutenant W. S. Potwin									1,000	
	Co. I, 3d Reg't Indiana Legion	Col. D. F. Bates									15,000	
Washington	3d Regiment Indiana Legion	Captain John R. Bell									2,000	
	Warrick Cavalry	" W. H. Stone										1,000
	Chestnut Hill Guards	" H. L. Gray										

[A.—Continued.]

REPORT OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION ISSUED, &c.

COUNTIES.	COMPANIES.	COMMANDERS.	Revolver Ammunition, Rounds.	Carbine Ammunition, Rounds.	REMARKS.
Allen	143d Regiment Indiana Vols	Colonel C. W. Chapman.....	.....	.....	For use of guards at Camp Allen, Fort Wayne.
Boone	Boone Independents.....	Captain W. H. Pennington .....	.....	.....
Brown	Boone County Buck-tails	P. L. Whittaker .....	.....	.....
Clarke	Browd County Veterans.....	N. N. Maris .....	.....	.....
Clay	Centre Guards.....	Thomas M. Adams .....	.....	.....
Davies	Charlestown Cavalry.....	Colonel J. F. Willey.....	720	.....
Decatur	Union Guards.....	Captain Ezra Olds.....	.....	.....
DeKalb	Harmony Guards.....	L. P. Nicholson .....	.....	.....
Delaware	Alfordsville Guards.....	Wayne Alford .....	.....	.....
Floyd.....	Barr Township Cavalry.....	J. W. Buzan .....	.....	370	
Franklin	Garin Rifles.....	W. H. Tyner .....	.....	.....
Hulton	Auburn Rangers	J. N. Chamberlain .....	.....	.....
Grant.....	Union Blues.....	J. Louis .....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	Noble Guards.....	Lieutenant Taylor Gibson .....	.....	.....
Harrison.....	7th Reg't Indiana Legion	Lieut. Col. F. McCurdy.....	.....	.....
	Fairfield Guards.....	Captain Z. Ferguson .....	.....	.....
	Springfield Guards	W. H. Shultz.....	.....	.....
	Noble Guards	J. H. Beeber .....	.....	.....
	Fairmount Guards	Roland Smith .....	.....	.....
	Liberty Wide Awakes	J. R. Gamt .....	.....	.....
	Fall Creek Guards.....	N. Brooks .....	.....	.....
	6th Reg't Ind. Legion	Colonel L. Jordan.....	.....	.....
	Mounted Hoosiers.....	Captain W. Farquar .....	.....	.....
	Spencer Artillery.....	G. W. Laine .....	.....	.....
	Border Scouts.....	E. W. Aydelott.....	6,000	5,000	
Hendricks	Cartersburg Union Guards.....	Isaac Wantland .....	.....	.....	Small lot Artillery Implements.
Huntington	Markle Home Guards	William Johnston .....	.....	.....

[A.—Continued.]

REPORT OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION ISSUED, &c

COUNTIES.	COMPANIES.	COMMANDERS.	Revolver Ammunition. Rounds.	Carbine Ammunition. Rounds.	REMARKS.
Vanderburgh	Gray Jaegers	Captain John Monk			
	City Blues	" John Greek			
	Vanderburg Greys	" Victor Bisch			
	Goodselville Rifles	" H. Brummelhaus			
	Crescent Cavalry	" B. Kinsey			
	Evansville Artillery	" F. W. Cook			
	Independence Guard	" A. Simpson			
	Seigel Battery	" A. Kimroth			
	Evansville Guards	" J. G. Sauer			
	Wallace Guards	" W. Reitz			
	McClellan Guards	" George Mintzer			
	Bolton Guards	" J. L. Gardiner			
	Fire Zouaves	" H. Junker			
	Knight Township Rangers	" E. S. Morris			
	Brownlow Guards	" E. Schomlaub			
	Seigel Guards	" Joseph Venneman			
	Perry Rangers	" W. Collins			
	Evansville Rifles	" W. H. Walker			
	2d Regiment Indiana Legion	Colonel Victor Bisch			
	Vanderburg Cavalry Scouts	Captain Edwin McJohnston	8,000	3,000	
Vigo	Middletown Guards	" Orson Morgan			
	Vigo Co. Reg't, Ind. Legion	Colonel H. D. Scott			
	Union Rifles	Lieutenant W. S. Potwin			
	3d Reg't Indiana Legion	Colonel D. F. Bates			
Warrick	Co. I, 3d Reg't Ind. Legion	Captain John E. Bell			
	Warrick Cavalry	" Captain W. H. Stone	500	2,000	
Washington	Chestnut Hill Guards	" H. L. Gray			

[B.]

Report of Arms, Accoutrements, &c., Received and Issued from October 1, 1863, to January 1, 1865, and on hand January 1, 1865.

	Austrian Rifle Muskets.	French Rifle Muskets.	United States Percussion Muskets.	United States Percussion Rifle Muskets.	United States Altered Percussion Muskets.	United States altered to Percussion Rifled Muskets.	Prussian Muskets.	Springfield Rifle Muskets.	Long Enfield Rifles.	Saxony Rifle Muskets.	Hall's altered to Percussion Muskets.	Hall's Flint-Lock Muskets.	United States Flint-Lock Muskets.	North's breech-loading Carbines.	Hall's Carbines.	Kirtland's Carbines.	Mississippi Rifles.
Invoiced and on hand October 1, 1863.....	290	925	63	4	4821	113	9997	1	15	1	9	36	252	3	4	486	14
Received from October 1, 1863, to January 1, 1865.....	753	404	.....	.....	566	178	192	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	.....
Total Invoiced and Received to January 1, 1865.....	1043	1329	63	4	5387	321	10,189	1	125	1	9	35	252	3	4	595	14
Issued since October 1, 1863.....	766	540	.....	.....	2543	.....	1900	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	468	.....
On hand January 1, 1865.....	277	789	63	4	2744	321	8289	1	25	1	9	36	252	3	4	127	14
Total issued and on hand January 1, 1865.....	1043	1329	63	4	5387	321	10,189	1	125	1	9	36	252	3	4	595	14

REPORT of Arms, Accoutrements, &c., Received and Delivered, &c.

	Colt's new model Revolvers.	Remington Revolvers.	French Revolvers.	United States Percussion Pistols.	United States Mint-lock Pistols.	Deringer's and Harper's Perry Mint-lock and altered Rifles.	Cavalry Sabres.	Artillery Sabres.	Sergeants' Swords.	Musicians' Swords.	Regulation Swords.	Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Box Plates.	Cartridge Box Belts.	Cartridge Box Belt Plates.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.
Invoyced and on hand October 1, 1863.....	97	484	53	1	129	136	557	26	13	30	8	16,071	16,071	16,448	15,750	15,563	15,563	16,473
Received from October 1, 1863, to January 1, 1865.....	99	46	39	100	.....	13	197	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,334	2,334	2,707	3,205	3,392	3,392	2,445
Total Invoiced and Received to January 1, 1865.....	196	530	94	101	129	149	754	26	13	30	8	18,405	18,405	19,155	18,955	18,955	18,955	18,918
Issued since October 1, 1863	177	511	8	.....	.....	.....	701	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,632	6,632	6,632	6,632	6,632	6,632	6,632
On hand January 1, 1865.....	19	19	84	100	129	149	57	26	13	39	8	11,773	11,773	12,523	12,323	12,323	12,323	12,286
Total Issued and on hand January 1, 1865.....	196	530	92	100	129	149	758	26	13	30	8	18,405	18,405	19,155	18,955	18,955	18,955	18,918

[B.—Continued.]

REPORT of Arms, Accoutrements, &c., Received and Issued, &c.

Invoiced and on hand October 1, 1863.....	15,041	15,300	255	217	420	10	14													
Received from October 1, 1863, to January 1, 1865.....	2,106	134																		
Total invoiced and received to January 1, 1865.....	17,147	15,434	255	217	420	10	14													
Issued since October 1, 1863.....	6,632	6,632						16	2	2	294	500	9	10	2	251,000	84,250	31,224	18,850	
On hand January 1, 1865.....	10,515	8,802	255	217	420	10	14													
Total issued and on hand January 1, 1865.....	17,147	15,434	255	217	420	10	14	16	2	2	294	500	9	10	2	251,000	84,250	31,224	18,850	

REPORT of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, Received and Issued from October 15, 1862, to January 1, 1865, and on hand January 1, 1865.

	No. Caps.	No. Hats, Cavalry.	No. Uniform Coats.	No. Blouses.	No. Jackets, Cavalry.	No. Jackets, Artillery.	No. Jackets, Infantry.	Pairs Trowsers, Cavalry.	Pairs Trowsers, Infantry.	Pairs Trowsers, Artillery.	No. Great Coats, Cavalry.	No. Great Coats, Infantry.	No. Great Coats, Artillery.	No. Great Coat Straps.	Pairs Bootes.	Pairs Boots, Cavalry.	No. Shirts.	Pairs Drawers.
Received.....	9411	4896	5111	6516	5769	141	2	6724	10,545	141	5962	6332	141	332	5146	4198	22, 086	22,715
Issued.....	6168	4896	4870	3618	5769	141	2	6723	7,621	141	5970	6385	141	332	4957	4198	21,728	22,409
On Hand.....	3100	.....	300	2900	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,900	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	300	.....	366	600
Totals.....	9268	4896	5170	6518	5769	141	2	6723	10,521	141	12970	6985	141	332	5257	4198	22,094	23,009

[C.—Continued.]

REPORT of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage Received and Issued, &c.

	Pairs Stockings.	No. Bugles, Hat.	No. Bands and Tassels.	No. Flags.	No. Feathers.	No. Knapsacks.	No. Haversacks.	No. Canteens and Straps.	No. Blankets, Wool.	No. Blankets, Rubber.	No. Ponchos.	No. Sashes.	No. Camp Kettles.	No. Mess Pans.	No. Bell Tents.	Sets Bell Tent Poles.	No. Large Pins.	No. Small Pins.	No. Wall Tents.	Sets Wall Tent Poles.	No. Wall Tent Poles.	No. Common Tents.	Sets Common Tent Poles.	No. Shelter Tents.	Sets Shelter Tent Poles.	No. Pick Axes.	No. Pick Axe Handles.
Received.....	22,179	8	8	8	8	1825	2220	6501	26,216	2652	1	13	3120	5108	171	171	70	4358	6	9	7	76	76	400	400	278	267
Issued.....	21,643	8	8	8	8	1905	7192	1782	30,907	2090	1	13	4558	6335	63	63	70	4358	13	7	7	20	20	400	400	271	267
On hand.....	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	5250	200	.....	.....	.....	122	44	108	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	22,243	8	8	8	8	1905	7192	7032	31,107	2990	1	13	4680	6379	171	171	70	4358	13	7	7	76	76	400	400	271	267

REPORT of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, Received and Issued, &c.

No. Hatchets.	No. Hatchet Handles.	No. Axes.	No. Axe Handles.	No. Spades.	No. Company Order Books.	No. of Company Descriptive Books.	No. of Company Clothing Books.	No. Company Morning Report Books.	No. Regimental General Order Books.	No. Regimental Order Books.	No. Regimental Letter Books.	No. Regimental Descriptive Books.	No. Regimental Index Books.	No. Post Guard Report Books.	No. Bugles.	No. Bugle Cords and Tassels.	No. of Fife.	No. Tenor Drums.	No. Drum Slings.	Pairs Drum Sticks.	No. Drum Cases.	No. Drum Heads, Batter.	No. Guidons.	No. National Flags.	No. Regimental Flags.	No. Camp Colors.	No. Sibley Tent Store-pipe Joints.		
371	371	609	623	646	95	96	95	95	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	45	28	17	18	18	18	13	3	13	1	1	2	120	369
373	373	639	638	664	93	94	93	93	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	54	28	20	19	19	19	13	3	13	1	1	2	5	34
On hand																												115	326
Totals	373	373	639	638	664	93	94	93	93	4	4	4	4	4	1	54	28	20	19	19	19	13	3	13	1	1	2	120	369

NOTE.—The discrepancy between the Receipts and Issues of Wool Blankets, showing a larger number to have been issued than were received, originated from the carelessness of parties who drew Blankets, especially during the Morgan raid, July, 1863, and subsequently returned them, in whole or in part, without information as to whom credit should be given. In addition to this, considerable numbers have been left in camps, by soldiers going to the field, which have also been gathered up and taken charge of by this Department.

[D.]

REPORT OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES ON HAND, OCT. 15, 1862, AND RECEIVED AND ISSUED
TO JANUARY 1, 1865.

	Quires Cap Paper 1	Quires Letter Paper.	No. Envelopes.	No. Envelopes, Official.	No. Envelopes, Letter.	No. Steel Pens.	No. Pen Holders.	No. Bottles Ink, small.	No. Bottles Ink, pts.	No. Bottles Ink, qts.	No. Ink Stands.	Sheets Blotting Paper.	Oz. Sealing Wax.	Pieces Sealing Wax.	Pieces Office Tape.	No. Desks.	No. Tables.	No. Chairs.	No. Paulins.	Balls and chains.
On hand, October 15, 1862.....	480	464	100	1300	5210	300	32	1	46	2	1	2	3	10	317	13	1	3	1	1
Received to January 1, 1865.....		464	1250	1300	5210	4526	413	81	46	2	1	2	244	100	318	13	1	3	1	1
Total	480	464	1350	1300	5210	4826	445	82	46	2	1	2	247	100	318	13	1	3	1	1
Issued to January 1, 1865.....	480	464	1350	1300	5210	4826	445	82	46	2	1	2	247	100	318	13	1	3	1	1

[E.]

Report of Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c., purchased and issued from October 15th, 1862, to January 1st, 1865, and on hand January 1st, 1865.

6,412 coffee pots.	5,753 fry pans.
2,158 coffee mills.	464 wash pans.
59,907 tin cups.	104 sheet iron stoves.
55,472 tin plates.	20 sheet iron coal stoves.
55,673 knives.	882 small cast stoves.
55,538 forks.	31 large cook stoves.
42,934 spoons.	7,865 joints pipe.
3,166 tin buckets.	107 brooms.

ON HAND.

1,200 coffee pots.	896 tin cups.
558 coffee mills.	122 camp kettles.
1,098 frying pans.	44 mess pans.
252 knives.	107 tin buckets.
528 forks.	60 shelter tents, old.
200 spoons.	

[F.]

Report of Artillery, Artillery Harness, Artillery Implements, Cavalry Equipments, Artillery Ammunition, Small Arms Ammunition, and Spare Parts and Implements for Small Arms on hand January 1st, 1865.

ARTILLERY.

2 12 lb. howitzers, mounted.	9 fuse reamers.
2 6 lb. brass cannon, mounted.	9 fuse cutters.
2 6 " " " " old	98 cannon spikes.
Spanish.	19 trace hooks.
1 6 lb. brass cannon.	16 stay pins.
10 caissons.	8 port fire stocks.
2 battery wagons.	8 gunners' haversacks.
2 traveling forges.	3 prolonges.
40 sets artillery harness complete, wheel.	3 thumb stalls.
78 sets artillery harness complete, lead.	3 tube pouches.
2 sets artillery harness incomplete, wheel.	9 vent punches.
2 sets artillery harness incomplete, lead.	4 vent covers.
21 pair pole straps.	4 priming wires.
38 tar buckets.	1 gunners' gimblet.
16 sponge buckets.	6 tompions.
36 gutta percha water buckets.	6 lanyards.
40 trail hand spikes.	10 rammers and sponges.
19 paulins.	16 sponge covers.
30 tow hooks.	6 worms and staves.
6 gunners' pincers.	3 6 lb. pendulum hauses.
16 fuse wrenches.	2 12 lb. " "
	11 picks and handles.
	11 felling axes and handles.
	11 long handled shovels.

CAVALRY.

20 sets horse equipments, complete.	37 snap straps.
74 McClellan saddles.	32 horse blankets.
8 " " unserviceable.	14 saddle girths.
	44 curry combs.
	48 horse brushes.
82 watering bridles.	75 lariat ropes, long.
73 curb " "	3 bundles lariat ropes, short. In
12 " " unserviceable.	original bundles.
65 halters.	80 picket pins.
57 surcingles.	90 carbine sockets.

AMMUNITION.

993 rounds 6 pound canister shot.	
969 " " " fixed round shot.	
71 " " " fixed shells.	
352 " " " fixed case shot.	
200 " 3 inch canister round shot.	
10 " 3 inch case shot, patent.	
232 " 12 pound case shot, Boerman fuse, patent.	
147 " 12 pound canister shot.	
210 " 12 pound fixed shells.	
80 " 6 pound Hotchkiss shells.	
10,162 " Colt's navy cartridges, fixed.	
1,000 " " army " "	
876 " " " blank.	
900 " " rifle cartridges, fixed.	
233,682 " fixed cartridges, calibre .58	
51,440 " " " " .69	
71,350 " " " " .54	
60,000 " " " Kittredge carbine.	
2,880 " " " Sharp's "	
940 " " " Buck & Ball, calibre .71	
1,350 " " " " " "	.69
80 " 60 pound blank cartridges.	
59,000 " blank cartridges, musket.	
218 " assorted case shot.	
2,815 assorted papers fuses.	
2,100 friction primers.	
39,880 percussion caps, musket.	
80,000 " " revolvers.	

SPARE PARTS AND IMPLEMENTS FOR SMALL ARMS.

U. S. MUSKETS, MODELS, 1842 AND 1855.

8 barrels, new.	162 sears.
9 " old.	560 main springs.
56 breech screws.	127 stocks.
237 tang screws.	20 but plates.
434 ramrods.	99 but plate screws.
39 ramrod stops.	39 guard plates.
7 ramrod springs.	299 guard plate screws.
128 ramrod spring pins.	40 guard bows.
342 bayonets, complete.	195 guard bow nuts.
419 bayonet clasps.	218 guard bow swivels.
835 bayonet clasp screws.	140 guard bow swivel rivets.
8 locks, complete.	100 triggers.
30 lock plates.	87 trigger screws.
1,136 front and rear sight screws.	245 upper bands.
273 sear screws.	118 middle bands.
331 bridle screws.	119 lower bands.
82 sear spring screws.	1,164 middle band swivels.
1,080 tumbler screws.	146 middle band swivel rivets.
78 main spring screws.	7 upper band springs.
298 hammers.	115 middle band springs.
300 tumblers.	101 lower band springs.
92 bridles.	120 side screw plates.
545 sear springs.	

U. S. ALTERED TO PERCUSSION MUSKETS.

1 band.	88 hammers.
7 bridles.	3 sears.

SPRINGFIELD RIFLE MUSKETS.

7 barrels, new.	9 lock plates.
3 " old.	123 magazine covers.
30 breech screws.	94 magazine cover joint rivets.
240 vent screws.	132 magazine cover catches.
89 tang screws.	162 magazine cover catch screws.
203 ramrods.	85 magazine cover studs.
17 ramrod stops.	158 side screws.

5 rear sight bases.	155 rear side screws.
5 rear sight leaves.	191 sear screws.
5 rear sight leaf springs.	212 bridle screws.
14 rear sight leaf spring screws.	195 sear spring screws.
5 rear sight leaf slides.	150 tumbler screws.
8 rear sight leaf slide springs.	16 main spring swivels.
12 rear sight leaf slide rivets.	21 main spring swivel rivets.
28 rear sight leaf joint pins.	183 feed-fingers.
40 front sight and bayonet studs.	524 feed-finger springs.
21 bayonets complete.	265 feed-finger spring screws.
187 bayonet clasps.	345 hammers.
189 bayonet clasp screws.	145 tumblers.
41 bridles.	44 trigger screws.
72 sears.	88 upper bands.
215 sear springs.	49 middle bands.
225 main springs.	53 lower bands.
88 stocks.	123 middle band swivels.
10 but plates.	351 middle band swivel rivets.
56 but plate screws.	56 upper band springs.
17 stock tips.	53 middle band springs.
24 stock tip rivets.	53 lower band springs.
16 guard plates.	100 side screw washers.
16 guard bows.	30 rear leaf-sights, complete.
88 guard bow nuts.	80 rear sight bases.
121 guard bow swivels.	329 rear sight base screws.
148 guard bow swivel rivets.	180 rear sight leaves, small.
133 guard plate screws.	68 rear sight leaves, large.
45 triggers.	479 rear sight joint screws.

LONG ENFIELD RIFLES.

11 barrels.

SHORT ENFIELD RIFLES.

6 sword bayonets.

3 barrels.

AUSTRIAN RIFLES.

2 barrels.

232 hammers.

FRENCH RIFLE MUSKETS.

1 barrel.

IMPLEMENTS FOR SUNDRY KINDS OF SMALL ARMS.

- 6,200 cones for Enfield rifles.
- 217 cone wrenches, screw drivers, wipers and ball screws.
- 2,023 U. S. spring vises.
- 9 cones for long range Harper's Ferry rifles.
- 5,000 wipers for arms, calibre, 69.
- 935 ball screws.
- 606 tumbler punches.
- 6,000 cones for U. S. muskets altered to percussion.
- 1,174 screw drivers.
- 2,921 new percussion cones.
- 1,540 wipers, with wormers, for Austrian rifles.
- 925 wipers, without wormers.
- 1,900 screw drivers.
- 232 hammers.
- 2,000 cones.
- 5,257 screw drivers for Prussian muskets.
- 236 wipers and ball screws.
- 1,319 ball screws for calibre 58, Springfield.
- 1,219 wipers for " " "
- 237 wipers and ball screws for French rifle muskets.
- 169 wipers " "
- 48 ball screws " "
- 90 bullet moulds, casting one bullet, Enfield rifles.
- 17 " " Sharp's carbines.
- 50 " casting six bullets, Colt's Army Revolver.
- 1,085 " " two " " "
- 200 screw drivers and cone wrenches " "
- 105 spare cones, Sharp's carbines.
- 150 " Burnside's carbines.

[G.]

BORDER DEFENSE ACCOUNT.

DATE.	No.	CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
1862.				
Nov. 12.....	3134	Preston Bros.....	45 00	2 kegs powder, \$7, 400 lbs. lead, 8c. Sept. 2, 1862.
" ".....	3335	A. J. Hutchison & Co.....	21 00	140 bushels coal for Ram "Hornet," Sept. 26, 1862.
" ".....	3436	Charles Roose.....	60 00	Use of tarpaulins by Knapp's Battery, in Ky., from Sept. 53, 1861, to Jan. 24, 1862.
" 17.....	3479	Levi Scroggins, Q. M. 11th Reg't Ind. Leg.....	225 76	Sundry bills and expenses, Nos. 1 to 11, defending Ohio Co. and vicinity, Sept. 1862.
Dec. 17.....	3580	Mad. & Ind. R. R. Co.....	1,257 50	Guarding bridges on M. & I. R. R., September, October and November, 1861.
1863.				
Jan. 6.....	3601	John Wymond.....	42 80	35 bushels coal for Ram "Hornet," October, 1862.
" ".....	3627	Levi Scroggins, Q. M. 11th Reg't Ind. Leg.....	92 90	Sundry expenses, bills Nos. 1 to 9, defending Rising Sun and vicinity, 4 Cos. 82d Reg.
1864.				
Feb. 8.....	3977	Wesley Johnson.....	150 00	Flatboat impressed Sept. 7, 1863, during expected raid, and not returned.
" 24.....	4005	John A. Mann.....	16 00	Expenses arresting spies and forwarding them to Col. Foster, Henderson, Ky.
Aug. 10.....	4131	A. Balweg.....	20 00	Trip of 3 days to Madison, to convey and distribute arms.
Sept. 8.....	4256	Colonel Kennedy Brown.....	40 56	Subsisting 9th Reg. Ind. Leg., Sept., 1862, time of Bragg's demonstration on Clin.
Oct. 16.....	4266	Broughton & Woods.....	23 80	3 days forage of 6 horses, at 30c., expedited into Ky. under Gen. A. P. Hovey, Aug. '64.
" ".....	4184	John A. Mann.....	70 75	Expense of conveying prisoners from Mount Vernon to Evansville.
" ".....	4206	do.....	39 43	Sundry supplies on expedition into Ky. Aug., 1864, under Gen. A. P. Hovey.
Nov.	4207	Samuel C. Hughes.....	155 00	Commiss'y supplies and forage, expedited into Ky., Aug., 1864, under Gen. A. P. Hovey.
" ".....	4208	Ferdinand Becker.....	38 35	Camp equipage for expedition into Ky., Aug., 1864, under Gen. A. P. Hovey.
" 22.....	4218	Steamer Monroe and Owners.....	59 00	Detonated 3 days, Sept. 62, to prevent seizure by guerrillas, and crossing O. river on her.
" ".....	4249	D. W. Kessler.....	43 07	224 lbs. ham at 18c., 10 lbs. coffee at 30c., 4 lbs. sugar at 20c., 1 doz. tin cups at 75c.
" ".....	4250	Jacob Hanser.....	52 00	260 rations, 5th Reg't Indiana Legion, at 20c., Aug. 27, 1864.
" ".....	4251	Henry Darning.....	6 80	34 rations " " " " " "
" ".....	4252	Peter Weber.....	6 20	31 rations " " " " " "
" ".....	4253	Michael Angel.....	130 40	652 rations " " " " " "
" ".....	4264	do.....	449 90	1012 rations " " " " " "
" ".....	4255	Nicholas Marks.....	18 00	90 rations " " " " " "
" ".....	4256	Buchler Damhauser.....	61 20	306 rations " " " " " "
" ".....	4257	John G. Heinze.....	8 00	40 rations " " " " " "
" ".....	4258	John Hagadorn.....	30 00	150 rations " " " " " "
" ".....	4259	Huff & Friedle.....	4 80	24 rations " " " " " "
" ".....	4260	William Weatherholt.....	3 00	15 rations " " " " " "
" ".....	4261	James & George Featherholt.....	34 00	170 rations " " " " " "
" ".....	4262	Thomas Polk.....	29 50	198 rations " " " " " "

[C.—Continued.]

BORDER DEFENSE ACCOUNT.

DATE.	No.	CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
Nov. 22.....	4263	W. & J. Heck.....	\$ 9 60	12 lbs. coffee at 65c., 8 lbs. soap at 12½c., 3 lbs. rice at 12c. salt, 50c., Aug. 27, 1864.
" ".....	4264	Charles Fournier.....	63 20	Sundry expenses for 5th Reg't Ind. Leg. vouchers 1 to 5, 1863 and 1864.
" ".....	4265	G. W. Hathorne.....	25 95	Sundry articles camp equipage, Aug., 1864.
" ".....	4271	Jesse C. Esary.....	107 40	637 rations, 5 regiments Indiana Legion, August 27, 1864.
" ".....	4272	Robert Tobin.....	97 20	486 rations, 5 regiments Indiana Legion, " " " "
Dec. 9.....	4322	Salmon Tousey.....	5 40	27 rations, Hickory Rangers, 20c., " " " "
" ".....	4323	Peter Horton.....	28 00	140 rations, Union Guards, 20c., August 20 to 22, 1864.
" ".....	4324	Gregory & Co.....	18 80	94 rations, 5 regiments, Indiana Legion, August 27, 1864.
" ".....	4325	Breden & Markham.....	25 23	Forage and extra feed, 30 horses, 5 regiments Indiana Legion, August, 1864.
" ".....	4326	Charles Lennig & Co.....	133 43	Sundry articles commissary stores, Adam Johnson Expedition, August, 1864.
" ".....	4327	Otto Scheeffer.....	68 77	Sundry medical supplies, " " " "
" ".....	4328	T. W. Neal.....	50 00	2½ tons hay, at \$20, " " " "
" ".....	4329	J. R. Evertson.....	80 00	8 bbls extra flour, at \$10, " " " "
" ".....	4330	S. Oberdorfer.....	22 50	20 lbs crackers, 5 lbs soap 15c., 55 lbs dr. beef, at 25c., Adam Johnson ex., Aug. 1864.
" ".....	4331	H. Grovéland.....	131 90	Sundry articles commissary stores, Adam Johnson expedition, August, 1864.
" ".....	4332	Rosenbaum & Bro.....	12 00	12 bushels oats, at \$1 00, " " " "
" ".....	4333	M. Welbrenner.....	18 33	137 lbs crackers at 12 c., 2 bbls, 60c. ea., " " " "
" ".....	4334	William Chalpeppet.....	6 00	Shoeing 4 horses at \$1 50, " " " "
" ".....	4335	Francis Allen.....	28 75	23 bushels corn at \$1 25, " " " "
" ".....	4336	Jesse Oatman.....	40 00	2 tons hay at \$20, " " " "
" ".....	4337	Ezekiel Hoskinson.....	50 00	Injury to horse in artillery service, " " " "
" ".....	4338	I. H. B. Wilber.....	105 60	Sundry articles commissary stores, " " " "
" ".....	4339	William Kettlerorf.....	15 00	Hire of 2 horses, harness and wagon, 5 days, " " " "
" ".....	4340	Henry Schrader.....	17 70	163 lbs crackers at 10c., 2 bbls 70c. each, " " " "
" ".....	4341	Charles Schmidt.....	8 50	Hauling sundries, 4 days, " " " "
" ".....	4342	R. L. Roser.....	5 25	7 sets cups, saucers, plates, at 75c., " " " "
" ".....	4343	E. W. Rosenkrans.....	31 25	Sundry articles commissary 4tores, " " " "
" ".....	4344	E. W. McArthur.....	63 80	Sundry medical supplies, " " " "
" ".....	4345	S. S. Dryden.....	18 20	Sundry articles camp equipage, " " " "
Dec. 20.....	4349	Barker Bros.....	46 95	Sundry articles camp equipage, " " " "
" ".....	4350	Charles F. Leonard.....	12 00	6 sets knives and forks, " " " "
" ".....	4351	Henry T. Gregory.....	87 75	64 bush. oats at \$1, 19 sacks at \$1 25, " " " "
" ".....	4352	Henry Lenig.....	8 00	40 lbs bacon at 20c., " " " "
" ".....	4353	Isaac Bacon.....	80 00	Hauling, hire of artillery horses, &c., " " " "

CAMP EQUIPMENTS ACCOUNT.

DATE.	NO.	CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
1862.				
Oct. 22.	3406	John M. Wilson.....	\$32 50	Balance on bill of tents and poles, 1861.
Nov. 12.	3431	Atkinson & Garland.....	9 00	Sundries for 86th Regiment, Lafayette.
" " " " " "	3441	L. Crune.....	68 75	Sundries for 9th Regiment, Laporte, August 15th, 1861.
" " " " " "	3457	Davidson & Driggs.....	128 32	Sundries for 67th Regiment, Madison.
Nov. 17.	3487	W. L. Gregory.....	2 55	Sundries for 86th Regiment, Lafayette.
" " " " " "	3524	J. B. Wilson.....	7 00	2 dozen coffee mills, at \$3.50.
" " " " " "	3527	J. H. Vajen.....	4,248 01	Sundry purchases—coffee mills, fry pans, knives and forks, spoons, &c., from July 15th to November 18th, 1862.
Dec. 1.	3533	A. S. Beeber.....	6 45	Sundries for 66th Regiment, New Albany.
" " " " " "	3534	James W. Ward & Co.....	178 60	Sundries for 69th Regiment, Richmond, Ind.
" " " " " "	3535	" " " " " "	41 25	33 nests camp kettles, at \$1.25.
" " " " " "	3539	Fry & Maxwell.....	47 84	Sundries for 93d Regiment, Madison.
" " " " " "	3540	" " " " " "	35 55	do do do do
" " " " " "	3541	" " " " " "	3 90	do do do do
Dec. 11.	3549	Bruner & King.....	5 00	100 tin cups for 89th and 101st Regiments, Wabash.
Dec. 17.	3584	Munson & Johnston.....	700 00	Sundry purchases—plates, buckets, cups, coffee pots, from July 19th to Nov. 13, 1864.
" " " " " "	3587	Davidson & Driggs.....	15 50	Sundries for 93d Regiment, Madison.
" " " " " "	3588	" " " " " "	49 41	Sundries for 82d Regiment, Madison.
" " " " " "	3594	Deloss Root & Co.....	2,235 08	Sundry purchases—cups, plates, coffee pots, buckets, fry pans, Oct. and Nov., 1863.
" " " " " "	3595	B. H. Cornwell.....	41 10	809 tin cups at 5c. Freight to Terre Haute, \$1.
1863.				
Jan. 5.	2616	Sundry persons.....	12 25	31 store boxes for packing camp equipments.
" " " " " "	3616	Davidson & Driggs.....	14 13	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen cups, at 50c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen plates, at 60c., for 93d Regiment, Madison.
" " " " " "	3626	Jacob Voegtle.....	8 33	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen tin cups, at 50c., October 8th, 1862.
" " " " " "	3633	L. D. Webber.....	118 45	Sundries for 9th Regiment, Laporte, September, 1861.
" " " " " "	3634	" " " " " "	241 53	Sundries for 9th Regiment, Laporte, August, 1861.
" " " " " "	3635	William Crawford.....	21 32	do do do do
" " " " " "	3639	J. C. Kimball.....	11 15	Sundries for 58th Regiment, Princeton.
Mar. 24.	2640	Haythorn & Buchanan.....	7 00	2 dozen box coffee mills at \$3.50, August 14th, 1862.
" " " " " "	3641	W. H. Dungan.....	38 00	Stores for 5th Indiana Cavalry, Newburg, February 2d, 1863.
" " " " " "	3642	G. F. & C. C. Smith.....	143 17	Sundries for 85th Regiment, Terre Haute.
" " " " " "	3643	John Raymond.....	43 00	Sundries for 68th Regiment, Greensburg.
" " " " " "	3644	Bechtol & Smiley.....	6 80	Sundries for 89th and 101st Regiments, Wabash.
" " " " " "	3645	R. L. & A. W. McNatt.....	20 48	17 quart cups, at 10c.; 124 pint cups, at 5c.; 151 tin plates, at 8c.
May 19.	3684	George Foster & Co.....	\$2 45	302 pounds Manila rope for 1st Indiana Cavalry, Aug. 20th, 1861.
July 7.	3733	Munson & Johnston.....	191 47	208 dozen cups, at 60c.; 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen plates, at \$1, February, 1862.

3757	Deputy Agent & Co.	470 20	58 dozen fry pans, \$3.15.
3758	L. D. Goldsberry & Co.	216 72	59 1-6 dozen 10-quart tin buckets, at \$4.32.
3760	A. D. Wood	57 24	18 dozen coffee mills, at \$3.18.
1864.	Smith & Taylor	0 00	6 store boxes for packing camp equipments.
Jan. 11	William James	73 60	9 dozen cups at 40c.; 24 dozen coffee pots, at \$5, October and November, 1861.
Mar. 15	Thomas Scantlin	280 00	100 sheet iron tent stoves for 44th Regiment, December, 1861.
		\$9,975 60	

HARRISON COUNTY BORDER SCOUTS.

DATE.	No.	CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
September 8, 1864...	4143	Andrew J. Zimmerman.	\$ 9 00	Hauling Quartermaster's stores, from August 10 to August 17, 1864.
"	4144	Douglass, Denbo & Co.	358 59	4 barrels flour at \$9 50, 9,835 lbs hay at \$1 10, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels oats at 90c., 2 lbs pepper 40c., 50 lbs coffee at 60c., 50 lbs sugar at 30c.
"	4145	Jacob M. Sieg.	52 19	40 bushels and 10 lbs corn at \$1 30 per bushel.
"	4146	Samuel J. Wright.	45 04	One pair platform scales \$40, 1 bbl salt \$5.
"	4147	Eli Hotel.	65 05	76 bushels and 18 lbs oats at 35c.
"	4148	Allen Wright.	87 03	62 bushels and 10 lbs corn at \$1 40.
"	4149	George Luckert.	47 50	5 bbls flour at \$9 50.
"	4150	Wm. A. Porter.	55 72	584 lbs beef at 8c., 6 bushels potatoes at \$1 50.
"	4158	Jordan & Wilson.	131 85	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels oats at 90c.
"	4159	John Mathes.	62 10	69 bushels oats at 90c.
"	4160	Samuel J. Wright.	654 71	1,016 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs bacon at 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 166 lbs coffee at 60c., 247 lbs sugar at 30 c. and 161 40c., 225 bushels oats at 90c.
"	4161	P. D. Bean.	89 69	2,452 feet lumber at \$2, 2,892 feet at \$1 25, hauling \$1 50.
"	4162	James W. Hudson.	64 35	71 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels oats at 90c.
"	4163	Thomas C. Slaughter.	97 50	775 lbs beef at 8c., 50 lbs pork at 25c., 10 bushels potatoes at \$1 50.
"	4164	Douglass, Denbo & Co.	474 53	Hay, oats, flour, potatoes, sugar, coffee, candles, soap, &c., &c.
"	4165	Andrew J. Zimmerman.	9 80	Hauling supplies from August 18 to 27, 1864.
October 13, 1864.....	4185	Jacob S. Hammain.	164 70	183 bushels oats at 90c.
"	4186	Douglass, Denbo & Co.	535 40	23,095 lbs hay at 23c., 250 lbs sugar at 30c., 140 lbs coffee at 60c., 76 lbs rice at 20c., 63 lbs soap at 14c., 2 1b3 pepper at 50c., 7 bbls flour at \$10, 10 bushels potatoes at \$1 50.
"	4187	W. H. Ross.	86 45	96 bushels and 2 lbs oats at 90c.
"	4188	A. J. Zimmerman.	13 40	Hauling supplies from August 30 to September 13.
"	4189	William A. Porter.	65 36	652 lbs beef at 8c., 4 bushels potatoes at \$1 50.
"	4190	do	95 06	1,057 lbs beef at 8c., 7 bushels potatoes at \$1 50.
"	4191	Henry Fecheyew.	80 45	47 bushels oats at 90c., 2,000 lbs hay at \$22, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs beef at 8c., 35 lbs bacon at 25c.
"	4192	William L. Mathes.	35 88	3,120 lbs hay at \$23 per ton.
"	4193	Abner A. Wright.	55 00	50 bushels oats at 90c., hauling stoves \$8.
"	4195	Wright & Brown.	163 40	14 bbls flour at \$10, 26 bushels oats at 90c.
November 22, 1864..	4221	Jesse Ross.	186 35	19 bushels corn at \$1 25, 78 bushels oats at 90c., 4 1-5 tons hay at \$22.

[G.—Continued.]

HARRISON COUNTY BORDER SCOUTS.

DATE.	No.	CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
November 22, 1864.	4222	Samuel P. Davidson.....	\$128 84	Forage and commissary stores.
"	4223	James F. Highfill.....	174 60	194 bushels oats at 90c.
"	4224	John E. Williar.....	37 82	47 bushels and 9 lbs oats at 80c.
"	4225	James Demoss.....	68 40	76 bushels oats at 90c.
"	4226	Samuel Staling.....	54 99	61 bushels oats at 90c.
"	4227	Samuel W. Lamping.....	261 70	Forage and commissary stores.
"	4228	Henry W. Seig.....	42 00	4,200 lbs hay at \$20 per ton.
"	4229	Samuel J. Wright.....	358 75	Forage and commissary stores.
		Total.....	\$4,911 21	

DATE.	No.	CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.
November 12, 1862..	3439	J. Suberton & Bros.....	\$ 6 25
" "	3440	do	3 50
December 17, 1862..	3524	Sundry persons.....	80 60
December 17, 1862..	3573	do	5 55
January 5, 1863.....	3574	D. Brodehop.....	4 00
March 24, 1863.....	3656	G. B. Roberts.....	5 00
" "	3657	do	4 00
May 19, 1863.....	3715	Sundry persons.....	41 05
August 11, 1863.....	3760	do	81 05
November 20, 1863....	3864	do	95 35
January 11, 1864.....	3923	do	39 80
February 22, 1864....	4004	do	23 90
March 15, 1864.....	4015	Jacob Mackey.....	2 00
" "	4018	Sundry persons.....	2 60
June 25, 1864.....	4070	do	28 65
October 13, 1864.....	4176	do	2 25
		Total.....	\$424 20

[G.—Continued.]

KIRBY SMITH RAID, SEPTEMBER 1862.

DATE.	No.	CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
November 20, 1863.	3877	George W. Taylor.....	\$35 40	Keeping ferry boat horses, September, 1862.
"	3878	O. W. Donohue.....	4 25	Sundry repairs to artillery harness and carriages, September 15, 1862.
"	3879	Lewis & Eichelberger.....	18 00	3 horses, impressed for 3 days, at \$2 per day, September 15, 1864.
"	3880	Adolphus Schultz.....	7 50	Use of hall as rendezvous \$5, gas \$2 50, September 12, 1862.
"	3881	William Swing.....	39 25	Collecting river craft on Indiana side of Ohio river.
"	3882	George Brown.....	8 00	Hire of 2 horses for artillery, 4 days, at \$1 per day, each, September 11 to 14, 1862.
"	3883	George B. Sheldon.....	2 82	1 bucket 60c.; 1 bucket 50c.; 43 tin cups at 4c., September 10, 1862.
"	3884	do	2 00	40 tin cups at 5c.
"	3885	Christian Ahart.....	1 00	Repairing cannon, September, 1864.
"	3886	Jacob Radsprinter.....	3 65	17½ lbs buckshot at 12½c., ¼ lbs powder at \$1 30, 3 boxes caps at 5c., September 3d.
May 23, 1864.....	4041	R. Barnard.....	29 60	Subsisting troops at Mitchell, 49 men, ⅔ day; 50 men, ⅓ day, at 60c.
		Total.....	\$151 47	

[G.—Continued.]

LUMBER ACCOUNT.

DATE.	No.	CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
November 17, 1862.	3524	Sundry persons.....	\$959 35	For repairing quarters and barracks at Camp Morton, Nov. 28, 1862.
December 1, 1862....	3536	McCord & Wheatley.....	263 13	For sinks and privies for camp of guards at Camp Morton.
December 17, 1862....	3573	Thomas Redmond.....	20 00	For frame building at Camp Morton.
January 5, 1863.....	3616	McCord & Wheatley.....	2 14	76 feet scantling, 2 by 4, at \$1 50.
January 11, 1863.....	3625	John F. Glover.....	21 21	For sheds, stalls, and privies for 44th regiment, Evansville, December 4, 1861.
March 24, 1863.....	3646	Samuel J. Patterson.....	20 00	2000 feet at \$1 per 100, for 4th Indiana cavalry, August 15, 1862.
March 24, 1863.....	2950	Joseph C. Overell.....	25 00	Old buildings at Camp Scott, Evansville, removed by order of Col. J. G. Jones.
May 19, 1863.....	3715	McCord & Wheatley.....	13 45	Poplar and pine lumber for use of 71st regiment, Camp Burnside, March 31, 1863.
June 22, 1863.....	3723	John Augustus.....	56 00	3,372 feet at \$1 40, 3,500 shingles at \$2; glass, nails, hinges, \$1 80, for Camp Morton.
August 11, 1863.....	3761	Felix A. Vincent.....	35 00	2,500 feet at \$1 40, for drafted men, Camp Sullivan.
September 14, 1863...	3821	Col. J. I. Alexander.....	449 10	37,425 feet at \$1 20, barracks 59th regiment, Greencastle.
February 8, 1864.....	3968	McCord & Wheatley.....	72 37	For repairs of old armory buildings, Dec. 1863, Jan. 1864.
February 22, 1865....	4004	Coburn & Jones.....	181 11	7,135 feet at \$2 35; 80 feet at \$2 10, for fitting up W. Market House, Indianapolis, as quarters.
October 13, 1864.....	4176	Sundry persons.....	32 40	Divers purchases for use of Quartermaster's Department.
November 22, 1864....	4237	Coburn & Lingenfelter.....	188 63	5,956 feet at \$1 35; 1,760 feet at \$1 70; 2,068 feet at \$1 35; 3,754 feet at \$1 55, Burnside barracks, 1862.
December 9, 1862....	4347	McCord & Wheatley.....	36 67	For repairs at State Armory.
Total.....			\$2,314 46	

[G.—Continued.]

MORGAN RAID ACCOUNT. (JULY, 1863.)

DATE.	No.	CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
September 14, 1863.	3825	Browning & Sloan.....	\$40 19	Medical supplies by order of Dr. J. S. Bobbs, Med. Dir.
"	3826	John Ferris & Son.....	31 50	Medicine chest and medicines, for Hendricks county Reg. Ind. Leg.
"	3827	John M. Monroe.....	135 81	Med'l supplies for Col. Gavin's reg., \$106 04; for Col. Shryock's, \$29 80.
"	3828	Noble Craig.....	26 16	4,360 lbs hay at 60c., July 11.
"	3829	Barter Bros.....	38 00	76 bushels corn at 50c.
"	3830	Isaac Bacon.....	24 25	24 doz. tin cups, 1/2 doz. buckets, 1/2 doz. butcher knives, 1/4 doz. coffee pots.
"	3831	John Baldwin.....	24 25	Courier service, July 10, 12, 13, from Mt. Vernon to various points.
"	3832	Samuel S. Dryden.....	4 25	Half cord wood; labor at hauling, July 14.
"	3833	Deloss, Root & Co.....	39 50	Camp equipage, July 13.
"	3834	L. B. Jackson.....	1,585 00	50 doz. tin cups, 3,500 canteens, 100 leather canteen straps.
"	3835	Wm. E. Liston.....	24 70	Camp equipage, July 11.
"	3836	Johnson & Poindexter.....	46 08	Camp equipage, July 11, 8th Reg. Ind. Leg.
"	3837	Patterson & Irwin.....	17 85	Camp equipage, July 12, do
"	3838	George W. Stacy.....	15 00	Keeping 20 cav. horses at 75c., Capt. J. L. Mason's company, Hancock county.
"	3839	William James.....	8 00	Labor with team 4 days, at \$2.
"	3840	S. M. Lement.....	6 00	Camp equipage, July 12.
"	3841	Silas Pottorff.....	194 50	Moving troops and amm. from Jeff. to New Albany, July 12, night.
"	3842	Nathan Hawes.....	15 50	Forage and subsistence (breakfast), 31 horses and 31 men, July 12.
"	3843	J. & W. Forth.....	8 00	10 bushels corn at 75c., 100 lbs hay at 50c., company M., 3d Cav.
"	3844	Thos. & Ad. Cooper.....	30 00	Hauling artillery and transporting troops, July 13.
"	3845	P. & W. Quick.....	15 00	Transporting troops from Mt. Vernon to various points, July 13.
"	3846	Reuben S. Aldrich.....	12 00	Hauling forage and furnishing horses for couriers, July 12.
"	3847	Levi Wood.....	5 50	Forage, 22 horses at 25c. each, Morgan co., Capt. Wylie's company mounted minute men.
"	3848	James F. Persie.....	66 25	Services Q. M. at Camp Morton, 15 days, to July 23, and transportation, \$6 25.
October 15, 1863.	3853	William Tull.....	97 50	100 bushels corn at 75c., 1 1/2 tons hay at \$16.
"	3854	Luke Aldrich.....	2 25	Forage, 9 horses at 25c., July 18.
"	3855	Norman & Matthews.....	2 00	Forage, 8 horses at 25c., July 18.
"	3856	Lafayette & Ind. R. R. Co.	9 00	Printing 100 general orders, per order Brig. Gen. Hughes.
"	3858	C. A. Thiehaud.....	13 50	Car load guns and accoutrements returned from Lafayette.
"	3860	John T. Parker.....	15 18	Keg powder, 19 lbs buck shot, 10 bars lead, 5 boxes caps.
"	3887	L. B. Conger.....	15 00	Saddle and bridle impressed and lost, July 11.
"	3888	Chambers, Stevens & Co.....	5 40	18 quarts whisky, for 3 companions on march, July 13.
"	3889	F. A. York.....	51 28	Muslin, thread, &c., for haversacks, July 10.
"	3890	Levi Crocker.....	8 15	Feeding impressed horses, July 15.
"	3891	William McClellan.....	10 00	Saddle impressed and lost July 11.
"	3892		10 00	Repairs on gun carriages at Anroira.

November 20, 1863..	3893	Israel Phalin..	1 50	Coffin for Legion Soldier.
"	3894	Lazarus Cheek	3 30	Feeding impressed horse, 11 days at 30c.
"	3895	A. Wehe	3 20	12 Gun Slingers, 25c.; 1 Canteen 20c.
"	3896	N. Dyke	60	12 Tin Cups, 5c.
"	3897	Joseph W. Faulkner.....	60 00	60 bush. Corn at 75c., 2,500 lbs. Hay at 60c., June 23 and July 2.
"	3898	George W. Taylor.....	20 50	82 feeds for Artillery Horses at 25c., July 18.
"	3917	J. D. Irwin.....	3 75	Horse for Courier, Indianapolis. 2½ days at \$1.50 per day.
"	3918	Allen & Hinesley.....	6 75	Horse for Courier, Indianapolis. 4½ days at \$1.50 per day.
"	3924	Henry Runt	217 50	15,000 lbs. Corn at \$1.25 per 100 lbs.; 2 tons Hay at \$16.
February 22, 1864....	3996	W. H. Stone	65 00	Cash expended for 2,000 Cartridges for Henry Rifles at \$1 75, 2,000 for Allen Rifles at \$1 50.
"	3997	Milton J. Bond	53 35	5,081 lbs. Hay at \$1 05.
"	3998	John H. Darby	5 35	2,500 Percussion Caps.
"	3999	Rufus R. Roberts	39 00	78 bush. Corn at 50c.
April 13, 1864.....	4034	Shirley & Woolfolk.....	53 00	Transportation of Troops on Ohio River, from Vevay to points below, July 10, 14.
June 15, 1864.....	4066	Christian Magenheimer	75 79	1,165 lbs. Fresh Beef at 6½c., July 12, Evansville.
July 12, 1864.....	4081	Jacob Lewis	10 00	2 days hauling with two-horse team, for 6th Reg. Ind. Leg.
"	4094	Green & Stearns	12 00	300 lbs. Bacon at 6c.
"	4095	Alexander Burton	18 00	200 lbs. Bacon at 6c.
"	4096	Robert Hall.....	7 20	20 lbs. Bacon at 6c., 200 lbs. Flour at 3c.
"	4097	John R. Nugent, Sr.	3 00	1 bush. Salt 80c., 2½ lbs. Pepper 40c., 6 quires Paper 20c.
"	4098	Eli Wright.....	90 00	15 bbls. Flour at \$6.
"	4099	Jacob Finger.....	8 55	90 lbs. Bacon at 7c., 75 lbs. Flour at 3c.
"	4100	Robert Hall, 2d.....	2 70	45 lbs. Bacon at 6c.
"	4101	J. D. Buckley	14 00	Sundry Medical supplies.
August 10, 1864.....	4110	George Marks.....	11 25	37½ lbs. Horse Shoes at 30c. per lb.
"	4111	John Kutsch.....	45 89	2,924 lbs. Hay at 1½c., 1,300 lbs. Hay at 1c.
"	4112	Jacob Lingang.....	28 00	140 Meals, Capt. Batson's Co., at 20c., Perry Co.
"	4113	Thomas Saudage.....	30 50	122 Meals, Capt. Batson's Co., at 25c., Perry Co.
"	4114	Ernst Bernstengel.....	14 50	Horse Shoeing and Blacksmithing for Capt. Batson's Co.
"	4168	Wright & Brown.....	2 00	Storage 20 bales Hay, for Capt. Batson's Co.
October 13, 1864.....	4182	Milton Walker.....	207 60	Rations 14 Men at 15c., 14 Men at 10c., 66 Men and Horses at 25c.
"	4204	J. P. Elliott.....	207 60	460 lbs. Ground Coffee at 30c., 890 lbs. Ham at 12c., 150 Sugar at 12½c., 30 lbs. Salt at 1c.
November 22, 1864.	4213	Frederic Mossler.....	3 60	45 lbs. Bacon at 8c., for Crawford Co. Reg. Ind. Leg.
"	4220	Wells, Kellogg & Co.....	248 44	Carpenter's Tools and Camp Equipage for 2d Reg. Ind. Leg.
"	4240	N. H. Cobb	10 00	1,000 lbs. Hay at \$20 per ton, for Battery 5th Reg. Ind. Leg.
"	4241	Benj. Gwin & Son.....	33 00	Hire of 9 Horses at \$1 each for 2 days; 3 days hauling ammunition at \$5.
"	4241	Benjamin Broker	32 00	Hire of team and driver, 8 days at \$4 per day.
"	4242	Daniel Dean	32 00	Hire of team and driver, 8 days at \$4 per day.
"	4243	Maria Dewey	10 00	Stack of Oats for Battery of 7th Reg. Ind. Leg.
"	4247	Henry Runt	217 50	15,000 lbs. Corn at \$1 25 per 100 lbs., 2 tons Hay at \$15.
"	4274	Scantlin & Co.....	87 19	Sundry articles Camp Equipage for 2d Reg. Ind. Leg.
"	4275	T. K. D. Laughly & Co.....	60 00	4 tons Hay at \$15.
"	4276	John Geggus.....	3 00	Feeding 15 Horses, Vand. Cav. Scouts, at 20c.
"	4277	Koster & Korff	32 00	8 cords Wood at \$4.
"	4278	C. Hedderick	90 00	Forage 90 Horses, Vand. Cav. Scouts, at 20c.; five feeds.
"	4279	John A. Schweitzer	16 50	5½ cords Wood at \$3.
"	4280	William Caldwell	3 00	12 lbs. Candles at 25c.
"	4281	Thomas Austin.....	5 75	Hauling 23 loads at 25c.
"	4282	Peter Frick	1 25	1 doz. Tin Cups \$1. 1 lb. Candles 25c.
"	4293	William Ruston	5 00	Forage 10 Horses at 25c., subsisting 10 men at 25c.

[G.—Continued.]

MORGAN RAID ACCOUNT. (JULY, 1863.)

DATE.	NO.	CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
November 22, 1864.	4284	William Johnson.....	3 00	Hauling Wood and Hay 1½ days at \$2.
"	4285	August Elles	7 15	Forage 11 Horses at 25c.; subsisting 11 men at 25c.
"	4286	Henry Stockfleth.....	5 20	Forage 16 Horses at 20c.
"	4287	Patrick Boyle.....	54 40	1,340 Loaves Bread at 4c.
"	4288	Preston Brothers.....	37 25	Luk \$1 50, Paper \$3 50, 258 lbs. Sugar at 12½c.
"	4289	John Healy.....	26 05	Sundry articles Stationery.
"	4290	A. S. Hayhurst.....	15 00	10 bbls. Potatoes at \$1 50.
"	4291	Geo. S. Sonntag & Co.....	24 00	Commissary Implements and Stationery.
"	4292	A. Leggeman.....	62 00	1,550 Loaves Bread at 4c.
"	4293	Edward Ingle.....	61 15	1,529 Loaves Bread at 4c.
"	4294	H. J. Schaepler.....	13 90	Sundry Medical Supplies.
"	4314	Roddy & Co.....	5 50	2 doz. Buckets at \$2 75 per doz.
"	4315	Isaac Mendel.....	33 75	5 Stands at \$3 25, 8 Chairs at 81¼c., 6 Chairs at 64½c., 2 Office Tables at \$3 50.
"	4319	George Shook.....	11 25	15 bush. Corn at 75c., Col. Dunham's command.
"	4320	Abraham Raney.....	38 00	25 lbs. Bacon at 9c., 300 lbs. Flour at 2½c., 15 bush. Corn at 50c., 500 lbs. Hay for \$2 50.
"	4321	Augustus Lemcke.....	500 00	Charter of steamer Superior two days, from 11th to 13th July, 1864, at \$250 per day.
			\$6,349 76	

(A.—Continued.)

MORGAN RAID ACCOUNT, 1864.

DATE.	No.	CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
January 11, 1864.....	3948	B. H. C. Baker & Co.....	\$20 03	Camp equipage.
February 8, 1864.....	3949	Senestus Auger.....	4 20	2 doz. tin plates at 80c., 3 doz. at 90c.
"	3950	John B. Cross.....	12 90	5 doz. tin plates at 90c., 14 doz. tin cups at 60c.
"	3951	Robert Marshall.....	20 00	6 cords wood.
"	3952	Andrew Zuck.....	2 16	25 tin cups at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., 12 bowls at 5c.
"	3953	Keyt, Blackmore & Co.....	2 00	1 doz. bowls.
"	3954	James Davison.....	53 50	Camp equipage.
"	3955	Tyroe Pogne.....	3 10	6 cartridge box belts.
"	3956	Augustus Luck.....	22 00	1 tenor drum at \$7, 1 bass drum at \$15,
"	3957	Wm. S. Driggs.....	26 10	30 doz. cups, $\frac{1}{3}$ doz. 5 gal. cans, $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. 10 gal. cans.
"	3958	McKinney & Alling.....	50 63	Camp equipage.
"	3959	Wm. Wells & Son.....	4 50	1 doz. fry pans.
"	3961	Israel Ritchie.....	18 00	3000 lbs. hay. July 15.
"	3962	Harry C. Ritchie.....	12 00	Six days work with team at \$2.
"	3963	Samuel J. Wright, Q. M. 6th Reg't Ind. Leg.....	72 84	Sundry supplies for regiment, hills Nos. 1 to 8.
"	3972	Nicholas Court.....	168 60	Hire of 21 horses, 8 days, at \$1 per day, for artillery, 7th Reg't Ind. Leg.
"	3973	Haden & Maun.....	45 00	Hay, 3 tons at \$15.
February 22, 1864....	3991	George Brunner.....	19 70	12 bus. corn at 60c., 10 bus. wheat at 80c., 900 lbs. hay at 50c. per 100 lbs.
"	3992	George Hilt.....	41 42	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons hay at \$10, 175 lbs. bacon at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., lot of wheat at \$2 80.
"	3993	David Hurford.....	70 50	Sundry articles camp equipage at Rockport, Ind.
"	3994	John V. Edwards.....	43 00	Transportation, troops and supplies.
"	3995	Joshua Gray.....	3 00	Ferrying squad of cavalry across Ohio river.
July 12, 1864.....	4082	Cline & Bro.....	38 55	20 bus. corn at \$1 25, 905 lbs. hay at \$1 50.
"	4083	George W. Lathue.....	16 50	Subsisting Spencer Artillery, 48 meals at \$25c., forage \$1 50.
"	4084	Henry M. Heth.....	15 10	Labor, forage, camp equipage, stationery.
"	4085	Taylor & Williams.....	24 84	935 lbs. hay at \$1 25, 12 bus. corn at \$1 25.
"	4086	Jacob Lewis.....	15 00	3 days hauling with two-horse team, for 6th Reg't Ind. Leg.
"	4115	William H. Fry.....	10 00	Use of 2 three-story brick stores 5 days, at \$2.
"	4116	Ephraim Warfield.....	6 00	1 cord wood.
"	4117	William Tunnel.....	3 00	1200 lbs. straw at 25c.
"	4118	W. W. Bailey.....	3 00	Use of tarpaulin 2 days at \$1 50.
"	4119	W. Trow & Co.	6 50	Use of 2 tarpaulins, 4 days, at \$1 50, mending 50c.

MORGAN RAID ACCOUNT. JUNE, 1864.

DATE.	No.	CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
July 12, 1864.....	4120	O. O'Donnell.....	36 00	Horse shoes and blacksmithing.
" " ".....	4121	James Davison.....	86 50	Camp equipage.
" " ".....	4122	Branham & Stow.....	288 57	Hay, corn, drayage, gunny bags.
" " ".....	4123	Craig, Dubach & Co.	40 90	Camp equipage, wood, drayage, &c.
" " ".....	4124	John D. Schmidlap.....	3 10	Medicines for 9th Reg't Ind. Leg., per order Surgeon Lattimore.
October 13, 1864.....	4167	Mrs. Mary K. Gray.....	4 80	16 meals at 30c., Capt. Siebenthal's Co., 10th Reg't Ind. Leg.
			\$597 36	

PUBLIC DAMAGES ACCOUNT.

DATE.	No.	CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
January 5, 1863.....	3608	Dearborn Co. Agr'l. Soc'y...	\$1,873 00	Use of county fair grounds from August 29, 1861, to October 20, 1861, and from August 19, 1862, to November 6, 1862.
May 19, 1863.....	3694	John Becker.....	218 00	Damage to wheat crop in 1861 and 1862, vicinity of Camp Morton.
June 22, 1863.....	373	Frederic Friesdorf.....	25 00	Damage to property by Capt. Moreau's cavalry company, 1361, near Camp Shanks.
September 14, 1863..	3792	Jonathan Lindley.....	447 00	Damage to farm and dairy property, vicinity of Camp Morton' 1861-'2-'3.
"	3793	Ernest Blum.....	41 00	Damage to merchandise stand, New Albany, by 23d and 38th regiments, August, 1861.
October 15, 1863.....	3863	James Brooks.....	300 00	Damage to farm Jeff. co., and destruction of hay, &c., by 77th reg. 4th cav., October, 1861.
November 20, 1863...	3872	Lewis Georgell.....	676 50	Damage to buildings, fences, orchards, &c., Posey county, by companies I and B, 6th cav., 1863.
		Total.....	\$3,580 50	

QUARTERING TROOPS ACCOUNT.

DATE.	NO.	CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
May 19, 1863.....	3685	John Rettel.....	\$143 10	4th Ind. Battery on blockade service, Evansville, from Nov. 17th to Dec. 19th, 1861.
March 15, 1864.....	3711	Frederic Pistorius.....	106 05	Part of Co. A, 2d Reg., New Albany, July and August, 1861.
May 23, 1861.....	4024	J. H. Vajen.....	310 17	Rent of building for quarters of discharged troops, and repairs of damages, Jan. and Feb. 1864.
May 23, 1861.....	4049	Mrs. Elizabeth D. Fuqua..	206 30	Rent of Fuqua Hall for quarters of discharged troops, and repairs of damages, Jan. and Feb. 1864.
	4051	David Hidden and Mary A. Richardson	1,066 66	Rent of "Camp Noble," New Albany, 62 acres, from July 7th, 1862, to April 29th, 1864, at \$50 per month.
May 23, 1864.....	4052	Eagle Insurance Co.....	30 00	Rent of building for Qr. Master's Store House, 59th Reg., Feb., 1862.
June 15, 1864.....	4063	William V. Reynolds.....	728 06	Lieut. J. T. Bean's Co., 12 months, Mounted Scouts, Perry Co., Dec. 10, 1863.
July 12, 1864.....	4070	Sundry Persons.....	89 92	Lumber for fitting up West Market House, Indianapolis, for quarters.
December 9, 1864....	4089	R. B. Emerson.....	48 87	Work and material, repairing building occupied by troops.
	4847	John Ort.....	13 50	Paid him for repairing damage to his building by troops.
		Total	\$2,742 63	

(G.—Continued.)

STRAW ACCOUNT.

DATE.	No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
February 22, 1864....	4004	Sundry persons.....	33 55	8 loads for use of veteran troops temporarily quartered in Indianapolis.
March 14, 1864.....	4018	Sundry persons.....	13 20	3 loads for use of veteran troops temporarily quartered in Indianapolis.
June 15, 1864	4070	Sundry persons.....	22 75	5 loads for use of veteran troops temporarily quartered in Indianapolis.
			\$69 50	

STATIONERY ACCOUNT.

DATE.	NO.	CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
December 17, 1862...	3582	Bowen, Stewart & Co.....	\$75 90	Sundries for Qr. Mr. General's Department, from June 5 to Dec. 18, 1863.
" "	3585	William Braden.....	92 77	Blank Books and sundries for Qr. Mr. Gen'l's. and other Depts., from July 7 to Oct. 7, 1862.
March 24, 1863.....	3660	R. H. Shumway.....	2 60	Ream Cap Paper for 9th Reg., Laporte, August 14, 1861.
" "	3661	R. H. Shumway.....	1 53	Sundries for 20th Reg., Laporte, Sept., 1861.
" "	3664	R. H. Shumway.....	9 32	Sundries for 9th Reg., Laporte, Sept. 30, 1861.
November 20, 1863...	3901	Bowen, Stewart & Co.....	60 28	Sundries for Qr. Mr. General's Dept., from Dec. 18, 1862, to Nov. 4, 1863.
October 13, 1864	4176	William Braden.....	16 45	Ruling and Binding sundry Blank Forms, Q. M. General's Dept.
November, 1864	4219	Bowen, Stewart & Co.....	56 14	Sundries, Qr. Mr. Gen'l's. Dept., from Nov. 24, 1863, to Oct. 24, 1864.
		Total	\$304 80	

[G.—Continued.]

SUBSISTENCE OF TROOPS.

DATE.	No.	CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
October 27, 1862.....	3427	John Moll.....	\$29 84	5 bbls and 78 lbs flour at \$5 50 per bbl, for recruits 91st reg.
November 6, 1862.....	3430	J. P. Elliott.....	16 92	105 lbs shoulders at 5½c., 112 lbs sides at 7c., for force sent to Owensboro, Ky.
December 1, 1862.....	3532	Joseph Parisette.....	28 98	Subsistence furnished September 6, 1862, for 600 paroled men.
December 11, 1862.....	3546	O. B. Stout & Co.....	46 08	385 lbs cheese at 5½c., 108 lbs crackers at 7½c bbls 50c., dray. 25c., for paroled men.
March 24, 1863.....	3647	John Reidel.....	316 80	Boarding artillery company on blockade duty, August and Sept., 1861, 38 men, at \$2 10 per w.
"	3648	do.....	61 00	Boarding artillery company on blockade duty, October, 1861, 87 men, at \$2 10 per w.
"	3649	Lewis Sauer.....	14 35	Boarding Cochran's battery, on blockade duty, November, 1861.
July 7, 1863.....	3734	C. C. Campbell.....	43 80	Subsisting company of 36 days men, enlisted in 1862.
"	3736	Peter Siler.....	31 08	Subsisting artillery horses and men, Madison, October, 1862.
September 14, 1863..	3789	J. & S. M. Orchard.....	284 65	Subsisting 27 sick men, 47th reg., in 1861 and 1862.
January 11, 1864....	3927	Lewis Schenck.....	83 65	Subsisting part of 49th reg., Jeffersonville, 1861.
February 8, 1864....	3974	D. M. Hooper.....	692 40	2,462 ratings at 20c., 107th Reg. Ind. Log., New Albany, July, 1863.
July 12, 1864.....	4078	Laba. Neiman.....	29 20	Subsisting recruits for 9th cavalry, by order of Adj't. Gen. L. Noble.
August 10, 1864....	4106	James B. Carnes.....	108 00	Subsisting 36 men 6 days at 50c. each per day, June, 1863.
"	4135	Henry Hanking.....	256 62	Subsisting recruits at Muncie, June and July, 1861.
December 17, 1862...	3593	W. B. Blackwell.....	46 50	Subsisting 93 men at New Albany, one day, 50c. each, 1861.
November, 1864.....	4202	Jacob Butz & Son.....	391 80	1,306 meals to Capt. Malan's company, 133d reg., 100 days men.
November 22, 1864..	4305	John C. Orchard.....	45 00	Subsisting 10 cav. men one week, October, 1864, on duty in Monroe county.
Total.....			\$2,526 67	

NATURE OF CLAIM.

[illegible]

[U. S.—Continued.]

INDIANA LEGION ACCOUNT.

DATE.	NO.	CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
December 4, 1864.....	3543	John Love.....	\$13 75	Expenses to sundry counties on arms business.
" " " ".....	3545	Allen & Hinesley.....	18 75	Horse for use of Gen. Love, Camp of Instruction 12½ days, at \$1 50.
" " " ".....	3552	Ter. Ha. & Rich. R. R. Co.....	297 67	Officers to Camp of Instruction; 1450 miles at \$2 00 c.
" " " ".....	3553	Thos. L. Smith.....	100 00	Rent of building for armory, 4 mos. to Dec. 1, 1862, at \$2½ per mo., New Albany.
December 17, 1864.....	3555	Ter. Ha. & Rich. R. R. Co.....	60 01	Sundry lots camp equipage.
" " " ".....	3578	Mad. & Indp's R. R. Co.....	55 82	Sundry lots of arms and ammunition to various points from Sep. 15 to Oct. 31, 1862.
March 24, 1863.....	3581	Capt. Adam Lifer.....	180 00	Transporting 3d Reg. Ind. Leg. from Evansville to Newburgh and back.
May 1 st , 1863.....	3592	Indp's & Mad. R. R. Co.....	100 70	Transporting arms from Jennings Co., \$16 76; to Greenwood \$1 94.
" " " ".....	3693	do.....	5 31	Gen. Love and Capt. Schlatter on arms business, November, 1862.
" " " ".....	3695	Samuel J. Wright.....	75 05	Services 19 days as Q. M. 6th Reg. Ind. Leg., from Sep. 21, 1862, at \$115 per month.
" " " ".....	3696	Charles Fournier.....	146 35	Sundry expenses for 3d Reg. Ind. Leg. per vouchers filed, Nov. 1 to 5.
" " " ".....	3697	James Jackson.....	13 00	Repairing arms at Vevay, by order of Auditor of Switzerland Co.
" " " ".....	3698	I. B. Wilber & Co.....	1 80	21 lbs bar lead at 7½¢, Mt. Vernon, Sep. 27, 1861.
" " " ".....	3699	S. Milner.....	70 20	Cleaning and repairing, and rent of armory, Mt. Vernon.
" " " ".....	3700	James Lees.....	28 50	Hauling cannon and ammunition from Evansville to Cannellton, Sept., 1862.
" " " ".....	3701	Thomas L. Smith.....	150 00	Rent of armory at New Albany, 6 mos. to June 1, 1862, at \$25 per mo.
" " " ".....	3702	N. J. Nettleton.....	7 70	Lead, 30 lbs at 9¢.; freight on arms from Evansville \$5.
" " " ".....	3703	L. & L. Rosier.....	2 70	Lead, 30 lbs at 9¢., July 14, 1862.
" " " ".....	3704	J. Dufour.....	113 08	Repairing, cleaning and keeping arms.
" " " ".....	3712	Norman & Matthews.....	6 75	Printing, Oct. 1861, May and July, 1862.
" " " ".....	3713	do.....	62 20	Printing, Aug. 1862, Jan. 1863.
" " " ".....	3714	Rob't Early, Q. M. 2d Reg.....	459 50	Sundry expenses for 2d Reg. Ind. Leg., per vouchers Nos. 1 to 32.
June 22, 1863.....	3718	S. Milner.....	9 17	Freight on ammunition Sept. 12, 1862.
" " " ".....	3719	John A. Mann.....	56 42	Sundry supplies for 1st Reg. Ind. Leg., rent, &c. from Sept. 1861, to June 1863.
June 23, 1863.....	3721	Adams Express Co.....	40 40	Transporting sundry lots ammunition from Sep. 22, 1862, to Jan. 7, 1863.
" " " ".....	3726	Browning & Sloan.....	2 70	Oil, varnish and paint for artillery carriages.
" " " ".....	3727	Ter. Ha. & Rich. R. R. Co.....	20 01	Ammunition and accoutrements to Col. Irwin, New Albany, Oct. 24, 1862.
" " " ".....	3728	do.....	197 33	Sundry lots arms and ammunition to Evansville, Sept. and Oct. 1862.
" " " ".....	3729	do.....	9 94	50 boxes ordnance stores to Evansville, July 22, 1862.
" " " ".....	3730	do.....	18 36	54 Boxes guns from Terre Haute to Indianapolis, Jan. 14, 1863.
" " " ".....	3731	Indianapolis Journal Co.....	31 00	Sundry jobs printing from Jun. 6 to April 18, 1863.
July 1, 1863.....	3737	Indp's & Mad. R. R. Co.....	9 59	Sundry lots arms, &c., to various points.
" " " ".....	3738	J. H. Stoney.....	10 22	Freight paid on arms for "Hooker Reserves," to Noble Co.
September 14, 1863.....	3 67	Adams Express Co.....	10 40	Transportation on ammunition to Evansville.
" " " ".....	3768	Dumont & Sinker.....	119 75	Repairing gun carriages, May 31, 1862.
" " " ".....	3769	Joseph F. Wellborn.....	5 00	Hauling arms, Mt. Vernon, July 1862.

[A.—Continued.]

INDIANA LEGION ACCOUNT.

DATE.	NO.	CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
September 8, 1861...	4142	Jacob Bechtold.....	\$48 80	Repairing arms for 5th reg. Ind. Leg., from June 12, 1863, to June 29, 1864.
"	4151	Sawyer & Starrett.....	95 03	Commissary stores for encampment, Marion Co. reg. Ind. Leg., at Acton, Aug., 1864.
"	4152	Geo. B. Whitaker.....	56 80	Oats, wood &c., for encampment, Marion Co. reg. Ind. Legion, at Acton, August, 1864.
"	4153	Joseph Fitzgerald.....	123 00	1,537½ lbs beef at 8c., for encampment, Marion Co. reg., at Acton, August, 1864.
"	4154	J. B. Smith.....	8 50	850 lbs Hay at \$1 per 100, for encampment, Marion Co. reg., at Acton, August, 1864.
"	4155	Rufus Hinkley.....	24 50	Services as Q. M. Marion Co. reg. Ind. Leg. during encampment, at Acton, Aug., 1864.
October 13, 1864.....	4195	Indpls. & Chn. R. R. Co.....	56 64	Freight on arms and ammunition, from May 21, 1863, to April 12, 1864.
"	4180	Adams Express Co.....	139 91	Freight on arms and ammunition, from July 14 to Sept. 27, 1864.
October 19, 1864.....	4209	J. P. Elliott.....	125 00	Storage and hauling 21,125 lbs ammunition.
November 22, 1864...	4201	J. A. Mann.....	70 00	Rent of armory, Mt. Vernon, 14 mos. to Sept. 1, 1864, at \$5 per month.
"	4214	Pisgah (Mas'c.) Lodge No. 32	36 00	Rent of armory, Corydon, 2 yrs. to Nov. 20, 1864, at \$18 per year.
"	4215	Samuel J. Wright.....	36 00	Rent of armory at Corydon, 18 mos. at \$24 per year, to Nov. 10, 1862.
"	4216	Geo. Foster & Co.....	100 00	Storage arms and ammunition, from July, 1863, to May, 1864.
"	4217	Geo. Hise.....	10 00	Custody of arms, 2th reg. Ind. Leg., from 1861 to 1864.
"	4267	Jacob Bechtold.....	38 40	Repairs of arms of 5th reg., Camleton, from July to October, 1864.
December 9, 1864....	4308	Indpls. & Chn. R. R. Co.....	10 24	Freight on arms from Lawrenceburgh; tents and camp equipage from Acton.
"	4309	W. W. Frybarger.....	33 08	Exps. of two trips by order of Governor, inspecting artillery on south border of State.
December 20, 1864...	4377	Richard Jenkins.....	48 00	Rent of arsenal at Evansville, from June 15 to December 15, 1864, at \$8 per month.
"	4378	A. R. Birch.....	7 50	Hauling guns and labor on same in Evansville, June, 1864.
Total.....			\$31,758 24	

ACCOUNTS WITH SUNDRY PERSONS.

DATE.	No.	CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
October 22, 1862.....	3407	James Greene	\$270 00	Services clerk Q. M. Genl's Dep. Aug., Sep., Oct., 1862, at \$90 per mo.
" ".....	3408	do	213 43	As attorney for sundry claimants at Evansville and Vincennes.
December 17, 1862....	3396	Col. Gilbert Hathaway.....	77 29	Services organizing and recruiting 73d and 87th reg'ts, at South Bend.
January 5, 1863.....	3602	James Greene.....	90 00	Services Clerk Q. M. Genl's Dep., Dec. 1862.
January 12, 1863.....	3638	Asahel Stone.....	545 00	Services Q. M. Genl from Oct. 16, 1862, to Dec. 31, 2½ mos. at \$218 per mo.
May 19, 1863.....	3688	James Greene.....	450 00	Services clerk Q. M. Genl's Dep. from Jan. 1, 1863, to June 1, 1863, 5 mos. at \$30 per mo.
" ".....	3799	Thomas J. Lee	250 00	Services Adjutant 59th reg't from Oct. 20, 1861, to Feb. 22, 1862, 125 days at \$2 per day.
September 14, 1863..	3790	William F. Winkle	25 50	Services R. Q. M. Dep., Camp Allen, Ft. Wayne, 17 days, at \$1 50 per day.
" ".....	3806	James Greene.....	103 50	Services R. Q. M. Dep., Camp Allen, Ft. Wayne, 69 days at \$1 50 per day.
" ".....	3820	Mrs. Susannah Koontz.....	270 08	Services clerk Q. M. Genl's Dep. June, July and Aug., at \$90 per mo.
October 16, 1863.....	3859	James Clark.....	60 75	Washing and Cooking for hospital 29th reg., Camp Jackson, Laporte, 81 days at 75c.
November 20, 1863..	3808	Joseph B. Phipps.....	10 70	24 lbs nails at 4c, labor 2 men 3 days at \$1 50, 5 days at \$1, Camp Noble, Jefferson Co.
December 3, 1863....	3902	James Greene.....	25 70	Services Com. Serg't 49th reg. from Oct. 29, 1861, to Dec. 5, 1861.
" ".....	3905	Asahel Stone.....	270 00	Services clerk Q. M. Genl's Dep. Sep., Oct. and Nov., at \$80 per mo.
January 11, 1864.....	3916	T. F. Forbes	2,616 00	Services Q. M. Genl. for year 1863, 12 mos., at \$218 per mo.
" ".....	3946	James Greene.....	90 00	Commutation rent and fuel, Michigan City, Oct. and Nov., 1863.
February 8, 1864.....	3976	Pago J. Pickerrill	100 65	Services clerk Q. M. Genl's Dep., Dec., 1863.
March 15, 1864.....	4011	James T. Moore.....	100 00	Organizing 9th Reg. Ind. Leg. to guard prisoners at Camp Morton, 1862.
" ".....	4012	John Baldwin.....	5 00	Services clerk Q. M. Genl's Dep., January, 1864.
" ".....	4013	William Forth	13 80	Repairing gates and fences of Fair Ground, Posey Co., camp of 12th reg., 1861.
" ".....	4016	James Greene.....	12 00	Hauling stores for 12th reg. at Mt. Vernon, 1861.
April 13, 1864.....	4035	Henry G. Hannaman.....	100 00	Hauling baggage and moving sick of 12th reg., Mt. Vernon, 1861.
May 23, 1864.....	4036	James Greene.....	155 00	Services clerk Q. M. Genl's Dep., Feb., 1864.
June 16, 1864.....	4045	do	100 00	Special services Q. M. Genl's Dep. from Feb. 1 to April 2, 1864, 62 days at \$2 50 per day.
July 12, 1864.....	4069	do	100 00	Services clerk Q. M. Genl's Dep. March, 1864.
August 10, 1864.....	4136	do	100 00	Services clerk Q. M. Genl's Dep. April, 1864.
September 8, 1864....	4157	do	100 00	Services clerk Q. M. Genl's Dep. May, 1864.
October 13, 1864.....	4170	do	100 00	Services clerk Q. M. Genl's Dep. June, 1864.
November 22, 1864....	4233	do	200 00	Services clerk Q. M. Genl's Dep. July, 1864.
		do		Services clerk Q. M. Genl's Dep. August, 1864.
		do		Services clerk Q. M. Genl's Dep. Sept., 1864.
		do		Services clerk Q. M. Genl's Dep. Oct. and Nov., 1864.

[G.—Continued.]

ACCOUNTS WITH SUNDRY PERSONS.

DATE.	No.	CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
December 31, 1864...	4313	James Greene.....	\$100 90	Services clerk Q. M. Gen'l's Dep. Dec., 1864.
"	4304	Munson & Worley.....	45 00	Forage for 10 cavalry horses 1 week, on duty in Monroe Co.
"	4347	Oliver Dresser.....	600 00	Purchase of lease of building for sheltering refugees.
"	4379	A. Stone, Q. M. Gen'l.....	2,616 00	Services as Q. M. Gen'l from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864, at \$218 per mo.
			\$10,139 33	

TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNT.

DATE.	No.	CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
October 22, 1862.....	3410	Adams Express Co.....	\$206 25	Sundry shipments from July 26 to October 11, 1862.
November 12, 1862....	3433	Jeffersonville R. R. Co.....	293 14	Troops, June, July, and August, 1862, 14,657 miles, at 2c.
"	3445	James Robb, Receiver.....	45 28	Troops, 1862, 2,264 miles, at 2c.
"	3446	Pittsburg, Ft. W., and Chi. R. R. Co.....	1 54	Troops, July and August, 127 miles, at 2c.
"	3447	do	33 88	Troops, from October 1, 1861, to January 25, 1862, 1,694 miles, at 2c.
"	3448	J. H. Bryant.....	99 75	Soldiers of 42d reg., by wagons, to Camp Vanderburgh, Sept. and Oct., 1862.
"	3449	Terre Haute and Rich. R. R. Co.....	1 78	5 boxes camp equipage to Evansville, 65th reg.
"	3450	do	20 64	Sundry lots camp equipage to various points.
"	3451	do	8 42	Sundry lots freight to and from Indianapolis.
"	3452	do	21 25	22 cases guns from Evansville, 6,250 lbs, at 34c. per 100.
"	3453	do	66 25	Sundry lots ordnance stores to Evansville, August and September, 1862.
"	3454	Ind. Central S. R. Co.....	2 52	Troops, 126 miles, at 2c.
"	3455	Eaton and Hamilton Br. R. R. Co.....	12 00	Troops, 500 miles, at 2c.
"	3456	do	11 66	Troops, 578 miles, at 2c., from April 1, to August 19, 1862.
November 17, 1862....	3458	Indianapolis and Cin. R. R. Co.....	50 36	Persons on military business, from July 29 to November 1, 1862, 2,518 miles, at 2c.
"	3459	Tol. and Wab. Val. R. R. Co.....	174 42	Troops and persons on mil. bus., from May 22 to Aug. 26, 1862, 8,721 miles, at 2c.
"	3460	Steamer Star Grey Eagle.....	56 60	Sundry persons on military business, on Ohio river, Jan. 1862.
"	3461	do	7 00	Three men of 60th reg., November and December, 1861, Ohio river.
"	3462	do	36 60	Recruits and persons on mil. bus. Nov. and Dec., 1861, Ohio river.
"	3463	do	23 00	Officers and others on mil. bus., from Nov. 9, 1861, to Jan. 17, 1862, Ohio river.
"	3464	do	114 82	Persons on mil. bus., from Oct. 26 to Dec. 4, 1861, Ohio river.
"	3465	United States Mail Line Co.....	64 00	Troops, December, 1861, Ohio river.
"	3466	do	66 00	Troops, Nov. and Oct., 1861, Ohio river.
"	3467	do	59 00	Troops, November and December, 1861, Ohio river.
"	3468	do	5 00	Troops, November 23 and 24, 1861, "
"	3469	do	32 00	Troops, October and November, 1861, "
"	3470	do	39 75	Troops, 1861, 1862, "
"	3471	do	43 25	Troops, February to April, 1862, "
"	3472	do	51 75	Troops, May and June, 1862, "
"	3473	do	110 25	Troops, March to June, 1862, "
"	3474	do	353 00	Artillery Company and horses from Madison to Louisville, and return.
"	3475	do	162 50	Troops, December, 1861, Ohio river.
"	3476	do	17 00	Troops, January to May, 1862, "
"	3477	do	17 00	Troops, June 1, 1862, "
"	3478	do	36 00	Troops, November and December, 1861, "
"	3481	Michigan So. and No. Ind. R. R. Co.....	516 92	Troops and persons on military business, 25,849 miles, at 2c.

[G.—Continued.]

TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNT.

DATE.	NO.	CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
November 17, 1862...	3486	U. S. Mail Line Co.....	\$4 50	Sundry officers and men, March and April, 1862, Ohio river.
"	3489	Indpls. and Madison R. R. Co.....	101 55	Arms, mules, medicines, Sept. 1861, Aug. and Nov., 1862.
"	3524	Fern and Indpls. R. R. Co.....	54	Box holsters from Kokomo.
November 20, 1862...	3525	Evansv. and Crawfordsv. R. R. Co.....	537 98	Troops, Sept., 1862, 26,899 miles at 2c.
"	3530	Capt. A. L. Hough.....	9 50	His charge for passage to and from Camp Morton, while drilling troops.
December 11, 1862...	3544	Stmr. Luc Eaves.....	25 00	Chartered by Gen. J. E. Blythe, to bear despatches from Evansv. to Henderson.
"	3548	Mich. Central R. R. Co.....	25 58	Troops and persons on military business, from May 15 to Aug. 27, 1862, 1,279 m. at 2c.
"	3551	Terre Haute and Rich. R. R. Co.....	73 07	Troops and persons on military business, from May 15 to Aug. 27, 1862, 1,279 m. at 2c.
December 17, 1862...	3554	Jeffersonville R. R. Co.....	14 17	Sundry lots camp equipage to various points.
"	3556	Terre Haute and Rich. R. R. Co.....	4 94	Sundry lots arms and camp equipage to various points.
"	3557	Indiana Central R. R. Co.....	4 02	Persons on military business, 201 miles at 2c.
"	3577	Indpls. and Madison R. R. Co.....	1,814 14	Troops (3 mos. men) to and from Indianapolis, 90,707 miles at 2c.
"	3579	do	71 40	Sick men to and from various points from April to August 24, 1862.
"	3589	Jeffersonville R. R. Co.....	29 87	Sundry lots camp equipage to various points, Sept., Oct. and Nov., 1861.
"	3590	do	77 41	Troops Oct., Nov., Dec., 1861, 3,722 miles at 2c.; horse \$2 97.
"	3591	Indiana Central R. R. Co.....	28 50	Two persons from Indpls. to Baltimore, on military business.
"	3592	do	1 26	One person from Indpls. to Centerville, 63 miles at 2c.
"	3597	William W. Williams.....	114 00	Men of 68th reg. to Rushville, Batesville and Greensburgh, in wagons.
January 5, 1863.....	3603	Indpls. and Cin. R. R. Co.....	30 88	Troops and persons on mil. bus., from June to Nov., 1862, 1,514 miles at 2c.
"	3604	do	297 82	Troops April, May and June, 1861, 14,891 miles at 2c.
"	3605	Kentucky Central R. R. Co.....	5 94	Troops and persons on mil. bus., June, July, August, 297 miles at 2c.
"	3606	Marionetta and Cin. R. R. Co.....	64 96	Troops and persons on mil. bus., from Oct. 31, 1861, to June 23, 1862, 3,248 ms. at 2c.
"	3620	Indiana Central R. R. Co.....	1 26	One man from Indpls. to Centerville, 63 miles at 2c.
"	3623	Indpls. and Cin. R. R. Co.....	58 19	Sundry lots camp equipments, to various points, from July 28 to Nov. 4, 1862.
"	3624	do	3 66	Sundry lots camp equipments, to various points, from Aug. 1 to 12, 1862.
"	3625	Indiana Central R. R. Co.....	4 56	Nurses to and from Richmond, Ky., Oct., 1862, Jan., 1863.
"	3629	Steamer Prior.....	126 82	Troops July and August, 1862, between Madison and Patriot, Ohio river.
January 12, 1863.....	3630	do	23 97	Troops June, 1862, between Madison, Florence and Vevay, Ohio river.
"	3631	do	89 70	Troops July, 1862, between Madison and Vevay, Ohio river.
"	3637	Louisv. and Nashv. R. R. Co.....	48 16	Troops and persons on mil. bus., from Jan., 1861, to Dec. 15, 1862, 2,406 ms. at 2c.
March 24, 1863.....	3652	Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & Chicago R. R. Co.	10 00	Persons on mil. bus., 500 miles at 2c.
"	3653	do	6 12	Persons on mil. bus., 306 miles at 2c.
"	3654	do	599 18	Troops Sept., 1861, 23,959 miles at 2c.
May 10, 1863.....	3667	Bellevue and E. R. Line.....	39 04	Troops and persons on mil. bus., from Aug. 19 to Sept. 22, 1862, 10,435 miles at 2c.
"	3668	do	208 70	Troops and persons on mil. bus., from May 7 to June 30, 1862, 6,577 miles at 2c.
"	3669	do	131 54	Troops and persons on mil. bus., from May 7 to June 30, 1862, 6,577 miles at 2c.

May 19, 1863.....	3670	Bellefontaine Railroad Line.....	228 20	Troops and persons on mil. bus. from Sep. 3 to Nov. 14, 1862, 11410 miles at 2c.
"	3671	do	65 80	Nov. 20, 1861, to April 20, 1862, 3290 miles at 2c.
"	3672	do	12 12	"
"	2673	do	123 90	Aug. 2 to 28, 1862, 606 miles at 2c.
"	3674	do	435 62	April 1 to May 28, 1862, 6195 miles at 2c.
"	3675	do	74 78	May 29 to June 19, 1862, 25781 miles at 2c.
"	3676	do	26 93	May 1 to 30, 1862, 3,739 miles, at 2c.
"	3677	do	451 49	Oct. 10 to 28, 1862, 1,309 miles, at 2 6-100c.
"	3678	do	38 93	Oct. 1 to 27, 1862, 21,917 miles, at 2 6-100c.
"	3679	do	26 07	Dec. 4 to 20, 1862, 1,890 miles, at 2 6-100c.
"	3680	do	10 09	Nov. 28, 1862, to Feb. 9, 1863, 1,206 mi., at 2 6-100c.
"	3681	do	25 42	Jan. 10 to 27, 1863, 460 miles, at 2 6-100c.
"	3682	Cleveland, Col., and Cin. Railroad Co.....	1 20	July 29 to Nov. 14, 1862, 1,234 miles, at 2 6-100c.
"	3683	Indiana Central Railroad Co.....	37 26	April 25, 1862, 58 miles, at 2 6-100c.
"	3690	Capt. James McDonald.....	50 00	Jan. 16 to May 8, 1863, 1,863 miles.
"	3691	Capt. Charles David.....	13 71	Moving 360 troops from Evansv. to Henderson, Stmr. Lon. Hayes, July 28, 1868.
"	3705	Evansv. and Crawfordsv. Railroad Co.....	259 75	Troops and arms, steamers Jevoss and Prioross, from Sept. 30, 1862, to Nov. 19, 1862.
"	3706	Evansv. and Crawfordsv. Railroad Co.....	152 06	Troops and persons on mil. bus., April, 1863, 12,606 miles, at 2 6-100c.
"	3707	Terre Haute and Rich. Railroad Co.....	171 96	June, 1863, 7,003 miles, at 2 6-100c.
"	3708	Indianapolis and Madison Railroad Co.....	19 37	Jan. 14 to May 14, 1863, 936 miles, at 2 6-100c.
"	3710	Capt. Frederic Pistorius.....	41 00	Freight bills advanced in July and August, 1861, for Company A, 23d reg.
"	3715	Sundry Railroad Companies.....	12 41	Sundry lots old arms, returned from various points.
"	3720	Steamer Eugene.....	50 00	Moving troops from Evansv. to Newburgh and back, July, 1866, Johnson's raid.
"	3721	Steamer Signal.....	6 00	Three recruits 53d reg., from Rockport to New Albany, 140 miles, \$2 each.
"	3722	Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co.....	3 48	Two men from Seymour to Cin., 87 miles, at 2c., January, 1863.
"	3725	Indiana Central Railroad Co.....	24 72	Troops and persons on mil. bus., from May 13 to June 16, 1863, 1,200 miles at 2 6-100c.
"	3740	Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.....	150 07	Troops and persons on mil. bus., April, 1863, 3,330 miles, at 2 6-100c.
"	3741	do	183 40	March, 1863, 7,285 miles, at 2 6-100c.
"	3742	do	50 19	March and April, 1862, 9,170 miles, at 2c.
"	3743	do	90 51	May, 1862, 2,369 miles, at 2c.
"	3744	do	4 64	March, 1862, 4,525 miles, at 2c.
"	3745	Louisv., N. Alb., and Chi. R. R. Co.....	0 60	August 6, 1867, 336 miles, at 2c.
"	3746	do	44 34	April, 1863, 345 miles, at 2c.
"	3747	do	147 47	February and March, 1863, 2,162 miles, at 2 6-100c.
"	3748	Indianapolis and Cin. Railroad Co.....	4 44	January to June, 1863, 1,642 miles, at 2 6-100c.
"	3749	Michigan Central Railroad Co.....	71 19	August, 1862, Nov. 1863, 215 miles, at 2 6-100c.
"	3750	do	16 62	January to March, 1863, 3,450 miles, at 2 6-100c.
"	3751	Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co.....	27 43	February and March, 1862, 807 miles, at 2 6-100c.
"	3752	do	16 76	January and February, 1863, 1,331 miles, at 2 6-100c.
"	3753	Cin. and Chi. Air Line Railroad Co.....	36 62	August, 1862, 3,358 miles, at 2c.
"	3754	do	5 65	January, 1862, 1,831 miles, at 2c.
"	3760	Sundry Railroad Companies.....	23 07	Sundry small lots arms, from various points.
"	3762	Indianapolis and Madison Railroad Co.....	237 30	Troops and persons on mil. bus., from May 21 to July 2, 1863, 1,120 miles, at 2 6-100c.
"	3763	Terre Haute and Rich. Railroad Co.....	136 40	" June and July, 11,034 miles, at 2 6-100c.
"	3764	Adams Express Co.....	1,391 74	Sundry military stores from N. Y. and Mitchell, Ind.
"	3766	Bellefontaine Railroad Line.....	19 38	Sundry lots mil. stores from East, Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1862.
"	3786	do	53 00	Freight of clothing for 18th reg. to Cairo, May 14, 1863.
"	3787	Indianapolis and Cin. Railroad Co.....	170 09	Persons on mil. bus. from Jan. to May, 1863, 8,257 miles, at 2 6-100c.
"	3798	Indianapolis and Madison Railroad Co.....	29 85	Freight on 65 boxes arms from Cin., and on blankets, arms, &c., fr. Lawrenceburgh.
"				Persons on military business, from July to August 26, 1863.

"	4237	do	\$116 48	"	Aug. 31 to Nov. 7, 1867, 5,682 miles, at 2c., tax 2½¢ o.
"	4238	do	88 74	"	Oct. 7 to 31, 1864, 4,329 miles, at 2c., tax 2½¢ o.
"	4239	do	351 68	"	Oct. 1864, 17,155 miles, at 2c., tax 2½¢ c.
"	4300	Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.....	118 14	"	July, 1864, 5,735 miles, at 2 6-100c.
"	4301	do	31 30	"	March, 1864, 1,665 miles, at 2 6-100c.
"	4302	do	49 54	"	April, 1864, 2,405 miles, at 2 6-100c.
"	4303	do	42 01	"	May, 1864, 2,088 miles, at 2 6-100c.
"	4307	Great Central Railway Ilnc.....	135 26	"	Oct., 1864, 6,598 miles, at 2c., tax 2½¢ c.
"	4317	Terre Haute and Rich. Railroad Co.....	85 73	"	Freight on military stores from Nov., 1863, to Nov., 1864.
"	4318	Toledo and Wabash Railway Co.....	637 95	"	Persons on mil. bus. from April to Nov., 1864, 24,603 miles, at 2c., tax 2½¢ c.
"	4346	Indianapolis and Cin. Railroad Co.....	261 48	"	Persons on mil. bus. from Sept. 17 to Dec. 1, 186, 12,765 miles, at 2 6-100c.
"	4347	Adams Express Co.....	3 75	"	Sundry small packages, from Oct. to Dec., 1864.
"	4348	Columbus and Indianapolis Railw. Co...	27 65	"	Persons on mil. bus., Nov., 1864, 1,349 miles, at 2c., tax 2½¢ c.
Total.....			\$80,453 65		

HOSPITAL ACCOUNT.

DATE.	No.	CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
July 12, 1864.....	4102	A. Frost, M. D.....	\$203 00	Services to Co. G, 10th cav., Seymour, Ind., March and April, 1864.
August 10, 1864....	4133	P. H. Jamieson, M. D.....	63 00	Services as Camp Surgeon, month of July, 1864.
"	4134	J. M. Kitchen, M. D.....	126 00	Services as Hosp. Surgeon, mos. of June and July, 1864, at \$63 per month.
September 8, 1864..	4146	P. H. Jamieson, M. D.....	63 00	Services as Camp Surgeon, month of August, 1864.
October 13, 1864....	4171	J. M. Kitchen, M. D.....	126 00	Services as Hosp. Surgeon, mos. of August and Sept., 1864, at \$63, per month.
"	4172	P. H. Jamieson, M. D.....	63 00	Services as Camp Surgeon, month of Sept., 1864.
"	4173	L. J. Davis, M. D.....	40 00	Services as Asst. Camp Surgeon, month of Sept., 1864.
November 22, 1864...	4205	Weaver & Williams.....	562 00	Burial of Indiana soldiers dying in Hosp. at Indpls., from May 17 to Oct. 27, 1864, 71 coffins at \$6, 59 graves at \$2.
November 22, 1864...	4231	P. H. Jamieson, M. D.....	63 00	Services as Camp Surgeon, month of Oct., 1864, at \$63.
"	4232	L. J. Davis, M. D.....	40 00	Services as Asst. Camp Surgeon, month of Oct., 1864, at \$40.
"	4268	J. M. Kitchen, M. D.....	126 00	Services as Camp Surgeon, mos. of Oct. and Nov., 1864, at \$63.
"	4269	P. H. Jamieson, M. D.....	63 00	Services as Camp Surgeon, month of Nov., 1864, at \$63.
"	4270	L. J. Davis, M. D.....	40 00	Services as Asst. Camp Surgeon, month of Nov., 1864, at \$40.
December 9, 1864...	4310	J. M. Kitchen, M. D.....	63 00	Services as Camp Surgeon, month of Dec., 1864, at \$63.
"	4311	P. H. Jamieson, M. D.....	63 00	"
"	4312	L. J. Davis, M. D.....	40 00	Services as Asst. Camp Surgeon, month of Dec., 1864, at \$40.
"	4316	W. & J. R. Bunyan.....	57 55	Med. supplies, Camp Mitchell, Noble Co., May, 1864.
December 20, 1864...	4354	Wm. R. Winton, M. D.....	21 00	Services to sick in Camp Wabash, Aug., 1862.
Total			15,380 23	

LABOR ACCOUNT.

DATE.	No.	CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
October 22, 1862.....	3111	John Clemm.....	\$148 00	Q. M. General's Department, 72 days, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 25, 1862, at \$2 per day.
November 17, 1862.....	3188	Thomas C. Greene.....	21 00	Messenger, Q. M. General's Department, 7 weeks to Oct. 1862, at \$3 per week.
" " " ".....	3524	Sundry persons.....	278 35	Cleaning and repairing camps, and sundry services, Oct. and Nov., 1862.
December 17, 1862.....	3560	Eden & Copeland.....	163 00	Erecting flag staff in Camp Morton.
" " " ".....	3573	Sundry persons.....	82 50	Men and teams, hauling at Camp Morton, and sundry services.
" " " ".....	3574	John Clemm.....	92 00	Q. M. General's Department, 46 days, from Oct. 27, to Dec. 18, 1862, at \$2 per day.
January 5, 1863.....	3597	do.....	21 00	12 days, to Dec. 31, 2862, at \$2 per day.
" " " ".....	3618	Michael Large.....	12 00	Hauling for camp of 5th Ind. Cav., 2 " " " " " "
" " " ".....	3619	Harmony Morris.....	6 00	" " " " " " " " " " " "
May 19, 1863.....	368	John Clemm.....	258 00	Q. M. General's Department, from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1863, at \$2 per day.
August 11, 1863.....	3760	Geo. F. Webster.....	6 00	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" " " ".....	3765	A. Stone, Q. M. General.....	703 10	Pay Roll, State Armory, month of July, 1863.
September 14, 1863.....	3800	do.....	670 41	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" " " ".....	3831	do.....	592 00	" " " " " " " " " " " "
November 20, 1863.....	3865	do.....	405 01	" " " " " " " " " " " "
December 3, 1864.....	4004	do.....	327 65	" " " " " " " " " " " "
January 11, 1864.....	3922	do.....	230 10	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" " " ".....	3933	Sundry persons.....	1 90	Sawing wood for 9th, 35th, and 39th regiments, quartered in Indianapolis.
February 8, 1864.....	3965	A. Stone, Q. M. General.....	233 25	Pay Roll, State Armory, month of January, 1864.
February 22, 1864.....	4003	Sundry persons.....	36 25	Sawing wood for sundry regiments, quartered at Indianapolis.
March 13, 1864.....	4017	A. Stone, Q. M. General.....	195 50	Pay Roll, State Armory, month of February, 1864.
" " " ".....	4018	Michael Green.....	15 00	Removing rubbish from quarters occupied by troops in Indianapolis.
April 13, 1864.....	4037	A. Stone, Q. M. General.....	185 12	Pay Roll, State Armory, month of March, 1864.
May 25, 1864.....	4042	do.....	193 00	" " " " " " " " " " " "
June 15, 1864.....	4061	do.....	278 75	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" " " ".....	4070	R. B. Emerson.....	18 91	Boarding up west market house, Indianapolis, for quarters.
May 12, 1864.....	4087	A. Stone, Q. M. General.....	184 50	Pay Roll, State Armory, month of June, 1864.
August 19, 1863.....	413	do.....	201 25	" " " " " " " " " " " "
September 8, 1864.....	4137	do.....	245 75	" " " " " " " " " " " "
October 13, 1864.....	4175	do.....	191 00	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" " " ".....	4176	F. C. Sturm.....	7 00	Making 400 blank cannon cartridges, at 1 1/2 c, materials \$1.
November.....	4223	A. Stone, Q. M. General.....	326 75	Pay Roll, State Armory, month of October, 1864.
November 22, 1864.....	4336	do.....	309 00	" " " " " " " " " " " "
		Total.....	\$6,588 28	

[G.—Continued.]

WOOD ACCOUNT.

DATE.	No.	CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
September 14, 1863.	3788	Thomas D. Smyth.....	\$35 00	12 cords wood for 8th Indiana Battery, Nov. 1862.
January 11, 1864.....	3923	Ferris & Poland.....	11 50	2 cords and 7 feet wood for soldiers quartered in Indianapolis, Jan. 1864.
February 22, 1864.....	4004	Sundry persons.....	117 41	23 cords and 61 feet wood for soldiers quartered in Indianapolis, Feb., 1864.
March 15, 1864.....	4018	do	54 50	11 cords wood for soldiers quartered in Indianapolis, March, 1864.
June 15, 1864.....	4070	do	13 00	2-2.5 cords wood for soldiers quartered in Indianapolis, April, 1864.
October 13, 1864.....	4183	Pierston, Wheatley & Co.	69 09	10 cords, abstracted from yard near Soldier's Home, by soldiers in transit.
		Total.....	\$292 41	

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

DATE.	No.	CLAIMANTS.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
November 17, 1862..	3573	Eden & Copeland.....	\$139 48	Sash and glazing for buildings at Camp Morton.
	3583	J. H. Vajen.....	55 56	9 kegs nails, assorted; 18 pair 8 inch hinges.
February 8, 1864 ...	3664	William S. Ayres.....	70 00	Addition to wash house and laundry, City Hospital, Indianapolis.
		Total.....	\$265 03	

[C.—Continued.]

Disbursements from Post Bakery Fund for U. S. Troops, and Sundry Other Purposes.

DATE.	NO.	CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF EXPENDITURES.
August 10, 1861.....	4103	In favor A. Stone, Q. M. G.	\$23,060 67	Sundry disbursements for account of Post Bakery, from Sept. 13, 1862, to July 14, 1864.
“ “	4104	do	10,350 88	Purchases stoves, camp equipage, labor, &c., for U. S. troops, from Oct. 16, 1863, to July 31, 1864.
“ “	4105	do	3,177 28	Cost of erecting two buildings for barracks at Soldier's Home, and repairs of quarters, &c., 1864.
December 20, 1862...	4355	do	6,920 50	Sundry disbursements for account of Post Bakery, from Aug. 14, 1864, to Dec. 27, 1864.
“ “	4356	do	690 35	Purchases stoves, pipes, &c., for U. S. troops.
		Total.....	\$44,210 68	





R E P O R T

OF

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCIES.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

W. R. HOLLOWAY, STATE PRINTER.

1865.



REPORT.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY, }
Indianapolis, December , 1864. }

O. P. MORTON,

Governor of the State of Indiana :

SIR:—I respectfully submit the following report of the Indiana Military Agencies :

Early in 1862, your department became aware of the fact that additional systematic aid for the soldiers, by the State, was an imperative necessity. Accordingly, on the 10th of December, 1862, under your commission, I opened a Military Agency Office in this city, and similar offices were opened in several cities, where large bodies of Indiana soldiers were likely to be stationed, or to whose hospitals they might be transferred.

In Philadelphia, Penn., an office was opened, June 28th, 1862, by R. R. Corson, Esq., who makes a very efficient Agent. His attention to our sick and wounded has been untiring, as his reports accompanying this will show.

July 10th, 1862, Col. Frank E. Howe, of New York, was designated as Military Agent for that city, and while but few Indiana men have been sent there, Col. Howe has been attentive to their wants and all the duties appertaining to his position.

Dr. Calvin J. Woods, of Centreville, Ind., was appointed Military Agent for Louisville, Ky., Oct. 27th, 1862, and at once opened an office at 540 Main street. This was a most important post in our army operations. Hundreds of our men were daily passing through Louisville, and their wants were promptly and kindly relieved by Dr.

Woods and his faithful assistant, Jason Ham, Esq., who was sent to his aid, Dec. 13th, 1862. The amount of business transacted at this office was very large; day and night it was besieged, yet these faithful men never grew weary in well doing. On the first of June, 1863, Dr. Woods resigned, and was succeeded by his assistant, Jason Ham, who is yet in charge of the office. Col. Ham has won great praise from all who have come in contact with him. His name is on the lips of all soldiers who pass through Louisville. Whether day or night, Col. Ham is ready to counsel or relieve soldiers or citizens, and help them on their way.

On Dec. 6th, 1862, Dr. R. Bosworth was sent to Memphis, Tenn., to open an office there. Dr. B. had rendered the State efficient service as Traveling Sanitary Agent, and was well qualified to discharge the duties of Military Agent.

The relief bestowed upon our sick and wounded was very great, and, until worn out, Dr. B. continued his labors, only yielding when prostrated by disease. He was succeeded by Dr. Geo. O. Jobes, of Randolph County, Ind., March 3, 1863, who has made a most faithful Military Agent. The Memphis office, under Dr. Jobes, is a model one. Ever at his post, kind, pleasant, and always ready to relieve the sufferer; all go away satisfied and bless the State authorities for sending to them such a man as Dr. Jobes.

The Nashville Agency was opened, Dec. 12th, 1862, by Dr. David Hutchison of Mooresville, Ind. Next to Louisville, this is the most important post in the south-west. Dr. Hutchison was energetic and efficient, always attentive to the private soldier, and kind to all.

Being appointed Surgeon in the 30th Ind. Vols., he resigned the Military Agency, March 3d, 1863, and was succeeded by Capt. J. W. Scott, who had been in the office as Clerk for some time. Capt. Scott was very attentive and affable. He made the private soldier, as well as the officer, feel at home, while in his office, which became a resort for soldiers and citizens. Capt. Scott remained in charge until Oct. 27th, 1863, when he was succeeded by Col. Edward Shaw, who at this time fills the position most efficiently. The State is largely indebtedly to him for succeeding in obtaining transportation for our sanitary supplies to points south of Nashville, and the energetic discharge of the duties of his office.

He is constantly on duty, and ever looking to the relief of our suffering men.

Maj. J. S. Wilson was appointed Military Agent Dec. 16, 1862, and sent to Columbus, Ky., but, upon examination of the field, it was

not deemed advisable to open an office there. He was then sent to St. Louis, Mo., January 10, 1863, where he opened an office and remained until August 1, 1863, when our sick being all removed the office was closed.

On the 16th of Dec., 1863, Dr. J. E. McGaughey was appointed to again open an agency in St. Louis, and the office is yet open under his charge. Dr. McGaughey renders entire satisfaction in the discharge of his duties; is attentive to all who command his services.

Col. Phillip Hornbrook, of Evansville, was appointed January 10, 1863, to open an agency at that place, and is yet most efficiently conducting the duties of that office.

No agent has a kinder heart or more willing mind in the relief of the suffering soldier, than Col. Hornbrook. In addition to his multitude of other duties, he has aided our soldiers very much in the collection of claims for back pay, bounties and pensions.

The agency at Washington City was opened Feb. 20, 1863, by Rev. Isaac W. Montfort. He has been very energetic in attention to our men on the battlefield and in the hospitals, and has paid considerable attention to the collection of claims in favor of our soldiers. He was succeeded July 1, 1864, by Wm. H. DeMotte, Esq., of this city, who is now in charge of that office, and makes a very efficient agent. Ever pleasant to the soldiers, always at his post, prompt, accurate, attentive and energetic in the discharge of his duties. In him the State is creditably represented at the capital.

July 25, 1863, Col. C. F. Kimball was appointed and opened an office in Vicksburg, Miss. Shortly afterwards our troops were removed to New Orleans and Texas, leaving a very small force in Vicksburg. It was then deemed proper to transfer Col. Kimball to New Orleans, where, on the 29th of October, 1863, he opened an office and remained in charge until August, 1864.

Col. Kimball was an energetic agent, and attentive to the wants of our soldiers. October 1, 1864, Dr. George W. New was appointed to the New Orleans agency, and immediately went forward to take charge of the office. Dr. New and his lady have had large experience in the army, which qualifies them for this position, and undoubtedly their duties will be well performed.

Major James H. Turner, of Marion County, was appointed Military Agent November 24, 1863, and proceeded to Chattanooga, Tennessee. During the winter and spring the labors of his agency there were arduous. Surrounded by a large army, suffering for lack of sufficient supplies, the demands on the agency were very great. Maj. Turner

most faithfully attended to his duties there up to September 1, 1864, when his services being required in this office he returned home. He was succeeded by Mr. Vincent Carter, of Morgan County, Indiana. Mr. Carter having been himself a soldier, well knows the wants of a soldier, and is prompt to render any aid required by our suffering men. The State has a faithful agent in Mr. Carter.

An agency was also opened in Keokuck, Iowa, March 7, 1863, by Mr. E. K. Hart, formerly a citizen of Indiana, to whose large hospitals it was understood a great number of Indiana sick and wounded would be taken, but as very few of our soldiers were sent there the agency was soon discontinued.

The narration of the multifarious duties, of these agencies, will be found in the frequent reports which accompany this report. I shall refer only to those matters of more prominent importance.

RECORD FOR INFORMATION.

At every agency, books are opened in which are recorded the names of all Indiana soldiers, sick or wounded, in general or field hospitals, in the vicinity of the agency, giving the character of the disease or wound, and condition of the patient from time to time, until the soldier returns to duty, is furloughed, discharged or dies. Copies of this record are regularly sent to the Central Agency here, and afford a speedy means of satisfactorily answering the numerous inquiries regarding relatives in the army. After a battle, the Agent in whose district it occurs, takes immediate steps to ascertain the names of the killed and wounded of Indiana regiments. These lists are recorded at his own office, and transmitted for record here. These records have become a source of great interest to thousands of friends, who are looking with anxious hearts to find some clue to long lost sons, brothers, husbands and fathers.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

In addition to the large amount of correspondence between the central and the other agencies, each agency has a great number of letters of inquiry to answer daily. The records of the office are frequently sufficient, after diligent search, to supply the desired information; but often the agent must needs go to other offices, hospitals, or encampments, for the knowledge wanted; and whether it be from soldiers' friends at home, from men in the ranks or officers, the business of the State Agent is to search every source of

information to the end that correspondents may obtain a full and correct answer. This method of obtaining information saves the people of the State much time and expense, and all the perplexities and dangers of long journeys towards the front.

CALLS OF PRIVATE SOLDIERS.

Particular attention has been given at all times to calls of private soldiers. Men in hospitals, camps, or returning to or from their regiments, make frequent calls upon the State Agents for information, for little comforts unknown to army regulations, or for special transportation; and these are freely given in all worthy cases. Convalescent soldiers gather in to the agency daily, to learn the news, or read home papers, and are always welcome.

AID TO SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Hospitals are visited frequently, and the necessities of our men supplied, changes noted, and mismanagement reported. Reading matter is often furnished, newspapers, tracts, hymn-books, and books which have been donated. After a battle, if the agent is located near the scene of the engagement he goes at once to render all possible aid. Our agent at Washington City writes as follows in relation to the work:

"After the battle of Chancellorsville, many packages of sanitary stores were taken to the front, and distributed among our wounded. The assortment consisted of dressings, shirts, drawers, socks, towels, fruit, corn meal, crackers and wine. Packages of brandy, jellies and crackers, furnished by a friend in Philadelphia, were added to the assortment. These stores were taken to division hospitals, where our men were found, and distributed to them."

And again he says:

"On the 5th of July, accompanied by five assistants, a start was made for the battle field of Gettysburg, which was reached on the morning of the 6th, having traveled twenty-nine miles by wagon after leaving the railroad. In these wagons, with stores and two of our company in each, we separated for different hospitals. Over the whole line of the road the slightly wounded were passing, making their way to the nearest railroad depot, twenty-nine miles distant.

"Wounds were dressed and dressing furnished during the whole day. The suffering on the battle field beggars description, and was greatly increased on account of the lack of supplies.

"We were the first to reach the field, with stores, and several days in advance of the usual medical supplies. Never were visitors more welcome, relief never more timely. We parceled out a large quantity of dressings, shirts, drawers and socks. Several wagon loads of provisions were gathered from various sources, suitable for the wounded, and were distributed among the needy. Two weeks were spent in these hospitals."

TRANSPORTATION.

Our agents daily find soldiers who for months have been wasting away with disease, or suffering from wounds, and who have received no pay, but are furloughed or discharged and without the means of getting home. Such men are supplied with our Indiana military pass. The gratitude of their hearts, for this favor, knows no bounds.

Again, a wife, mother or sister seeks some dear friend who has been wounded, while fighting for the old flag, but is destitute of the means of reaching the desired hospital or camp, where they may minister to the sufferer. In such cases we extend the aid of a State military ticket. These passes are given to surgeons and nurses, hastening to the battle fields or hospitals, also, to Sanitary Agents and occasionally to refugees. They are issued with great caution, and only to those engaged in charitable offices, to our suffering soldiers, and a few such destitute persons as military necessities has driven northward.

The exact number of these passes issued, up to this time, is as follows: Soldiers, 3,053; to soldiers' wives, 509; to Sanitary Agents, 339; to nurses, 222; to special surgeons, 106; to Military Agents, 154; to refugees, 109. Total number, 4,542.

The average cost of these passes to the State will not exceed two dollars.

It is believed that the Federal Government will finally re-imburse the State for its outlay, in all these cases, but this question does not now enter into the consideration of the subject, for the necessities of the hour demand the outlays.

ATTORNEYS FOR SOLDIERS.

There has sprung up, all over the country, in every city and town, a host of "soldiers' claim agencies," some of them, no doubt, honestly managed, but many of them organized for the purpose of "fleecing" the soldier or his heirs, by exorbitant charges, by pur-

chase of claims at enormous discount, or by stealing the entire claim. Your instructions to Military Agents to attend to collections, and other business of this character, for soldiers, free of charge, is one of the greatest blessings you could have conferred upon the soldiers and their heirs. One agent cites a number of cases to show how the soldiers are swindled. I quote as follows: A soldier writes, "Before I left Washington I employed a lawyer to collect my pay, and paid him five dollars. It has now been six months, and others, who applied at the same time, have long since got their pay. I wrote to the lawyer several times, but have got no answer."

Upon examination this case was found to be a clear swindle. Another writes: "I employed some men at the capitol to get my bounty, and was to pay them twenty-five dollars." This, of course, was an outrageous charge, even if the work should otherwise be done honestly. In another case, in which the claimant seemed to have some fears that all was not right, it was found, on examination, that a certificate for pay had been issued some six months before, but certificate and attorney were both gone. These and many similar cases of fraud and extortion, show that a great necessity exists for the protection you have, in this matter, thrown around the widow and orphan of deceased soldiers, as well as the uninformed soldier himself. This work has greatly increased the labor in the offices of all the agencies, and will increase it yet more when the public are more generally informed that the Military Agents give attention to this business as well as every thing else that can benefit the soldier or his friends, free of charge.

TRANSMISSION OF SOLDIERS' MONEY.

Thousands of dollars are saved and securely transmitted by the soldiers in the field through this channel, to their friends at home.

The agent at Evansville writes that over one hundred thousand dollars have been paid over by him to the families of soldiers which has been sent home through the Military Agencies.

TRANSFER OF SANITARY GOODS.

In the transfer of sanitary goods, from one point to another in the south, Military Agents perform an important service, in promptly and efficiently dispatching goods.

REMOVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

The Military Agent is considered the soldier's guardian, he is always ready to perform any service which may benefit the soldier. He assists in conveying the sick and wounded from one depot to another or to and from the hotel and steamboat, or from one hospital to another where his companions may be.

The agent at Louisville writes that the ambulance sent him by Governor Morton aids admirably in this labor of love. He also says that, as his office has been located for so long a time at one place its location is well known, and scarcely a night passes but that he is called up to render assistance to soldiers or citizens passing through that city.

MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD SENT HOME.

Memorials of the dead are hunted up, preserved and sent to friends at home. These are obtained in various ways, from the hand of the dying man or from his person at burial; from the company officers or from Government sales, if not previously secured.

Hundreds of knapsacks have been returned to this office through the Military Agencies and delivered to anxious friends. Many are the applications we have had to obtain, if possible, some keep-sake of the patriot dead, and in many instances we have been successful, much to our own satisfaction and the unspeakable joy of the recipient.

Application has been made to the War Department for a general order returning to the State Agents the effects of deceased soldiers, instead of selling them at public sale, and we have strong hopes that such a humane request will eventually be granted, and then much of the difficulty now in the way of obtaining these sacred relics will be obviated.

RECORD OF GRAVES.

Records are preserved at each agency, not only of the names and regiments of Indiana soldiers who have died at the hospital in the vicinity, but also of the place of burial and the number of the grave, so that at any time friends may obtain the bodies of their loved and lost ones. In the work of shipping bodies home the agent performs a kind office for mourning and disconsolate friends.

WRITING LETTERS FOR SOLDIERS.

The neglect of furnishing descriptive rolls to the hospital patients by their officers, has produced much labor for all our agents in correspondence. The agent at Evansville writes, that in November, 'twenty-seven descriptive rolls were written for, and twelve applications made for back pay and bounty.'

SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS OF OTHER STATES ASSISTED.

The benefits of these agencies are not confined exclusively to our own State, as cases will arise where humanity demands that soldiers of other States shall be assisted. Our Agent at Memphis writes, that he has assisted numbers of men from other States. He says, 'whenever a poor, sick soldier comes to me and asks a pittance to aid him in reaching his home and rejoining the friends he loves, where northern air and northern scenery may restore to health and vigor his wasted frame, if it is in my power to assist, I cannot deny.' The Agents at Louisville and Nashville write, that it is an every day occurrence for them to render aid in the way of information and otherwise to the soldiers and citizens of other States.

AID TO FEMALE NURSES.

Aid rendered to female nurses sent from home to the hospitals is of vast importance. These self-sacrificing women are met at the depot or steamboat landing, and directed to their several fields of usefulness, and are encouraged and sustained in their ministrations of mercy. The Memphis Agent writes: "As auxiliaries in the discharge of the duties of this office, they have rendered me invaluable assistance, but to the sick and wounded soldiers in the wards, their services have been invaluable. Their delicate skill in the preparation of diets, their watchful attention to the slightest want, their words of sympathy and encouragement have made the hospital a home; and in hundreds of instances have quite lured the sufferer back from death into life."

GRATITUDE OF THE SOLDIERS.

The experience of all the Agents is the same on this point. There is a heartfelt thankfulness on the part of the soldier who is aided by our efforts. He glories in boasting that he is from Indiana. He expresses the most emphatic praise of her noble Governor. The

effect of the kind care exercised in behalf of our soldiers, is noticed in the field as well as in the hospital, and a State pride as well as a national patriotism swells the soldiers heart and inspires the noblest courage and endurance.

CLOSING REMARK.

The benefits resulting from the establishment of these agencies cannot be computed in dollars and cents. An amount of suffering impossible to approximate has been prevented and the lives of thousands of our brave men have been saved.

The officers of the army are inclined to give paramount importance to "Army Regulations," and what is not found *there* is of little consequence in their estimation. It has been with no little difficulty that the several great charities of the war have been established.

But the Sanitary, the Freedman's and the Christian Commissions have become necessary institutions, and in their respective fields, are of incalculable value. The Military Agencies perform a distinctive work as philanthropic as any one of the organizations named, and while the charity of a generous public sustains the others, the burdens of this fall equally upon all, and our noble State is crowned with the wreath of glory this system has woven.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. HANNAMAN,
Indiana Military Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS.

CHICAMAUGA.

REPORT OF DR. G. W. CLIPPINGER, SEPTEMBER, 1863.

Gov. O. P. MORTON :

SIR: I would respectfully submit the following report :

In obedience with instructions, I left Indianapolis, Ind., on the evening of the 21st Sept., 1863, for Chattanooga, Tenn., having in company and charge twelve other special surgeons. We arrived at Bridgeport Alabama, on the 23d inst. Here Acting Medical Director Surgeon Salter had detailed Drs. Davis, Sparks and Ward, of my company, to assist in dressing and forwarding to Nashville the wounded arriving from the front. On the 24th inst., we started for Chattanooga from Bridgeport, arriving there on the night of the 24th inst. As soon as arrived, Dr. Myers, of the 72d Reg't Ind. Vols., and Dr. Mendenhall, also of my party, were assigned the care of some fifty sick cavalrymen. On the morning of the 27th inst., I had the honor to report in person to Major General Rosecrans, who referred me to his Medical Director, Dr. Perrin. This gentleman assured me, that, in consequence of so large a portion of the wounded having been sent to Nashville, our services would not be immediately necessary; but expressed a wish that we should remain until we learned if a flag of truce would be entertained, and under it our wounded obtained. On the 28th the flag was successful, and some two hundred ambulances having been sent early on the morning of the 29th inst., I left at the field hospital, Chattanooga, Drs. Fahnestock, Hamilton, Cox, Myers and Ong, they having reported themselves ready for duty if their services were required when the wounded arrived from within the enemy's lines. Having on the 28th

and 29th visited, as my time admitted, the various division hospitals composing the general field hospital of Chattanooga, and having obtained from Gen. Rosecrans and Dr. Perrin a promise to send home as rapidly as the necessary papers could be made out, our wounded, that could be sent without injury to them and the service, I left the front on my return home, arriving at Indianapolis on the 3d of October, 1863.

It is due the Medical officers of the Army of the Cumberland to state that they exhibited great energy and dispatch in caring for the wounded in their hands, and, as far as practicable, caring for those left within the enemy's lines, a large number of surgeons remaining voluntarily as prisoners to attend upon the wounded left on the battle field, retaining for the use of these a reasonable supply of the necessary stores.

Of the 2,865 wounded sent to Bridgeport, a distance of fifty or more miles, but one died on the trip. Here they were dressed and supplied food, and then proceeded by rail to Nashville.

The following division hospitals of the general field hospital, opposite Chattanooga, were severally visited and inspected:

Wood's division, Surgeon W. W. Blair in charge—Patients.....	160
“ “ “ “ “ “	60
Palmer's “ “ Sherman “ “	153
3d “ “ Tailor “ “	150

Besides the above, a number of other hospitals, containing fewer patients, were visited, in all of which, I am happy to state, the wounded were doing unusually well, and the surgeons in charge were unwearied in constant attention to their several charges. The Sanitary agents, Messrs. Ham, at Louisville, Ky., and Scott, at Nashville, Tenn., were prompt in rendering what assistance they could in hurrying us to the front, and also in forwarding the stores intrusted them. My party was the first, by several days, to reach Chattanooga, and the energy of Capt. Scott secured for his stores precedence in obtaining transportation.

The gentlemen composing my party were all that could be desired in special surgeons.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

GEO. W. CLIPPINGER.

WASHINGTON AGENCY.

REPORT OF REV. J. W. MONTFORT, AGENT, OCT. 1, 1863.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct, 1, 1863.

To His Excellency, O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.:

SIR:—Monthly reports have been sent from this office to the Department at Indianapolis, excepting for the month of August. I embrace the first opportunity offered to furnish a full return of the workings of this agency to this date.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

There have been admitted to hospital, in this city, since the agency has come under its present charge, 690 sick and wounded soldiers of our State.

Of these there have died.....	26
“ “ “ “ been discharged.....	45
“ “ “ “ left hospital on furlough.....	54
“ “ “ “ returned to duty.....	123
“ “ “ “ detailed in hospital.....	14
“ “ “ “ deserted	6
“ “ “ “ transferred to other hospitals.....	325
Yet under treatment.....	97
	<hr/> 690

A record is kept of those admitted, for the benefit of friends visiting here. The hospitals are visited the second and third weeks of each month, with reference to supplying the necessities of our men, and noting the changes as they occur among them. This work devolves upon Mr. Henry P. Lantz, clerk in this office, whose labors are worthy of being mentioned with approval. The hospitals of this city, as to appointments and management, are all that could be desired. No cause of complaint has at any time been found. The convalescents are our daily visitors, who gather in to learn the news of the army or peruse the home papers.

OTHER HOSPITALS.

Beside the register of sick and wounded in hospitals, here, it has been found necessary to procure and keep on file lists of Indiana soldiers, in eastern hospitals. From these files we draw the following summary :

Fort Schuyler, N. Y., General Hospital.....	17
St. Josephs, " " "	5
Ladies' Home, New York.....	3
Newark, New Jersey, General Hospital.....	9
Mower, near Phil., " "	33
Cuyler, " " "	9
Nice Town, " " "	13
Summit House, " " "	11
Broad street, " " "	6
Filburt " " " "	4
Satterlee " " " "	78
York, Pa., " "	45
Gettysburg, " " "	46
Alexandria, Va., " "	26
Fairfax, " " "	9
Annapolis, Md., " "	63
St. John's, " " "	9
Camp Lattaman, Gettysburg, Pa., General Hospital.....	37
McKim, Baltimore, Md., " "	7
Jarvis, " " " "	16
West's Building, " " " "	2
Camden street, " " " "	11
Newton University, " " " "	8
Patterson Park, " " " "	12
Total.....	479

These reports are to Sept. 1, 1863. Of these some have returned to duty, some have been furloughed and a few have died. It is not to be expected that all the changes occurring in these hospitals can be known here, as it is only to furnish a starting point for inquiry, that files are kept. Being in correspondence with these hospitals, however, there need be but little delay in tracing any one whose name appears upon the lists in this office.

CONVALESCENT CAMP.

Frequent complaints having been made by our soldiers, in convalescent camp, near Alexandria, Va., in regard to their treatment, several visits have been made, to inquire after the causes of these complaints. Nothing was brought to light which could have justified the entering of charges or a complaint against the military commandant, but more recently these complaints have increased, and the matter has been brought to the notice of Col. Hoffman, Commissary of parolled prisoners. My acquaintance with this officer justifies the belief that "if there is a wrong it will be righted."

Convalescents and parolled prisoners have more time for complaints than other soldiers. The former feel that the days of convalescence ought to be spent at home, the latter that their parole might be. For these reasons they are restless.

SANITARY.

The supply of sanitary stores has been well kept up. Every order upon the office at Indianapolis has been promptly met. The goods have been serviceable and come in good condition.

CHANCELLORSVILLE.

After the battle of Chancellorsville, several packages were taken to the front and distributed among our wounded. The assortment consisted of dressings, shirts, drawers, socks, towels, fruit, corn meal, crackers and wine. Two packages of brandy, Jellies and crackers, furnished me by a friend in Philadelphia, were added to the assortment. These stores were taken to division hospitals, where our men were found, and distributed to them. In only one division hospital was there a surgeon from our State, in which case the stores were put into his charge and receipt taken. The supply of dressings, at one time, shortly after the battle of Chancellorsville, being very small, a lot was furnished one of the hospitals here, by request.

GETTYSBURG.

On the 5th of July, accompanied by five assistants, a start was made for the battle field of Gettysburg, which was reached on the morning of the 6th, having traveled by wagon 29 miles, after leaving the railroad.

In these wagons, with two of our company and stores in each, we separated with instructions as to the corps hospitals they were respect-

ively to visit. Over the whole line of the road the slightly wounded were passing, making their way to the nearest railroad depot, 29 miles distant. Wounds were dressed and dressings furnished during the whole day. The suffering, upon the battle field, beggars description, and was greatly increased on account of the lack of supplies.

We were the first to reach the field with sanitary stores, and several days in advance of the usual medical supply. Never were visitors more welcome, relief never more timely. Dressings were parcelled out to hundreds, and there can be no doubt that lives were saved by this timely visitation. Besides a large quantity of dressings about one hundred, each, of shirts and drawers, were supplied, and fifty pairs of socks. Several wagon loads of provisions were gathered from various sources, consisting of light bread, soda crackers, beef, mutton, chickens, butter, eggs, potatoes, &c., and were carried to the hospitals in which our wounded were. Two weeks were spent in these hospitals. Could the "God bless you," of the wounded and dying, whose necessities were met in the distribution of our supplies, be echoed throughout the length and breadth of our State, there would follow such an ingathering of contributions as would require an order (novel in these days,) from our sanitary chief: "Let neither man nor woman make any more work for the offering of the Sanctuary. So the people were restrained from giving."

For a more detailed account of this visit, reference may be had to the report furnished your excellency about the 1st of August.

DISTRIBUTIONS FROM THE OFFICE.

Distributions have been made as follows:

Shirts	225
Drawers, pairs	142
Socks, pairs	161
Towels	72
Handkerchiefs	56
Wine, bottles.....	40
Fruits, cans	40

Besides these, there have been distributed dried apples, fans and slippers, &c.

A record is kept of the articles given out, with the name of the soldier, his regiment and hospital. In the semi-monthly visits to the hospitals, the wants of our soldiers are inquired after. If anything is needed by them, the articles are furnished and marked on our

books as distributed by the person carrying them. The name of the hospital, number of ward, and number of bed are furnished to the distributor before starting. So far as is known, there has been no misdirection of goods. The work in the hospitals is well systematized.

INFORMATION.

This office has become a military intelligence office for the State. Located at the seat of Government, and recognized in the different departments, by order of the Secretary of War, every facility is furnished for the furtherance of any interest of persons at home.

Letters are frequently received from the homes of soldiers, asking information in regard to them, which cannot be had in the regiments. Transferred from one hospital to another, they are lost sight of in the regiments; or, wounded in battle, have fallen into a corps hospital, remote from their own. In several cases the missing have been found.

PAROLED PRISONERS.

For a while a register was kept of our parolled prisoners, but the amount of labor connected with this particular work was so great, and the office of the Commissary of Parolled Prisoners being at hand, and accessible, where information could be obtained at any time, it was deemed unnecessary to continue keeping a record. Money and packages of clothing are frequently received from their hands for prisoners of war in Richmond. No difficulty has been experienced as yet in sending small packages, properly directed and pre-paid, to our men in Richmond, Va., through Gen. Meredith, Government Agent for the Exchange of Prisoners.

MEMENTOES.

Another duty devolving upon the office is, hunting up mementoes of the dead. The effects of deceased soldiers are sold and the proceeds entered to their credit, to be paid to their heirs upon final settlement of their accounts. But mementoes such as pictures, rings, and other keepsakes are sent to the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, to be reclaimed by friends. The following extract from a letter, is a sample of others upon this subject frequently received at this office.

"DEAR SIR: My son, C. E. K., was a member of Co. K., — Ind. Vols., and died at Vicksburg, on the 30th of July, 1862. He had in his possession a silver detached lever watch, hunting case. I sent to Vicksburg for it, and learned that I would have to send to Washington. You will confer a great favor by preventing its being sold. I want a memento from him, and will bear any expense in procuring it."

We are often able to trace these little keepsakes of the heart, and return them to relatives.

OUR DEAD.

Reports have been furnished, giving the number and names of our soldiers who have died in this city, their burial place, with the number of the grave. This information may prove of some interest and value in after years.

CLAIMS.

The policy which it was your pleasure to inaugurate in regard to the collection of claims growing out of the war—without expense to claimants, is one which seems to have commended itself to all. It has been gratifying to learn, from the frequent notices of this policy as found in almost all our public prints, that it is received with favor.

That your Excellency should have instituted this measure is highly gratifying to your friends. The agent of Ohio has issued a circular, setting forth the justice of this cause, and is urging its adoption in that State.

I was informed by the Agent of New York that the Adj't. General of that State recommended it, and thought it would be adopted in that State. But whatever may be the approval or disapproval, it is but justice to the widow and orphan, and to them a most acceptable way of expressing sympathy. There might be furnished from letters in this office abundant testimony of the wisdom and necessity for some such arrangement as Indiana has entered upon in this matter.

The following extracts will exhibit somewhat the propriety of this policy:

"Sir: Pardon me if you call this intrusion. I wish to gain information in regard to the affairs of my deceased husband. I was an orphan before marriage, and now I am left friendless. I have no one left to depend upon or to advise me what way to proceed. I

wish to get what is justly due me, and if it is possible to get along without an attorney, I wish to do it—that would be expensive. I wrote to the captain of his company in regard to his affairs, but can not get an answer. My husband received no pay.”

Another writes :

“Sir: Before I left Washington I employed a lawyer to collect my pay, and paid him \$5 00. It has now been six months, and others get their pay. I wrote several times to him and he does not write me.”

The above case was a swindle.

Another writes :

“I employed some men in Columbus, Ohio, to get my bounty and was to pay them \$25 00.”

In another case in which the claimant seemed to have some fears that all was not right, it was found on examination, that a certificate for pay had been issued some six months before, but certificate and attorney were both gone.

These are given as specimen cases—a volume might be filled from our varieties.

There is evidently a necessity that the uninformed should have pointed out to them the method of securing their dues, and that the interests of widows and orphans, so great in the aggregate, should have some safeguard and protection.

This work has greatly increased the labor in this office, as our postage account will show. The postage of the office in March was \$3 35; for August \$20 57. Back pay and bounty has been collected for about three hundred soldiers; commutation of rations, while prisoners of war, for one hundred; company savings to the amount of \$3,000. One hundred and seventeen applications for bounty and pensions for widows and orphans and other heirs have been filed in their respective departments.

PAY FOR HORSES.

The rule in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department, in regard to horses lost in battle, bears heavily upon the members of our 3d cavalry, who furnished their own horses. That order is, that the commanders of companies shall keep an account of losses, and enter them upon the muster-out-roll of the soldier. At the time of discharge he receives pay for his horse. When a horse has been killed, the soldier supplied himself with another captured

from the enemy, or drawn from the Quartermaster, in either case taking him at an appraised value. This amount is deducted from his next pay. Some of the brave men of the 3d cavalry have lost as many as four horses each, which they replace from their own earnings, and thus are compelled to become creditors to the government, to the amount of \$400 or \$500. Should the records of companies be lost, all is gone, or should the soldier die, his heirs must await the necessarily slow operations of the department, before indemnity can be obtained. The evidence of loss is as complete at the time, as it can possibly be at any subsequent one, and the necessity and justice of our early settlement of such claims is quite apparent.

I would respectfully ask in behalf of this interest your attention, and that an effort be made to have the order upon this subject so changed, as that compensation in these cases may be had more promptly.

As this Agency is purely benevolent in its design and operation, as well in the collection of claims and furnishing information, as in ministering to the wants of our suffering soldiers, a suggestion is respectfully offered, whether it might not with propriety be adopted as the *protege* of the Indiana State Sanitary Commission.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. MONFORT,
Indiana Military Agent.

CAPT. H. B. HILL'S REPORT.

THE TRIP TO MEMPHIS, TENN., OCTOBER 27, 1863.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 27, 1863.

Governor O. P. MORTON:

In accordance with your instructions I left here on the 1st. inst., and stopped at Cairo, visited the hospital there, but found but four Indiana soldiers there; they appeared to be well cared for, two of them were nearly ready to return to duty, the other two will not soon, if ever, rejoin their comrades. I then went to Memphis, where I learned that nearly all the Indiana regiments that were at Vicksburg were on their way up the river and I awaited their arrival. I visited the 25th, 83d and 89th regiments that were there then; the men were in good health and were well supplied generally. The 83d

was not well off for Surgeons as the principal had resigned, the first assistant on detailed duty, the second was sick at home, and the regiment had a detail from some other regiment.

I visited, in company with Dr. Jobes, the hospitals of Memphis and found them in fine condition, there is quite a large number of our men there; they seemed to be doing well generally, and said they were cared for. Herewith find a list of all the Indiana soldiers in hospital at Memphis.

The 12th, 97th, 99th and 100th regiments arrived from below and were ordered forward on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and on the 11th inst. I started and stayed at Colleeville where I found the 66th regiment, and was there at the battle of that day, all behaved well, and the enemy withdrew without doing us much harm. I left them, and at Lagrange I found the 83d regiment, and from some cause a good many of the men had been taken sick, since they left Memphis, with chills and fever; a few cases of other diseases. I then went to Corinth and visited the hospital there, the accommodation is not good as there is no building suitable for the purpose and tents are used instead; here the 83d, 12th, 97th, 99th and 100th regiments pass me. I then went to Iuka, where I found the 48th and 59th regiments, and they were being paid off. I stayed and received of the men what money they wished to send home; the 97th and 99th came up and were paid, and I received what money they wished to send home. I then returned to Burnville, where the 12th and 100th regiments were paid, and I received of the 100th regiment what they wished to send. I did not receive any from the 12th, as I learned the men had made a contract to get new uniforms in this city instead of through the Q. M. Department. I then started for this city where I arrived at 7 o'clock P. M., yesterday, three days from Iuka, Miss. I have placed all the money, about \$40,000, in the Express office to be forwarded to the proper destination.

Your Agent, Dr. Jobes, at Memphis, I found very efficient, and doing much good. I think if a suitable arrangement can be made with the U. S. Sanitary Commission by our State Sanitary Commission, much expense could be avoided and our effects in that direction be quite as efficient. From what I saw, I am satisfied that great advantage to the sick and wounded is derived by having lady nurses in the hospitals, as well as a large saving of sanitary supplies, and I wish to urge this upon our Sanitary Commission.

I am yours truly,

H. B. HILL;

EVANSVILLE AGENCY.

REPORT OF P. HORN BROOK, AGENT, FOR 1863 AND 1864.

To His Excellency, Gov. O. P. MORTON:

SIR:—Believing that it is the duty of every one, entrusted with public business, to make full report of his work, so that all may read and know, I herewith make the following:

On the 7th day of January, 1863, you appointed me to fill the position of Military Agent at this post. How far I have done my duty, I leave to our brave soldiers, who through the vicissitudes of war, have been placed in our hospitals at this post, and their relatives and friends to say.

Your instructions were full, and the labor set forth arduous.

JANUARY, 1863.

I at once went into the work, and with the help of my assistant, Mr. E. Newbury, took and recorded a complete list of Indiana soldiers, in a book provided by you for that purpose; and in one provided by myself, made record of *all* Union troops from other States.

I found in hospitals 1, 2, 3 and 4, 256 Indianians, representing 56 regiments and batteries, and 239 representing Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and U. S. Regulars, total 504. Wishing to do all the good I could, I addressed you on the propriety of corresponding with the Governors of Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin and Minnesota, proposing to furnish them with monthly, or semi-monthly reports of the condition of troops from their States, asking them to pay the clerical labor only. Not one of these gentlemen responded to my communication. Nevertheless, whatever could be done for the soldiers, without regard to State lines, has been done.

On the 17th of this month, the steamer "Undine," loaded with sick and wounded, was furnished with sanitary stores and medicines.

The battle of Stone River, fought on the last of December, and the 1st of this month, had filled the hospital at Murfreesboro and Nashville with wounded, and amongst them a large number of Indiana's sons; and during the whole of this month, my office was thronged, upon the arrival of the 9:30 P. M. train, with fathers and

brothers, seeking information as to the best mode of travel to those points to which they were going, to minister to the wants of their suffering relatives. To all such I gave advice as to the best route, and letters to Post Commandants along the Ohio and Cumberland Rivers, and to your Agent at Nashville, requesting them to render aid if required. On the 26th, Mr. W. Patterson, with several lady nurses, came through on their way to Paducah, Ky., and Mound City, Illinois, taking with them sanitary stores for the sick and wounded in hospital at the above points. I rendered them all the aid I could, sending them on their mission of mercy, and adding to their supply of sanitary stores such articles as were needed. During this month there were 251 Indianians admitted into hospital at this post, representing 56 regiments.

FEBRUARY, 1863.

From the 1st to the 19th of February, the stream of sanitary stores was in constant flow for Nashville and out-posts, in lots of from five to sixty packages, in charge of persons selected by the donors. For all these, transportation had to be furnished, and I will here remark that the thanks of this State are due to Capt. F. H. Ehrman, A. Q. M. at this post, for the kindness, promptness, and courtesy with which he aided me in forwarding supplies and agents. During this month, the Ohio Sanitary steamers, "Ohio No. 3," and "Groesbeck," were furnished with sanitary stores and medicines, needed on their upward trip. On the 23d, Mr. Geo. Merritt, of Indianapolis, with twenty-five lady nurses, and twenty surgeons, and Capt. A. Atkinson, in charge of sanitary stores, left here on the steamer "Capitola." From the agency, Mr. Merritt was furnished with stationery, and supplied with sanitary stores needed, by contribution of our citizens. His able report made to you, gave a good account of his stewardship.

Friends of deceased soldiers, and soldiers who had been discharged, were by blood-suckers, in this vicinity, robbed, (I cannot call it anything else,) in the exorbitant charges made for collecting back pay and bounty, all of which I represented to you, and asked your aid to prevent it if possible.

By your advice and commission, as a Notary Public, Mr. E. Newberry, my assistant, entered upon this duty, and I am pleased to say, collected claims at fair and honest rates.

During this month sixty-five Indianians were admitted into hospital at this post, representing twenty-five regiments.

MARCH, 1863.

March was to me a very busy month. On the 7th one hundred and six barrels of vegetables were sent to this point by Wm. Hannaman, the efficient President of the State Sanitary Commission, to be shipped to Nashville, and on the 17th thirteen packages for Memphis; all of which were transported on Government steamers free of charge. During this month thirty Indianians, representing twelve regiments and batteries, were admitted into general hospitals at this post. Descriptive rolls were obtained, and aid rendered in procuring discharges; letters given to citizens of this and other States, visiting their relatives in hospitals at Memphis and other points.

APRIL, 1863.

On April 4th, 106 barrels and boxes of sanitary stores were received at this post for Memphis; on the 6th, 11 boxes for the 60th Reg't Ind. Vols.; on the 8th, 109 packages sanitary goods for Memphis; on the 8th two car loads for Vicksburg; on the 13th 125 packages; on the 14th, 100 packages; on the 16th, 120; and on the 22d, 23 packages for the same destination.

On the 24th, the steamer "Lady Franklin," in charge of Col. C. J. Woods, and Capt. A. Atkinson, in charge of sanitary stores and eleven lady nurses, left this post for Memphis. On the 29th, another lot of sanitary stores, sent by donors, were forwarded to same point.

During this month, 15 Indianians, representing four regiments, were admitted into hospitals at this post. Furloughs, transfers and discharges were procured, and the usual number of letters in answer to inquiries of friends as to the condition of sick and wounded ones; effects of deceased soldiers sent home, making no distinction as to States; and here let me thank the Evansville and Wabash Telegraph Company for their promptness in sending all sanitary telegrams free of charge.

MAY, 1863.

On May 11th, 111 packages, on the 18th, one car load, and on the 22d, 44 packages were received from Indianapolis, and were shipped on the last date to Nashville, on the propellor "Gov. O. P. Morton." On the 26th, the steamer "Courier" was chartered to go to Vicksburg, in charge of State Quartermaster General A. Stone. A large quantity of sanitary stores were shipped, one item of which was six

tons of lake ice. The lamented Dr. Bullard was in charge of the medical department, accompanied by several lady nurses and surgeons. On the 29th, the steamer "Atlantic" was chartered; a large lot of sanitary stores gathered at this point, and six and one-half tons of lake ice were shipped, the boat and stores being in charge of Capt. W. C. French, of this city, and the medical department under charge of Dr. G. Grant, Medical Director at this post. Of the relief afforded, and wounded brought to hospitals in this city, you have been apprised by the reports of these gentlemen. From this date until the return of the steamers, the citizens of our noble State poured in their contributions for the relief of the sick and wounded. During this month there were 13 Indianians, representing seven regiments, admitted to hospital at this post.

JUNE, 1863.

On June 4th, I was advised that another steamer would be sent from this post; on the 17th, I received one car load sanitary stores; on the 22d, one, and on the 29th, one. On the latter date the steamer "City Belle," in charge of Gen. A. Stone, was started with the stores, including six tons of ice. Surgeons and nurses in the usual number, accompanied the expedition. In the early part of this month, 265 Indianians, representing 41 regiments, were received in hospital at this post.

JULY, 1863.

In July there was much done; 50 Indianians, wounded, representing sixteen regiments, were received in hospital here. Almost every man received in June and this month, were without descriptive rolls, and all were anxious to procure them in time for the Paymaster. Through the agency of the Adjutant Generals of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, I procured rolls for troops from those States.

AUGUST, 1863.

From the 1st to the 16th of August, preparations were made to send another sanitary boat to Vicksburg. Three carloads of sanitary stores were received from Indianapolis, and a quantity collected and purchased here, which, with eight and one-quarter tons of lake ice, were shipped on the steamer "Sunny Side," and on Sunday, the 16th, she left this post in charge of Mr. Putman, with Dr. Wishard in charge of medical department. As you are aware, the boat could

not return to this post, on account of the lowness of the river, and the sick and wounded were debarked at Cairo, and forwarded Indianapolis by railroad; after which several were transferred to hospital at this post. During this month, 25 Indianians were received in hospital, representing ten regiments.

SEPTEMBER, 1863.

During the month of September many sanitary stores were forwarded to commands adjacent to this post, and the usual quantity of letters of inquiry received and answered. Efforts were made, as you are aware, to have our sick and wounded brought here from Louisville, Ky. I know that army officers, and some of our volunteer surgeons, say that the removal of sick and wounded near to their homes is an injury rather than a good, and that men, wounded or sick, are better off, away from home, than near to it. My experience is that these gentlemen are far from practicing what they preach, and that there are none of the human family more ready to receive the kind offices of a mother, wife or sister than they. Their practice teaches that the kindly hands of women do much to alleviate suffering.

OCTOBER, 1863.

On October 9th, 123 Indianians, representing 43 regiments and batteries, were received in hospital at this post, mostly from Louisville, Ky., and hardly any with descriptive rolls. The change of location was evidently grateful to the men, and the observer could plainly see "*nearer home*" written in their faces.

DEATHS.

On the 1st of this month I gathered statistics of the number of men admitted to hospital, and the number of deaths, at this post, for the ten months preceding, and the result was truly gratifying, *one out of seventy*. This certainly speaks well for our medical course.

NOVEMBER, 1863.

The Cumberland river having risen, early in November, I am anxious, as you are aware, to have our wounded and sick transferred from Nashville, Tenn., to this post, and promises have been made to you that this should be done, the order having been issued, but up to this date (Nov. 30th,) not one has been received. During this month four car loads of sanitary stores have been received, here, for use

my on the lower Mississippi, and two hundred dozens of canned fruits were purchased, at this place, for sanitary purposes.

DESCRIPTIVE ROLLS.

I have kept a partial record of descriptive rolls, obtained for soldiers here, and when I place the number at six hundred I know that I am below the mark. From officers in the field I have received prompt replies, and, in almost every instance, the blank roll forwarded from this agency has been filled and returned. But I do complain of the action, or non-action, of those shoulder strapped M. 's who have charge of hospitals. In a majority of cases they have refused to forward the descriptive rolls to me, and thus have subverted the justice of our Government. Little do some of these M. 's care how much a poor soldier's family needs the pay of their relative to procure the necessaries of life.

My report may be too lengthy, and you may think that I should have treated of the matter directly connected with a Military Agency, but I cannot separate the Sanitary Commission from it, having found that it is an essential part, in fact, the two are blended together, and, separated, do not work out that good that they will do when connected.

From the medical corps and military authorities, at this post, I have received nothing but kindness, and all have evinced a willingness to assist me in carrying out your wishes.

P. HORNÉBROOK,
Military Agent for Indiana.

EVANSVILLE, Nov. 20, 1863.

DECEMBER, 1863.

Early in this month, (December, 1863,) it was determined to send a sanitary boat to New Orleans, to call at all points where Indiana troops were stationed, and distribute sanitary stores to them. Eight or loads were received at this post, to be forwarded. On the 14th, Mr. Hannaman dispatched as follows: "Can a small boat be chartered?" Being answered in the negative, the steamer "City Bell," was chartered at Cincinnati, and sent on this mission of mercy—leaving this post on the 20th, well freighted with stores; one thousand three hundred and forty-one (1341) packages having

been shipped at this point, in addition to what had been placed on her above, carrying, also, nurses and surgeons.

More than the usual number of descriptive rolls were sent for sanitary stores were sent to hospitals at Paducah, money was received from soldiers in the field and paid over to their families bodies of deceased soldiers were sent for from Tennessee, and transportation furnished to wives and mothers of soldiers, who had been to visit their sick and wounded husbands and sons.

JANUARY, 1864.

I stated in the early part of this report, that I had placed myself in correspondence with the Governors of adjacent States, with a hope that this agency might render greater good to their soldiers, and on the 12th of this month, (January, 1864,) I received a communication from Gov. Blair, of Michigan, saying that Michigan had an Agent at Louisville, Ky., and that Evansville was in his district, and wished me to say to Michigan troops, that they could communicate with him and he would visit them. I mention this fact to show that much misery could have been alleviated, had Gov. Blair constituted you Agent here, to act for his State, and this will apply to other States with equal force. During this month, I purchased two hundred and twenty-seven (227) barrels of dried apples, for the use of our armies in Tennessee and Alabama. On the 28th, I shipped to Nashville fifty (50) barrels of dried apples, and one hundred and forty-six (146) barrels of potatoes.

The number of letters of inquiry from persons who had friends in hospital at this post increase, and their visits decrease in proportion thus saving great expense to the people.

FEBRUARY, 1864.

During February, two car loads of sanitary stores were received from Indianapolis, and these, with stores received here, were shipped to Nashville, for the use of our soldiers with Sherman. The amount forwarded is as follows: Two hundred and eighteen (218) barrels of fruit and vegetables, thirty-one (31) kegs of kroust and pickle and one hundred and ninety-nine (199) boxes of fruit, clothing, &c.

It does seem to me strange, that officers, commandants of companies, should suffer the men under their command, when sent to hospital, to leave them without descriptive rolls—the carelessness shown in this matter is without excuse; the men suffer in mind, and the

families want, or are thrown on the charity of friends. In the early part of this war, I abhorred *red tape* and constant reference to the regulations, but I am convinced that if our officers would observe both more closely, great suffering would be averted.

MARCH, 1864.

In the first part of this month, (March,) you convened a State Sanitary Convention at Indianapolis, and I am glad to know I was there. There were not many sanitary goods forwarded from this point during this month, but more than the usual number of calls for descriptive rolls.

Toward the latter part of this month considerable sums of money were received from the front, and paid over to the families of soldiers who sent it. This agency had been supplied with the various blank forms, for collecting back pay and bounty due deceased soldiers, also blanks for application for pensions, and without fee, these claims were made out and forwarded to your Agent in Washington City for collection; here then was another saving of expense to the relatives of dead heroes.

APRIL, 1864.

Navigation being good, the Cumberland River was again made the channel of transit for sanitary goods. Ninety-eight (98) packages were received from Indianapolis and forwarded to Nashville during this month, (April.)

Our hospitals were pretty well filled, and on every arrival of patients, the request was, "will you obtain my descriptive list?" Soldiers discharged at this post, and living in the border counties, had their back pay collected through this agency. This was brought about by a conference with the Paymasters at Indianapolis, in which Mr. Hannaman bore a conspicuous part. By this arrangement the soldier was saved the out lay of transportation and other consequent expenses.

MAY, 1864.

On the 11th of this month (May), one hundred and ten (110) packages of sanitary stores were shipped to this post from Indianapolis, to be sent to Nashville, Tenn., which was done on the 17th; and on the 26th, one hundred and six (106) packages were received from the same point, and forwarded on the 29th to Nashville.

The battle of Resaca, in which Indiana troops bore so conspicuous a part, brought numbers of persons to our agency, some to inquire for their friends, others to go to the front to look after their wounded ones, and then many who wished to make the same journey, to bring home the remains of their loved ones.

This was a month of labor, but it was done cheerfully.

JUNE, 1864.

Transfers from this to other hospitals having been made, we were prepared to receive our sick and wounded from Georgia, and your agents at other points were advised of our condition, asking that the wounded be sent here. Mr. Hannaman urged the proper officers to do so, and at length we received one hundred and fifty (150).

On the 11th of this month (June) eighty-five (85) packages of sanitary stores were forwarded to this point from Indianapolis, and on the 26th, they were shipped hence to Nashville. On the 15th, five (5) of our dead, late members of the 80th Regiment, were received through your agencies. On the 28th, one hundred and thirty-one (131) packages of sanitary stores were received from Indianapolis, and forwarded to Nashville. Thus ended the month of June.

JULY, 1864.

The hospitals at this post have been, for a year past, supplied with sanitary stores by the people of this region, and the gathering them in has been no small part of our labor.

Applications for back pay and bounty, also, for pensions, increase until those who have been sucking the life-blood of our widows and orphans complain of our, to them, wrong. The claim agent's vocation is gone here, or it is of such small amount that they do not make their bread with the blood of those who have protected them and theirs. The usual call for descriptive rolls is still made, and the agent has to write to remind those of a duty which they ought not to neglect.

AUGUST, 1864.

The 12th of this month (August), I received the corpse of Colonel Hodge, 65th Indiana—a brave soldier gone to his long home. The military agent may think his work done, but my experience teaches me, that there is always some poor fellow who needs advice or assistance.

The sanitary goods were received for shipment this month, but there was much done which would be difficult to enumerate in a report like this.

The sameness of month after month, would not interest the readers; but that work was done, I have only to refer to our soldiers in hospital to prove the fact.

I could introduce statistics which would please some; but the work was done, and you, Governor, have the credit for your forethought in the establishing of agencies for the aid of the soldier.

SEPTEMBER, 1864.

Early in this month (September) the soldiers in hospital began to express anxiety as to the probability of being furloughed home, so that they might enjoy the right of franchise. Steps were taken by the proper authorities to have this done, and on the 22d, orders were received by the Medical Director to furlough for fifteen (15) days.

Applications for back pay and bounty, also for pensions, were frequent, and for this and a thousand other matters which the soldier and his friends feel interested in, your agent was called upon to attend to. No one but a Military Agent knows how often and urgent these calls are, and if any one in the land should pray for peace that one should be the agent.

OCTOBER, 1864.

During the month of October our hospitals were pretty well thinned out, for it will be remembered that, on the 15th, orders were received from the Secretary of War to extend furloughs of furloughed soldiers to November 10th, so that they could vote at the Presidential election.

The latter part of September, or a portion of it, was used for the purpose of urging our people to contribute to the State Sanitary Fair, and how they responded the records of the Fair will show. From the 3rd to the 8th of October was devoted to the Fair, and I doubt not our sick and wounded will feel the goodness of our people.

During this month twenty-two (22) applications for back pay, bounty and pensions were made. Had claim agents done this work, it would have cost the soldiers, or their relatives, at least two hundred and twenty dollars (\$220). Descriptive rolls and transfers were applied for, and, I am glad to state, were obtained more readily than heretofore.

NOVEMBER, 1864.

November was commenced in quietness, but on the return of the soldiers from their homes they soon made their wants manifest. Twenty-seven (27) descriptive rolls were written for and twelve (12) applications made for back pay and bounty.

The army under Gen. Thomas having been paid off, members of regiments, whose homes are in this vicinity, sent their money to your agent to be handed, by him, to their families. Since this agency has been established, more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) have been paid over. On the 28th three hundred and fifty-one (351) patients were brought from Nashville, and this addition fills our hospitals. Of this number fifty-one (51) were Indiana men. Many of the sick and wounded were very low.

For general information I append the subjoined report of the hospital, at this post, for the year ending September 30, 1864, of which, as a Hoosier, I feel proud.

Report of the United States Army General Hospital at Evansville, Ind., for the year ending Sept. 30, 1864.

Remaining Oct. 1, '63.		Admitted dur- ing the year.		Aggregate.	Returned to duty.	Transferred to other regiments.	Transferred to the V. R. Corps.	Discharged from ser- vice.	Deserted.	Died.	Total number remaining Sept. 30, 1864.
Sick.	Wounded.	Sick.	Wounded.								
149	59	1412	566	2186	924	460	210	146	32	54	360

In writing a report two objects should be kept in view, namely, first, a statement of facts, and, secondly, to render it in such a style as would induce *all* to read, for *all* are interested. The first I have done, and it remains to time and the public to verify the latter.

P. HORN BROOK,
Indiana Military Agent.

EVANSVILLE, Nov. 30, 1864.

MEMPHIS AGENCY.

REPORT OF DR. GEO. O. JOBES, AGENT, FOR 1863 AND 1864.

In December, 1862, Dr. R. Bosworth, who had rendered important service as a traveling agent, was authorized to establish an "Indiana Military Agency" at Memphis, Tenn.

He reached that place on the 12th day of the month, secured an office in a convenient part of the city, and immediately entered upon his duties.

At that time there were many sick at Memphis, for whose care and comfort no adequate provision had been made; and, in forwarding the interests and providing for the many wants of those belonging to our State, the Doctor labored with great energy and usefulness, until his health was so impaired that he was compelled to resign.

He was succeeded by Dr. John H. Spurrier; and in the latter part of February, Mr. Geo. H. Merritt and Dr. J. Brower, who were in charge of sanitary stores and a corps of nurses and surgeons for different points on the Mississippi, seeing how arduous Dr. Spurrier's labors were, and that his health, too, was failing, detailed Mr. James H. Turner and Dr. John E. McGaughey to assist him.

On the 2d day of March, 1863, I was ordered to relieve Dr. Spurrier as agent in charge, and to retain him and such other assistance as might be necessary. I arrived here on the 6th, and since then the office has remained in my charge.

Mr. Turner remained with me only until the 14th of March, and Dr. Spurrier until the 31st. Dr. McGaughey continued to assist me until the latter part of the July following, when he, too, was compelled to leave on account of failing health. These gentlemen all rendered me essential service during their stay, and many a soldier will cherish a grateful remembrance of their kindness.

Since Dr. McGaughey left me, no assistance has been required, except a detailed soldier, who was unable for field duty.

By advice and personal solicitation, those who have served in this office have endeavored to ameliorate the condition of the soldiers and their friends who were visiting them. By assistance and encouragement to female nurses, they have done much to provide the sick and wounded with tender and skillful care. By the judicious distribution of sanitary supplies, the comforts of the sick and wounded have been increased. By the disbursement of small sums of money, the

pressing wants of many destitute soldiers have been relieved; and hundreds have been enabled to go to their homes on furlough who could not otherwise have done so, and, in this way, no doubt, numbers of valuable lives have been saved. And, finally, it is believed that this agency, by furnishing information, through correspondence and through reports to the office of the General Agency at Indianapolis, and by transacting business, has saved more, in time and traveling expenses, to the people of our State than all its cost.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. O. JGBES.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY, MEMPHIS, TENN., }
January 1, 1864. }

WM. HANNAMAN,

General Military Agent:

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to transmit to you the following report of the operations of this office for the year just closed.

No one who has not been connected with one of these agencies, can have any very accurate notion of the duties they have to perform. If a soldier is a fit subject for a discharge or furlough, if he is absent from his regiment without a descriptive list, or if there is anything in his circumstances requiring some special favor from the military authorities, he feels, as he certainly should, that in the person of his State Agent he has a friend from whom he may always expect a patient and respectful hearing, and such assistance as it may be in his power to render. These duties, requiring personal attention and solicitation in behalf of the soldier, are often important to him, and require much time and labor.

Besides these duties which are performed directly for the soldier, there are many which belong to his friends and relatives, who, prompted by affection, visit him in the camp or hospital, to provide for his many wants, and to cheer and encourage him by the presence of the loving heart and beaming face of a father, a mother, a sister, or a brother. Passes are to be procured, a hospital is to be pointed out, a friend to be sought and found, or, as is too often the case, sad news is to be broken as softly as may be, and the bereaved

one to be accompanied to the undertakers' and to the grave of the fallen patriot.

Another important function of the agency is that of an intelligence office. Either by personal application or by letter, many inquiries are made, calling for information upon almost every question that could possibly arise in connection with the service; and considerable investigation is frequently necessary, that these inquiries may be correctly answered.

In addition to these there are certain miscellaneous duties required, such as procuring the effects of deceased soldiers and forwarding them to their friends, receiving and forwarding goods shipped in the care of the agent, distributing letters and papers sent to his care. &c., &c.

On my arrival here, on the 6th of March, there were many soldiers in the hospitals and convalescent camp, who were fit subjects for discharge. At that time all examination for discharge were made by one board of surgeons, and their time was so occupied that, without the intervention of a friend, it was almost impossible for the most deserving ones to get an examination, as they were crowded out by those whose superior strength and assurance placed them in the front. It was the business of this office to furnish that friend; and during the months of March and April this was the important work to be performed. Much good was done in this respect, but not all that ought to have been done.

During the three succeeding months, the arrival of sick and wounded from below, and the duties incidental to this, occupied a large share of the time and attention of myself and assistant, and since then the furloughing of men has brought up a new class of duties.

On the 1st of April, there were in the several hospitals of this city, three hundred and sixteen enlisted men and seventeen commissioned officers belonging to Indiana regiments; on the 1st of October there were three hundred and two men and twelve officers; and on the 31st day of December, there were only one hundred and fifty-nine men and one officer. This does not include those who are on furlough.

Besides being much less numerous, the cases are much less grave in their character than they were some months ago.

This diminution in numbers cannot be fairly attributed to the improved health of the troops, for all the regiments belonging to our State except three, the 25th, 89th and 93d, are at points so distant from this place, that their sick and wounded cannot be brought here

for treatment. Still the news from all points is, that the army has never been in such perfect health as it is now.

I have kept no account of the number of packages of sanitary stores received and distributed, and if I had done this, there would still be no means of arriving at their cash value. They must have amounted to several thousands of dollars, but to the sick, their value could scarcely be estimated by dollars and cents; and this is especially true of the choice wines and canned fruits, with which you have kept me so liberally supplied.

In the distribution of these and other delicacies for the sick, I have thought it best to place them in the hands of the female nurses, as I could do this with perfect confidence that they would be properly used; and I have the best of evidence that they have uniformly been so used.

Most of the articles of clothing disposed of have also been distributed to them, or directly to the soldiers needing them.

In supplying regimental hospitals, I have thought it my duty to provide first for those of our own State, but in the distribution of stores to the general hospitals, no distinction was made or sought to be made.

The money furnished me by the Sanitary Commission, has been used almost exclusively in assisting destitute furloughed soldiers in going to their homes. If those who donated it, could have seen the pale and melancholy faces of the long suffering soldiers suddenly become radiant with new born hope and gratitude, as I did when they were told that I could furnish them money enough to enable them to go home, they would have felt that they were indeed reaping a great reward.

I have kept no register of persons calling on business, as has been done by some of the agents, and, although such a register would occasionally be of some value, I do not think it would pay for the labor required. I have, however, kept a letter record since the 1st of April, in which either a copy or synopsis of all business letters written since that time, has been kept. These letters are numbered and indexed so as to be convenient for reference. The number now on this record, is four hundred and one, and nearly an equal number has been received and filed.

Up to the 1st of June no account was kept of the Railroad Passes issued from this office, but since that time, I have thought it best to keep a register of them. There are now seventy-eight entered upon

this register, nearly all of which were issued to nurses and special surgeons returning to their homes.

The liberal course inaugurated by Governor Morton, in regard to female nurses, and continued by yourself and the agents under your control, reflects honor upon our State. So far as my knowledge extends, there is no other State and no Sanitary Commission except our own, that provides for their free subsistence and transportation to and from the hospitals; and whose agents are instructed to encourage and sustain them, and by all means in their power to contribute toward making their sacrifices of personal comfort as light as possible. True this has not been done without expense, but if the expense had been much greater, it would still have been a profitable investment. As auxiliaries in the discharge of the duties of this office, they have rendered me valuable assistance, but, to the sick and wounded soldiers in the wards, their services have been above price. Their delicate skill in the preparation of diets, their watchful attention to the slightest want, their words of sympathy and encouragement, have made the hospitals a home; and, in hundreds of instances, have almost lured the poor sufferer back from death unto life.

The Crimean war produced its Florence Nightingale, and good men and women throughout the world have warmed with admiration of her noble deeds. She is worthy of the highest meed of praise. I would not pluck a laurel from her brow, but I rejoice with the pride of an American, that this war has produced its thousands of Florence Nightingales.

As no accounts were kept in a permanent manner in this office until my arrival, I cannot make any statement of its receipts and disbursements prior to the 1st of March.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements since that time:

Disbursements on account of State, including		
salary for services.....	\$3,049 54	
Receipts from State.....	2,802 57	
	<hr/>	
Deficit		\$246 97
Disbursements on account of San. Com. to soldiers going home on furlough.....		
	612 00	
For miscellaneous purposes.....	67 65	
	<hr/>	
Total		679 65
Receipts on account of San. Com.....	602 90	

Cash receipts from other sources credited to Sanitary Fund.....	39 00	
Total.....		641 90
Deficit.....		37 75

In conclusion I may be permitted to remark, that, if any vindication of the policy of Governor Morton in establishing these local agencies for the care of our sick and wounded soldiers were necessary, it might be found in the fact that the Governors of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, have found it necessary to follow his example.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. O. JOBES,
Indiana Military Agent.

GALLATIN, TENN., AGENCY.

REPORT OF COL. ED. SHAW FROM MAY 9, 1864, IN RELATION TO THE
MEN OF THE 10TH CAVALRY, WOUNDED BY THE DISASTER ON THE L.
& N. R. R.

GALLATIN, TENN., May 9, 1864.

WM. HANNAMAN:

SIR:—I have the honor to state that, in pursuance of your orders, so often issued, to be mindful of the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers, I came up here by this morning's train, from Nashville, arriving at 8:30. I proceeded immediately to the hospital where I found Surgeon C. M. Hoagland, with his sleeves rolled up and busily engaged in dressing the wounds of our boys, himself, not leaving it to his assistants, as is too often the case. After watching the process for a few moments, I took a stroll around the wards, speaking to each one of the boys, and am happy to state that they are all doing well and say they are as well cared for as they could be at home. I noticed that several of the Union ladies of the town were busily engaged making buckets of lemonade for them to drink.

The building occupied as the hospital was formerly a seminary, large and commodious, beautifully situated in the midst of a grove of trees, a large garden in the rear of the building, in which the Surgeon has onions, potatoes, peas and cabbage, all growing finely, groups of convalescent men setting around on the grass, reading the latest news from the army of the Potomac. Some thirty-three of our wounded boys have so far recovered as to be able to return to duty, and have joined their regiment, now encamped about two miles from the city of Nashville. I enclose a list of their names. There will not probably be over ten whose service will be lost to the country. After the Surgeon had finished his work for the morning, he took me through the building, and everything appeared to be in perfect order and cleanliness. I spoke, in my former letter, of the aid rendered by Capt. Benj. F. Nicklen, on the day of the collision. After seeing all the boys comfortably taken to the hospital, he sent out of town and, finding a few head of beef cattle, which, like the southern chivalry, in search of their rights, had come inside of our pickets and were gobbled up, and those that have not been slaughtered are nicely enclosed and under guard, awaiting their turn, he then pressed several tons of ice, enough to last the boys for a long time. I was much pleased with Capt. Nicklen's manner of doing business. Surrounded by galvanized rebels, he uses no honeyed words. I noticed that, while I was talking with him, one of this set, galvanized by the amnesty oath, and a traitor, was brought before him for some breach of law. I will not state his words, but they were short, emphatic and to the point. After leaving the hospital I walked over to his battery (13th Ind.,) and was politely shown though the Fort by Lt. Jessec Crull, who has everything in the most perfect order.

I am glad to say that our Indiana Agent at Louisville, ever watchful of our boys, as soon as he heard of the disaster, sent a lot of sanitary supplies, which, together with those sent from Nashville, will last for some time.

I return on this evening's train to Nashville.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. SHAW,

Colonel and Military Agent.

KEOKUK, IOWA, AGENCY.

REPORTS OF E. K. HART, AGENT, JANUARY 1ST, AND MARCH 17TH, 1864.

KEOKUK, January 1, 1864.

His Excellency, GOV. O. P. MORTON, INDIANA:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor of informing you that there has been but one death in the United States General Hospital at Keokuk, of the Indiana soldiers, since April, 1863. There are still remaining here twenty-five soldiers unfit for duty. There have been returned to duty since the 1st July, 1863, 28; deserted, 2, and 3 discharged. The accompanying list gives you the names and dates of those returned to duty, and I also inclose a list of those remaining in hospital, and also a complete list of all the deaths of Indiana soldiers that have died in this hospital since its commencement, with a financial statement.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. K. HART,

Military Agent of Indiana at Keokuk, Iowa.

MARCH 15, 1864.

His Excellency, GOV. O. P. MORTON, INDIANA:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to report thirty Indiana soldiers in the United States General Hospital in Keokuk, all able to be about, and mostly on duty. A few have been here over a year in poor health, not able for anything, anxious to be sent home, discharged, or otherwise, but we cannot get it done. Several of our men that were permitted to go home on discharge furloughs, have, by the blessing of Providence and their friends, recovered and re-enlisted, that would have died in hospital. Can no order be made to send sick soldiers to friends?

Most respectfully submitted, by

E. K. HART,

Military Agent, Indiana.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

FRANK E. HOWE, AGENT, FEBRUARY 5TH, 1864.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1864.

His Excellency, Gov. MORTON, Indianapolis, Indiana :

GOVERNOR:—I have the honor to send by to-day's express my report of sick and wounded soldiers belonging to Indiana regiments, who have been admitted into Hospitals in and near New York City since the rendition of my last report, October 1st to December 31st, 1863, and the final disposition of such as have been transferred, returned to duty and discharged from service during the same period.

It would not have been delayed so long after the first of the month had we not had an extra amount of labor to perform.

Trusting that the report herewith furnished will prove acceptable to your Excellency, and afford to those of your citizens, more closely related to the names given, a fund of interesting and valuable information, and to the friends of the soldier in your State another evidence of the jealousy with which she guards the interest, and provides for the welfare of her volunteers.

I am, with great respect, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK E. HOWE,

Military Agent for Indiana.

Per W. H. KIMBALL.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., AGENCY.

JAMES H. TURNER, AGENT, AUGUST 20TH, 1864.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., }
August 20, 1864. }

WM. HANNAMAN,

General Military Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.:

As Military Agent at this post for the past year, and having closed my labors, I herewith forward you a report of my operations :

I was appointed by Governor Morton on the 24th day of Novem-

ber, 1863, and reached Chattanooga on the second day of December.

The incursions of the enemy had so damaged our means of transportation, that but a small supply of stores were at that time in Chattanooga, and so precarious were the chances of speedily filling the Commissary warehouses, it was deemed prudent to issue but half rations to the soldiers. This necessity was cheerfully acquiesced in by the men, but its effects were soon seen in palid faces and overflowing hospitals. The meager supplies, obtained by limited transportation, was soon absorbed by the great demand at the hospitals. It was the most painful part of my wearisome experience as agent; that I was compelled to witness the gradual sinking of men for the want of the nourishing supplies which I knew were awaiting shipment at Nashville, in the greatest abundance. All through December and January I was able to do but little for the sufferers, but whatever I could do in words of cheer, in assisting at the hospitals, and in the last sad offices to the dead, was done cheerfully and constantly.

Records of sick and deceased soldiers were kept, and frequent reports made to your office for the information of soldiers' friends. Keepsakes, and other property of the dying, deposited with me, found their way to Indianapolis. Letters were written for the sick to friends at home, and in every way possible the wishes of the dying were complied with.

Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable rooms for an office, but after having occupied several dilapidated shanties, being burnt out once, and turned out once, the Indiana Agency was finally comfortably established in pleasant rooms of a house on Main street, the bachelor occupant of which was turned out by the military authorities to give us place.

But the winter broke at last, and with the early spring came the long needed sanitary supplies. In February they commenced pouring in, and the Army Commisariat was also replenished. Then the soldiers began to live, and feel that they were not forgotten at home. Their faces grew ruddy again, and their huzzas for the old flag made the welkin ring. Matters in the hospitals changed too. The patients cheered up as home comforts and delicacies made their appearance. The praises which were heaped upon the agency, and the good people of Indiana, for their liberal donations, were beyond all description. The men thanked me with tears in their eyes, and "God bless Gov. Morton," every day. While my labors are arduous, I felt all the time that I was amply repaid for my weariness and anxiety, by the hearty thanks that fell from the soldiers' lips. It was indeed a blessed

work, that, through the wisdom of Gov. Morton, and the munificence of the people of Indiana, I was able to perform during the past year for these noble patriot souls, who have forsaken home and its comforts, to stand as a break-water between the impetuous surges of the rebels, who would overthrow our glorious Republic, in chaotic ruin, upon which would arise a despotism, or leave us a dependency upon some European crown.

After the long scarcity of the winter there were but few times, and those of short duration, when we had scanty supplies. The memorable campaign of General Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, in which there was fighting every day, made the demand upon this agency very great indeed. Invaluable aid was rendered by Mr. George Merritt and Mr. W. John Wallace, of Indianapolis, who bore themselves like martyrs in their trying positions, and all for the love of country, for they never took one penny for their services. They followed the army closely, and as soon as hospitals were established, they began pouring the sanitary stores into them. Their services were an invaluable aid to this agency. Very much suffering was prevented by their energetic efforts.

The great battles fought southward, from Chattanooga, filled the hospitals with sick and wounded; and every possible thing which this agency could do to relieve the distressed, was done with alacrity. My duties increased, so that the office was besieged from morning until late into the night with applicants for aid or information. Besides increasing my ordinary duties, many new duties were created.

The arrival of citizens, looking after sick, wounded and dead friends, gave me much additional labor. I took wives to the bedside of dying husbands, and wept with mothers and sisters over fallen sons and brothers. I lent money to pay for embalming bodies, and gave passes, furnished by Indiana, to enable the mourners to reach their homes. Many will bless the day they found these little magic tickets. Home and friends were mirrored in their faces, and the name of Gov. Morton, which undersigned them, shone as an angelic visitation.

During the time I spent here I have received from your office seventeen hundred and forty-nine (1,749) packages of sanitary stores. Of these, I distributed from this office to regiments, to hospitals, and to private soldiers, twelve hundred and twelve (1,212) packages. I have forwarded to the agents in Georgia five hundred and thirty-seven (537) packages; these packages consisting chiefly of vegetables, clothing and delicacies.

But my labors here must end for the present. To me it has been a labor of love, and my only regrets were that I could do no more. I have wanted the arms and strength of ten men, that I might do more of this blessed work. I leave the agency with regret that I have been able to do so little while so much remains to be done, but I have the satisfaction to know that my successor, Mr. V. Carter, will enter vigorously upon his work of mercy and labor of love.

I can not close this report without adverting to my co-laborers, whether of the Medical Department, or of the Christian Commission. They have uniformly treated me with the utmost respect, and I have endeavored always to reciprocate the fraternal feeling. It is greatly owing to my instructions from your office, and the general intentions of the Governor, that this feeling has prevailed, and I will not be considered egotistical in appending the following letters as samples of many which were sent me upon leaving Chattanooga, when I give the State credit, rather than myself, for the efforts which have brought them out:

CHATTANOOGA, August 16, 1864.

MR. J. H. TURNER, *Indiana Military Agent*:

DEAR SIR:—As we are about to leave Chattanooga for our home in Indiana, permit us, through this medium, to express to you our most sincere and grateful thanks for the kindness and unceasing care you have always bestowed upon our suffering brothers and soldier friends. Let us assure you that your good work has been fully appreciated by suffering thousands, your presence at the hospital is always hailed with delight, and even your name has become an “household word” with the Indianians. May God bless and reward you for the deep interest, zeal and sympathy you ever exhibit in our worthy cause; and may the sun of peace very soon dawn upon us, and dispel the cloud which has darkened our peaceful horizon for more than three long years. God send an early victory, and an honorable peace to those who are fighting under the banner of “broad stripes and bright stars,” and may we all be a happy people whose “God is the Lord.”

Hoping that prosperity may crown all your efforts, we are,

Very respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

CAPT. RAVENSCROFT & WIFE.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., }
August 19, 1864. }

J. H. TURNER, Esq.:

Having learned recently that you are about to return to your home in Indiana, I take this opportunity to say that your determination to do so is deeply regretted by all with whom you have become acquainted while attending to your duties here, and by none more than the officers who have charge of this post.

Many an Indiana soldier, when returning from the service, and detained here in hospital or otherwise, will anxiously inquire for you, and remembering your many acts of kindness to the boys, will yet more deeply regret your absence.

I know that, go where you may, you will carry with you the kindest wishes of all in charge here for your future welfare and prosperity.

Respectfully, your friend,

J. S. HARVEY, *A. Q. M. Post.*

HEADQUARTERS 29TH REG'T IND. VET. VOL. INF'Y., }
Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 22d, 1864. }

MAJOR J. H. TURNER:

DEAR SIR: Upon my return to Chattanooga, I was informed that you had left for Indianapolis, and there to remain.

I take this method of expressing to you my regret and that of my regiment, for the necessity which has induced you to leave us. It is due to you to say that you have ever been faithful to your trust, in the prompt and efficient manner in which the duties devolving upon you have been discharged, a true friend to the soldier in sickness and distress.

We believe our State to have been better represented at this place, in this respect than any other State in the Union, and I can say to you truly, that I have to hear for the first time any complaints, made by either officer or soldier, in regard to your management of the Military Agency of the State at this point, and for the many kindnesses my regiment has received at your hands, permit me to subscribe myself,

D. M. DUNN,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

U. S. CARISTIAN COMMISSION, BRANCH OFFICE, }
 Chattanooga, August 19, 1864. }

MAJOR TURNER:

DEAR SIR: I learn with regret that you are to be transferred to another field of labor. Our association has been to me exceedingly pleasant, and our intercourse in an official way has been more than friendly. By your uniform kindness and courtesy, you have placed both myself and the Commission I represent under lasting obligations. I trust that the friendly relations existing between our organizations may continue under your successor, and that you may find a wider and more pleasant field of labor in your new sphere of action.

Yours, sincerely,

H. D. LATHROP,

Ag't U. S. Chris. Com., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Maj. Turner, Ind. Mil. Agent.

In conclusion, I must express my earnest thanks for your willingness to hold up my hands, and render me useful in my agency; and may the blessing of God rest upon you, and upon our Military Agencies.

JAMES H. TURNER.

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY.

REPORT OF ROBERT R. CARSON, AGENT.

OFFICE OF INDIANA STATE MILITARY AGENT, }
 PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 19, 1864. }

SIR:—I can not but feel it right that, with the close of the year, I should lay before you a formal report of my operations, thus far, in the sanitary fields. You have encouraged these operations, you have sustained them; it was your humanity, eager to secure the greatest amount of comfort to the soldier in the field, that recognized his more necessitous claim to relief, when lying amid the dreary scenes of a hospital ward; and it has been your generosity, I am persuaded, rather as a citizen contributing privately to the public good, than as an officer guiding the disbursement of public funds, by private philanthropic judgment, that has enabled my efforts to be realized to an

extent commensurate with the benevolent intentions which prompted them. It is due, therefore, to you, sir, that I should show the modes by which your charities have been distributed, and the ends to which they have been applied, and it is due to myself that I should seem to understand, at least, the scope of the functions thus entrusted to me, and to be in some measure worthy of the responsibilities that they confer.

I now gather up and generalize the partial reports already in your hands. If the statement, by publication, in the Adjutant General's report, or elsewhere, seems likely to show the State what dispositions are made to alleviate her sick and wounded, it is, of course, at your disposal for such purpose, indeed it would gratify me to know that it had been used in this way.

What is now organized into the regular system of effort called State Agency, was, at first, nothing more than private attempts towards mitigating some of the sufferings and inconveniences exhibited and incurred in the routine of hospital practice. It was supposed that these were necessarily incident to the beginning of a great war by a nation wholly unprepared for it, both in civic spirit and in material resource, but that when the former had been moulded, with American facility, to respond to the new order of things, and when the latter had been so developed by American energy, and accommodated by American tact, as to meet promptly and amply the enormous sanitary demands made upon it, we would not be less successful in the hospital than in the field. Certainly, we all expected that the Government, through the medical department, would be able to take every care of its defenders, disabled by the accidents of war, not only employing the best surgical skill (for the motive to this would be merely the barest humanity, or else national life, interest, a desire to use the strength of these men the second time,) but actually setting in motion whatever indirect means would relieve these patriots from anxiety and embarrassment, and give them much the same personal privileges as they enjoyed before patriotism exchanged the amenities of home for the rough chances of the field. A blundering hope, similar to that which we indulged about our all-sweeping military successs *in prospectu*, when the old modes of warfare were to be revolutionized, the world astonished and military history shamed into silence.

But, as in the latter case, we encountered one insuperable difficulty after another, failed to bend the constitution of things according to our impetuous purposes, and were forced to settle down to a military

mill-grinding, very different from the fierce bolting process patented by our hopes, so in the former case it was found that the sanitary task thrown upon us was too vast to admit the general mitigatory features proposed, that only the physical treatment of men in the mass could be recognized by the medical department as the sphere of its duties, individual cases and all the complexional varieties of their wants being left to their own resources, to chance, or to private philanthropy. The war settled down into a fixed problem, to be steadily wrought out, and such was the expression of its determinate action, in this direction.

Seeing how matters were shaping for the future, I abandoned the private and fragmentary efforts of the first few months, and cast about to discover what elements could be supplied by the nation and methodized into some system of action that would give a more prompt certain and thorough issue to my original view. It was evident that appeals to the generosity of our citizens would answer the purpose only partially, such a source of supply must be subject to fluctuations corresponding with the number and kind of demands made upon it, it could not see the results of its contributions, and a single city would soon weary of bearing the collected burdens that ought to fall upon many States, severally. Thus one plan after another was entertained and abandoned, each failing in some important condition of the work, till that was reached, which is now in operation. It is, in brief, a call upon upon each State authority to empower an agent in all the principal cities used as hospital depots, to discover and relieve distresses of the sick and wounded that lie outside of the general Government path of exertion. The responsibility of the matter is thus thrown upon the parties to whom it fairly belongs, centers are secured from which may radiate authoritative and reliable action, and the results of the work, to an organized and directly interested source, are seen and appreciated.

The plan has fulfilled the highest expectations formed of it. It is, indeed, nothing more than directing into a special channel the composite energies which our peculiar National Constitution develops; the General Government does its share, the separate States do their share; and between the untited action of both the utmost good is probably done, that the painful and confused circumstances will admit. It has but one drawback—the insufficient prominence given to it as a philanthropic means. Our nation, liable beyond all others to consider things in grand masses, has too roughly estimated the consequences of war, in making over their total treatment to the hands of the Med-

ical Department; while the Department itself has been constrained, by the necessities of the case, to consider its subjects in aggregate, and to adapt to them regulations of very general nature. It could not be otherwise. For, first, the sanitary treatment of an army of sufferers must involve a discipline no less strict than that which regulates military life in the field; the demand for it is even more urgent; without it a hospital ward would be a scene of utter confusion, and all medical efficiency would be blown to the winds. Yet this discipline—not tending in the hospital to the same end as in the field—is not attended with results so uniformly beneficial. In active operations discipline's aim is the same as that of war itself—to gather the most completely, and wield the most effectively, the collected energies of a mass; it seeks nothing more than general results, and the more complete the subordination of individual immunities, the more complete is the attainment of the desired end. But since the purpose of sanitary effort is exactly opposite that of military effort, it cannot receive its regulative conditions from the latter without having its operations considerably impeded by the foreign though necessary burden.

It attaches, of course, exclusively to the individual; the disposal of aggregates forms no part of its plans; nothing but the welfare of particular cases comes under its ken; and hence it is that it cannot admit but with reluctance and in compliance with a real necessity, those laws that pertain to a general drift of things only.

If I have rightly understood this matter, sir, it is to adjust this contradiction which exists in our hospitals, between the specific end of the medical art and the general means by which only this aim can be realized, that is the office of State Agency. On the side of the Government there is a constant tendency to give plan an undue prominence; men are liable to be subjected to mere routine treatment, and to be regarded only as digesters of medicine when sick, as they are digesters of meat when well. It is the part of the several States to come between the patient and any injustice that he might suffer from this cause; *to individualize him*, to investigate the peculiar circumstances of his case, and attend to them in virtue of their being the circumstances of that case and no other.

This, so far as I am empowered, is my office. It rarely, of course, falls to my lot to do anything in the strictly medical direction, since our patients are tended with a humanity and scientific care that do infinite honor to the profession enlisted in the service; no one who has not been closely cognizant of the necessities of a hospital can

duly estimate the devotion exhibited by our Surgeons in their arduous and exhausting duties.

If, however, there are longings of the very ill or the convalescent for delicacies supplied neither by the regular dietary nor by the Ladies' Societies located in all our hospitals, I gratify them to the extent deemed expedient by the Surgeon in charge of the case.

Permit me, sir, to detail to you those offices which devolve legitimately upon me.

First, there is the work of keeping the State accurately and frequently apprised of the condition and location of her every soldier in hospital in this city. The uses of this plan are obvious. If it served no other purpose, it would at least be the best reparation the State could make to her citizen, and the best remaining bond which the citizen could hold to his State. For those intimate relations constituted by civil law, social influences, and the thousand nameless attachments of a localized home, have all been wholly and violently ruptured through the State's inducement; in her behalf the man has abandoned everything that peace makes dear; surely she is bound to follow out the story of his perils and his pains, as the only compensation she can make for those claims that he had upon her when the ordinary avocations of civil life were undisturbed.

But aside from this, there has been found to result from a State thus maintaining an overlook of her men several advantages of not minor importance. The State is enabled to answer questions made by friends, to correct desertions falsely reported, and check off discharges from the true date as non-recipients of further State bounty money. Therefore I use every exertion to make my lists complete and accurate. Within six hours after the arrival of any sick or wounded man, the hospital to which he is assigned is reported to me by the Medical Director of Transportation. He is then visited, his name, company, regiment, ward and bed registered, and these details are sent to you when the number of names swells to a score. The sufferer, once being noted, constant watch is kept upon him; the hospitals being visited daily every change is noted, and I am able, in this way, to give a full history of each patient during his sojourn here.

To make these hospital rounds thoroughly is a task very exhaustive of time, means and strength; not so much because of the records taken, (although these demand care and unremitting intentness,) as because this personal examination only can develop the peculiarities of cases, and make adaptations conducive to their relief. Moreover, all patients have need of many little things which were to them the

conveniences of home life in the days of health, but which, in the unrelieved tedium of sickness and hospital scenes, press with the claim of actual necessities. Among these I may mention tobacco, postage stamps, stationery, car tickets, etc., etc. The effect of supplying such articles can readily be imagined by any one who sympathizes with the position of the beneficiaries. They are gifts to each sufferer from his native State, a proof that he is still her cared-for citizen, and a recognition of his services in her behalf. It is wonderful to see the new elasticity that is thus given to the spirits, the hopefulness, the determination to bear on uncomplainingly to the end. As I write the moral good done in this way to our cause, and the happiness conferred upon its broken defenders, come vividly before me through memory, and I can but rejoice that your State has not so recklessly converted her citizens into military machines as to forget what privileges of civil life are due to the individual while she is devoting every energy to the alleviation of his physical needs as a soldier. Indeed, here is the higher path of philanthropic effort, and here is the sharpest test of a professed humanity, at least as regards its *breadth of view*.

With this I send my concluding report of names for the year. But, in tracing and verifying the history of cases during this period, the desire of making my labor complete induced me to go beyond the limit indicated. Little by little I was led further and further back, until I found myself in full possession of the materials that are herewith embodied and transmitted. The difficulties have been very numerous in executing the more remote part of my work, because of the bungling and careless way in which hospital records were kept when war and hospitals were novelties to us. But I believe that order is at last brought out of the confusion, and I am now enabled to lay before you this complete history of every Indiana soldier who has entered any one of our city hospitals since the beginning of the war.

I have the honor to remain your Excellency's ob't. serv't.,

ROBERT R. CORSON,
Indiana State Military Agent.

TO HON. O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24, 1864.

HON. O. P. MORTON,

Governor of Indiana :

SIR:—I have the honor to report having returned a few days since from a visit to Belle Plain and Fredericksburg, where I went to lend what aid lay in my power to the wounded there.

At Belle Plain I found long trains of ambulances containing wounded from Fredericksburg and the front. Many had been two nights on the journey, and suffered greatly from loss of blood and want of food, while some died. On arrival, they were furnished by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions with tea, coffee and stimulants, and, on being transferred to the steamers, had their wounds dressed, and were otherwise comfortably provided for—a corps of Surgeons and nurses being attached to each boat.

On Friday, the 15th inst., I accompanied a boat-load to Washington, returning next day to Belle Plain, and thence to Fredericksburg. There I found the wounded in nearly every house, and greatly in need of supplies, particularly straw to lie upon. Though everything possible had been done by Government and the Commissions to remedy this deficiency, the bad roads, and the necessity of supplies at the front, delayed those for the wounded until Monday, the 16th inst., when they arrived freely, with Surgeons and nurses. In the meantime the sufferings of the wounded were great, yet I heard no complaints or regrets other than that they had fallen so early.

The hospitals in this city are rapidly filling up with the wounded. Lists of the Indiana men have been sent to William Hannaman, General Military Agent, as they arrived, and a report now preparing from visits made to the men, and giving previously omitted names, with particulars of all, will be forwarded in a few days.

I shall be happy to be of any possible service to the friends of the Indiana men.

I have the honor to remain your Excellency's ob't. serv't.,

ROBERT R. CORSON,
Indiana State Military Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1864.

HON. O. P. MORTON,

Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.:

SIR:—I have the honor to enclose a report of sick and wounded soldiers from Indiana in hospitals in and around this city, from April 1st to June 30th, inclusive, with their condition, &c. The list has been carefully corrected, and I believe it is as near correct as possible.

Since the 14th of May last we have been receiving large numbers of men daily from Washington, Baltimore and the battle fields—the latter, in many cases, badly wounded. These men I have visited, and their wants supplied. When articles of clothing have been needed, I have generally got them from the Sanitary Commission. Smaller articles, such as postage stamps, stationery, tobacco, car tickets, &c., I have furnished myself. As usual, most of the men have come from the field with four and six months pay due them, and entirely out of funds. To these men, in a strange city, among strangers, these little articles are most grateful, being gifts direct from their own State—an evidence that they are not forgotten.

The lists kept at my headquarters are consulted by the soldiers from the different hospitals who are able to ride about, and from them the whereabouts of their comrades in distant hospitals is obtained. With the car tickets furnished by me they are enabled to reach the most distant points in the city in a short time, and enjoy a pleasant ride.

Letters of inquiry from friends at a distance are frequently received in regard to special cases. These are given immediate attention; and, after visiting the patient in person, are answered, with full particulars of his case.

Since my last report, (in January,) I have visited Belle Plains, Fredericksburg and White House, Virginia, to do what lay in my power to aid the wounded and dying from the late battles. I arrived at Belle Plains on the 11th day of May, and found large numbers of wounded awaiting transportation to Washington. I remained there two days, and then accompanied one of the boats up the river. Returning the next day, I arrived at Belle Plains in the evening, and at daylight the following morning went on to Fredericksburg. Here I found our wounded fresh from the battle field of the Wilderness. Every house seemed to be a hospital. Little or no provisions of any

kind were to be had in the town, as (owing to the bad roads) neither the Government nor the Commissions had been able to get up sufficient supplies. The men suffered terribly at first, being in want of nearly everything, but before I left supplies came in freely.

Soon after my arrival at home, I learned that many of the wounded at the White House were to be shipped North. I went down at once, but got there too late to be of much service, the men having been shipped North the day before my arrival. I returned on the same boat.

Our hospitals are now in good condition, and very little complaint is ever made by the soldiers in them. When they were much crowded, (in May,) some few complaints were made, but the causes which at first were unavoidable have been removed, and now the men seem well satisfied.

I send by same mail my account of expenses for the last six months, adding the account rendered last January. I have endeavored to make a little go as far as possible and do the most good, and, could your Excellency see how grateful the boys are for the little presents and attention I am able to give them, I am sure you would be satisfied that it was money well spent.

With the hope that my feeble efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the heroes of your State may seem satisfactory to yourself, as well as to their friends,

I have the honor to remain your Excellency's most ob't. serv't.,

ROBERT R. CORSON,
Indiana State Military Agent.

NEW ORLEANS AGENCY.

REPORT OF CHAS. F. KIMBALL AGENT—SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

Official Report of Indiana Military Agent, in charge of sick and Wounded on Hospital Steamer "Groesbeck," from New Orleans.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 30, 1864.

To his Excellency,

Gov. O. P. MORTON:

The following excellent and comprehensive order was issued by General Banks on the 9th instant:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
New Orleans, Sept. 9, 1864. }

SPECIAL ORDER No. 243—EXTRACT.

1st. Furloughs for thirty days, commencing and ending at Cairo, Ills., will be granted to all enlisted men now sick in hospital, but able to travel, belonging to regiments raised in the following States, now serving in *this Department*: Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. Surgeons in charge of hospitals are charged with making out and forwarding the necessary papers.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the *necessary transportation*.

By command of Major-General Banks.

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting A. A. General.

(Official.)

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,

A. A. A. General.

The above order will be seen to contemplate sending only those in a measure able to care for themselves. But by personal application, accompanied by assuming the responsibility of proper attention being given *all*, of whatever class or disease, succeeded in making its application general to all soldiers from Indiana then in hospital. Instructions were issued by the Medical Director at my solicitation, that the papers of Indianians should come first in order, and the steamer "Groesbeck" taken for the purpose of transportation, to be in readiness as soon as the papers were perfected.

My official connection with the "Groesbeck" is explained by the following:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
New Orleans, Sept. 12, 1864. }

SURG. J. T. PAYNE,

Hospital Steamer Groesbeck:

SIR: I am directed by the Commanding General of the Department to introduce to your favorable consideration Mr. Chas. F. Kimball, Military Agent from the State of Indiana, who will accompany the soldiers transported North on the steamer "Groesbeck." The

General desires that you furnish Mr. Kimball with every facility in providing for the sick during the trip, and that you also co-operate with him in the disembarkation of the men at the different points as he may desire.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.)

WILLIAM GRANT,

A. A. A. General.

FURNISHING THE BOAT.

The authorities supplied the boat with one Surgeon, Dr. Paine, a very good man, and faithful to his trust; also, put on board army rations (no extra diet), bed sacks and moss, stove and utensils. The Government supply of medicinal stores did not amount to much—simply an ordinary field case. Fortunately, I had a good supply left of those furnished the “City Bell,” hospital steamer, in January last.

I obtained from the United States Sanitary Commission 200 blankets, 96 pounds condensed milk, 100 wool shirts and drawers, cotton shirts and drawers, rags and bandages, slippers, towels, fans, girdles, pads, chambers, bed-pans, tin cups, 5 doz. claret wine, rasp. vinegar loaf sugar, dried fruit, 40 pound corn starch, crackers, &c., in liberal quantities; and as much assistance from the efficient, able and gentlemanly agent for the Gulf Department, Dr. Blake, in arranging for the comfort of the men.

The Indiana Military Agency furnished a barrel of rye whisky, and an ample simply supply of medicines.

Everything being in readiness, at 2 P. M. Thursday, the 15th, commenced moving sick from the University General hospital—at 3 o'clock, moved those from the Marine General Hospital—half-past 5 removed from the St. Louis Hospital. At 5 o'clock, the boat dropped down the river to the Barracks U. S. General Hospital, six miles below the city, and one mile from the celebrated battle ground of Chalmette. At 12 o'clock Thursday night, having taken on board all we could comfortably care for, about 240 in number, got under weigh for God's country.

It may be proper here to state that when the furloughing is complete, the number to come up the river will reach as high as 1500 soldiers, of which number upwards of 500 are Indianians.

The steamer Diana, of large capacity, was being prepared, under

the eye of Dr. Taylor, of the 34th Indiana, for the second installment. Other boats will immediately follow with the remainder.

Prompt attention and encouragement should greet the sick boys at Cairo, on their arrival. Provide them comfortable quarters, and attend to procuring them transportation to their homes.

In a very few hours we had everything in order to properly nurse the sick—cooking arrangements in running order—indeed, all the appointments for caring for all on board as comfortably as on a regular hospital steamer. But it will not be imagined that there were idle hours for those able to labor, for with one hundred cases of chronic diarrhœa, in all conditions, and the balance recovering slowly from every other diseases imaginable, every man having surplus strength found use for it.

But we found ourselves lacking one of the essential elements of success—an Angel of Mercy—which I promise myself shall not again be the case on any hospital steamer with which I may be connected.

At 5 o'clock on Saturday, lost our first man, William Welty, a veteran soldier of the 34th Ind. He was buried at Natchez. Any information concerning the location of his grave, may be obtained by addressing the Hospital Steward, U. S. General Hospital, Natchez, Miss.; effects left with Col. Wm. Hannaman, Indianapolis.

Arrived at Vicksburg Sunday, the 18th. Lost our second man—Enoch J. Maris, Battery H, 1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, and buried him here; met with no mishap, and arrived at Memphis Wednesday, the 21st.

Our hospital flag served us a good purpose, however, at Gaines' Landing, where the rebels had a six gun battery in position; but they waived us past with a white flag. We heard the firing between the battery and gunboats for an hour.

Lost our third man Tuesday, the 20th. Henry Y. Nickle, Co. A, 7th Ky. Left the corps in the hands of Dr. Jobes, Indiana Military Agent, and Judge Bingham, Ohio Agent, at Memphis. Were placed under many obligations to both Dr. Jobes and Judge Bingham, for their kind offices, and the ready response to our requisitions for replenishing our stock of sanitary goods.

Arrived at Cairo on Friday morning, the 22d inst., after as pleasant a voyage as was possible for a hospital steamer, having had uninterrupted pleasant weather, and no accident or unpleasant commotion or jarring.

On the evening of Thursday, four more of our men, who had sus-

tained themselves in view of getting home, when almost in sight of Cairo, died, to-wit: Fred. Reiser, Co. K, 37th Ills.; Joseph Welch, 96th Ohio; — Balka, Co. K, 1st Ind, Heavy Artillery; — Elfus, Co. B, 35th Wis. Body of Welch taken home by his brother; others buried at Mound City.

Discharged our government supplies at Mound City; placed in hospital several of our sickest men at same place; turned over balance of sanitary goods to U. S. Sanitary Commission at Cairo; took the men from the boat to the Soldiers' Home; procured transportation for all to their homes, and at 9 P. M. Friday delivered the furloughs and transportation to each man, and took them into the cars assigned me by the Central Railroad for special accommodation.

Too much cannot be said in praise of Capt. John Sebastian of the "Groesbeck," for his uniform kindness, and the hearty generosity and sympathy towards the sick soldiers.

There were many brave men convalescing among the number to whom many thanks are due for their promptness, efficiency and faithfulness in assisting and caring for the sick; and especially to Sergeant Dougherty, of the 34th Ind., who managed the cooking department on the boat, and was indefatigable in his efforts at Cairo, on the train, and at Mattoon, do I return for myself and the sick men our hearty thanks.

Friday morning at 2 o'clock, left Cairo; arrived Mattoon, Illinois, at 2 P. M. Saturday; transferred all but five of our sickest men, who, together with two nurses and myself, were left at Mattoon till Sunday evening at 10 o'clock.

One of the five—William H. Gaines, a fine young soldier, and a bright and promising boy—died a few minutes after leaving Terre-Haute. On arrival at Indianapolis, transferred the living to Soldiers' Home, the dead to his friends at Shelbyville, and your humble servant to the "Shades" for a few days' rest.

Respectfully,

CHARLES. F. KIMBALL,

Ind. Mil. Ag't Gulf Dep't.

LOUISVILLE AGENCY.

REPORT OF COL. JASON HAM, AGENT, DECEMBER 15TH, 1864.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY, }
 LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec 15, 1864. }

WILLIAM HANNAMAN, Esq.,
General Military Agent:

SIR:—It will be expected that I shall make a report of the workings of this agency for the current year, and as the business of this office, with but few exceptions, which I hereafter note, have remained pretty much the same as last year, I will call your attention to my report, made to the Convention which met at Indianapolis last March, which report was published. It is proper to say that the business, under each head, therein named, have been largely increased the past six months.

One subject, not heretofore reported upon, is *special transfers*, which has taken almost the entire time of one clerk.

About the first of June last, the Secretary of War gave authority to Col. R. C. Wood, Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. A., whose office is in this city, to make transfers in individual cases, on the Surgeon's certificate, that the man would not be fit for service in six weeks. The applications for such transfers are usually made by the State Agent, giving name, rank, company and regiment, nature of disease, and the reasons why, in the opinion of the applicant, the request should be granted. The labor and influence of your State Agent, in procuring and hastening through these special transfers, have enabled hundreds of soldiers to go to the hospitals of their own State, and saved a large expense to our citizens, who have come here to accompany sick and wounded soldiers to their own State, and who could only remain here at a heavy expense.

The Pass Department of this office has been of great benefit to our citizens, for hundreds of whom passes have been obtained, by which they have been enabled to go immediately south to look after their sick and wounded friends. No doubt, many lives have been thus saved.

By the influence of our noble Governor, an order was obtained from the War Department, furloughing Indiana soldiers home to vote at the State elections; and afterwards, another order, extending their

furloughs beyond the time of the Presidential election. This made much extra duty for this office. After the labor attendant upon getting the soldiers home to the first election, and before the order extending their furloughs was received, some seventeen hundred had returned to this and parts below; and, by order of the Governor, State transportation was furnished to each one of these men at this office.

It has also been a part of the business of this agency to see that soldiers, who were permanently disabled, were discharged from service, and that those confined in prison for trivial offenses, be permitted to return to duty.

The truth is, that much of the labor, and much of the good done by State agencies, is of such a nature that it can not be put upon paper, and can only be appreciated by those who are here to see their workings.

Complaints may have been made by the soldiers, that the agent here did not visit the hospitals as frequently as he should. This is true to some extent; and the constant demand for the agent at the office has made this an absolute necessity, though we have honestly endeavored at all times, and under all circumstances, to make this agency efficient in reaching the most needy cases—those who were unable to come to this office in person to make known their wants.

The distribution of the Sanitary stores from this agency during the past few months to the hospitals, and to the several regiments now in camp around this city, has brought out the expression of very many, that the best, and cheapest, and most direct way of reaching the soldiers, with donations from their friends, is through the State Agent. This labor of distributing sanitary stores has been done without any additional expense to the State or donors, so far, at least, as this agency is concerned.

Much the largest part of the immense sanitary stores donated by our patriotic people, and collected and forwarded to me at this place, by yourself, as the faithful and efficient President of the State Sanitary Commission, have been destined for points south of this, and have been speedily forwarded to their destination. Those designed for this point have been distributed as follows:

During the last six months the following number of soldiers have been furnished by me from this agency:

Number furnished with tobacco.....	1123	soldiers.
“ “ “ paper and envelopes.....	864	“

"	"	"	towels	77	soldiers.
"	"	"	handkerchiefs	223	"
"	"	"	socks	345	"
"	"	"	fans	81	"
"	"	"	drawers.....	618	"
"	"	"	shirts.....	826	"

In addition to the above there has been furnished to hospitals, and to regiments in the field :

Lots of rags.....	17	to hospitals.
One box of butter, pounds.....	80	"
Pads	34	"
Blouses	6	"
Bandages, in lots.....	14	"
Barrels of crackers.....	12	"
Boxes of berries, dried.....	2	"
Barrels of eggs.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
Kegs of pickles	2	"
Barrels of meal.....	2	"
Barrels of krout.....	21	"
Barrels of dried apples.....	56	"
Barrels of onions	281	to regiments and hospitals.
Barrels of potatoes... ..	150	" "
Bottles of wine	186	to hospitals.
Cans of fruit.....	256	"

Much of the canned fruit, when opened, was found to be spoiled, and many of the bottles of wine had leaked away from insecure sealing.

I have endeavored faithfully and honestly to carry out the patriotic and benevolent design of our worthy Executive, Gov. O. P. Morton, in establishing this agency.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JASON HAM,

Colonel and Indiana Military Agent.

P. S. I have the names of each soldier, company and regiment, as well as the name and number of the hospitals, that have received the various articles that each one is charged with, which I can make

in detail, if desired, at any time. The foregoing is the aggregate of the whole, and a great many have had a small piece of tobacco, which was not put down.

Yours, &c.,

J. H.

ST. LOUIS AGENCY.

REPORT OF DR. JNO. E. M'GAUGHEY, AGENT, DECEMBER 17TH, 1864.

MILITARY AGENCY OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, }
 St. Louis, Mo., December 17, 1864. }

WM. HANNAMAN, *Indiana Military Agent*:

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your request, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Indiana Military Agency in this Department for the period of my incumbency.

This report is as concise, and in as condensed a form, as the data at my command, and the limited time you afford me, will allow. Not having expected to make my Annual Report until the last of this month, my register is not fully carried out, and many of the minor details will necessarily be omitted, though I shall, I hope, be able in a general way, and with approximate estimates, to give you a satisfactory account of the workings of the agency, without wearying you with minutiae and uninteresting details.

When a little more than a year ago, under the appointment of Gov. Morton, I came to this city to assume the duties of Indiana Military Agent, I found that no agent had been here for three or four months. The books and papers belonging to the office had been left at the Soldiers' Home, the former in a confused, the latter in a very considerably damaged condition, and the "prestige" of the agency unsatisfactory, to say the least. I was not long in ascertaining that, among my other duties, that of placing myself on a respectable footing with the Surgeons in charge of hospitals, and the heads of the different Departments, was paramount. This I have sedulously endeavored to do, and it is a matter of no small gratification to be able to say that my efforts have met with a degree of success highly satisfactory, and that I do not now recollect any one instance where a request for facilities in the prosecution of my duties has been refused.

On my first visit to the different hospitals in and around the city, including those at Jefferson Barracks, ten miles below, made in December, 1863, I found of

Indiana soldiers.....	84
Admissions during year 1864.....	543
Discharged.....	51
Died	26
Returned to duty.....	362
Remaining in hospitals Nov. 31, 1864, and since admitted..	188

The above table may not be strictly correct in giving the exact number under each heading, but it is nearly so as the hasty preparation of this report will allow, and is probably sufficiently precise for all practical purposes.

The statistics from which the estimates of the number under each head, except that of "returned to duty," are made, were derived from the registers of the different hospitals, and these are liable to mistakes.

Under the head of "Returned to duty" is included all those who have been sent to their regiments, those who have been transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and those detailed to duty in the offices of the hospitals and Department headquarters. The exact number of each of these three would be pretty hard to determine, for the reason that no distinction is made on the hospital records.

The number remaining in hospital (188) is larger than at any time previous during the year. These men are generally doing well. Eighty-two of them have arrived since the first of this month, having been transferred from Nashville; some of them directly from the battle-field at Franklin, Tenn. I had hoped to have them sent to hospitals in our own State, but as that is impossible because of the hospitals being full, and as the men are anxious to go home, (some of them not having seen home or friends for eighteen months,) I am procuring furloughs for such as are able to travel alone, and can be permitted to go under the twenty per cent. rule. As they must return here, and will probably remain for some time, I shall have, perhaps, fifty or seventy-five descriptive rolls to write for during the coming week. It is an established fact, that company commanders will, in many instances, send a descriptive roll at the request of a State Agent, when no attention will be paid to the order of a Surgeon in charge of a hospital.

The very small proportions of debts which have occurred among Indiana soldiers during the past year is very gratifying, and may

perhaps be considered as an evidence of the excellence of the hospitals, their good management, and the skill of the attendants. I certainly never have seen hospitals better located, better policed, or better conducted than those at Jefferson Barracks; and it is there that the larger number of patients in this Department are treated. Soldiers who die in hospital, in this Department, are buried by the Government Undertaker, whose duty it is to number the grave and mark on the head-board the man's name, rank, company, and regiment, so that no difficulty shall attend the finding of any particular grave.

I visit these hospitals as often as occasion may require, see and converse with the men, ascertain their wants, and relieve them when in my power; encourage, assist, and advise them in any and all ways possible.

The question I am most frequently asked just now is, "when will we be transferred to our own State?"—Indiana seeming to be the Mecca which is to end their pilgrimage, the panacea for all their wounds. I am compelled to reply that they can not be sent at present because our hospitals are already full, but that I will try to get them furloughed, which they consider the next best thing to be done for them.

A few cases have been brought to me recently, in which men whose term of service has expired, wish to be discharged from hospital that they may go to Indianapolis and be mustered out. This is easy enough when they have descriptive rolls, but where these have never been forwarded, or when, in consequent of frequent changes from one hospital to another, they have been lost, a certificate of the date of muster from the Adjutant General of the State is required, and this I undertake to obtain for them.

I am also called upon to obtain transportation for, and collect the pay of soldiers discharged without final statements, giving them a certificate of the date of discharge, and stating it is left in my hands for the adjustment of their accounts with the Government. I have now the papers of two men discharged in this way, to both of whom I furnished money with which to pay their fare across the river and procure subsistence on the way.

I would respectfully request that a small contingent fund be placed at my disposal, to meet such cases as the foregoing, and also to furnish small sums to soldiers going home on furlough, who have not been paid for so long a time as to leave them destitute of means. As before stated, I have furnished this from my own pocket, and although the amount is small, still, if often enough repeated, draws on a salary

which can only be considered compensative because of the philanthropic nature of the service.

Sanitary supplies are not called for now with near the frequency they were earlier in the winter. In October such a "run" was made upon me as to almost exhaust the stores you sent, and compelled me to apply to the Western Sanitary Commission. Our men, coming in from the front during the chase after Price, were almost destitute of clothing. I furnished them all I had of the kinds they needed, and succeeded in obtaining from the Sanitary Commission, until their stores were exhausted, supplies for those I could not furnish myself.

In a circular recently published by Mr. Yeatman, President of the Commission, "State Agents are authorized to draw upon them for such articles as the men may need." There is, therefore, no necessity for sending sanitary supplies while this arrangement continues. Of the stores already sent, there still remains in my hands a part of the cotton goods and stationery. The woollens were all issued early in the season.

The expenses of the agency since I took charge of it, December 15th, 1863, to Nov. 30th, 1864, (11½ months,) have been :

For salary.....	\$1,153 33
For office expenses	186 75
Total	<hr/> \$1,340 08

I have endeavored to conduct the affairs of the agency as economically as possible, and with this object in view took an office in connection with two other gentleman, (one of whom is the agent for Wisconsin,) thereby reducing the rent to one-third of what it would cost to occupy the room alone. The item of rent and fuel will, by referring to my monthly reports, be found to constitute a large proportion of the amount charged under head of "office expenses." The next largest items are railroad tickets and postage, and there are small bills for office furniture, blank books, printing, &c.

In closing this hastily prepared report, the writing of which has been frequently interrupted by calls to attend the wants of "our boys," I wish to say that, with more time, I could have given a more detailed account of my duties; but hoping the outline here submitted may be satisfactory,

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. E. McGAUGHEY,

Indiana Military Agent

NASHVILLE AGENCY.

REPORT OF COL. ED. SHAW, AGENT—DECEMBER 27, 1864.

OFFICE INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY, }
Nashville, Dec. 27, 1864. }*Wm. Hannaman, General Military Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.:*

SIR:—I have the honor and the pleasure of presenting to you my report as Military Agent, at this post, during the year just closing.

If an apology shall seem to be necessary, for either the lateness or the brevity of this report, it may be sufficient to say that just about the time that I designed beginning the preparation of this document, the first collision occurred between the forces of Gens. Thomas and Hood, beyond Columbia, and a stream of wounded soldiers began to flow into this city, which was swollen by successive skirmishes and battles, until our hospitals were filled with wounded, and our camps with fatigued and needy soldiers, who had fought by day and marched by night, from Pulaski to the suburbs of the city. These, as I am instructed, both by our Governor and yourself, were entitled to my first attention and services. First came the duty of seeing that our wounded were properly cared for. Before this task was fairly begun, my office and store rooms were visited by hundreds of men, who came singly and in squads, to secure articles of clothing necessary to keep them from actual suffering and prospective death. On their fatiguing retreat they had thrown away their knapsacks, in many instances, and had arrived at Nashville burdened with nothing more than their weapons of defense, and the scantiest apparel. These destitute men, together with the wounded, soon exhausted my entire stock of supplies, and I sent up a call for more. Thanks to your promptness and that of our Indiana people, a timely and liberal response soon reached me.

Meanwhile Hood had invested Nashville, as he termed it, but, notwithstanding, no battle followed for a number of days; still, amid the hurry and bustle of preparation, together with constant firing on some part of the line, with the usual casualties and losses, I found little time or opportunity to proceed to the completion of this task. But few days had elapsed, however, before Gen. Thomas advanced

his lines, and hurled his army upon the forts and fastnesses of the enemy, fighting a *series* of battles around Nashville, characterized by fearful carnage in both armies, and resulting in the total defeat and utter rout of the enemy. Since that fight commenced, I have been constantly devoting my best efforts to our noble men who fell in that fierce conflict. On the field and in the hospitals I, and such assistants as I could obtain, did what we could to check the vast tide of human suffering. The "harvest" gathered from those red fields of valor was indeed "plenteous," and "the laborers were few." All the established hospitals at this post are crowded, and all the churches and large public buildings are taken for hospital purposes. With a vast number of men of our own State lying in these hospitals and depending upon this agency for an endless amount of services, peculiar only to such an agency, I must be excused if I leave to other agencies, not at present so crowded with business, the preparation of a more elaborate treatise upon the character and duties of such an institution, and hasten to a conclusion.

The duties of a Military Agency are three-fold, having reference to the State, the soldier, and the friends of the soldier.

The proper authorities of the State must be kept constantly and thoroughly informed as to the number of its soldiers in hospitals, and the nature of their wounds or diseases.

The names, rank, and regiment of all newly admitted, must be similarly reported; likewise those who die, or those who are discharged or returned to their commands. Careful accounts must be kept, and reports made of all cash expenditures, and of all State transportation furnished through the Military Agency. These, together with such *special* duties as the Executive, or the General Military Agent may, from time to time, indicate, comprise the duties of the Agent to the State.

The duties to the *soldier* are so extensive and diverse, that they are difficult to define. It has been the effort of our Governor to educate the soldiers of our State to look upon the Indiana Agents as their *special friends*, sent out by the Governor to stand between them and *want*; and to look upon the "Indiana Rooms" as their "home," so far as such an institution *can* supply the place of a home.

Among the duties of the Agent to the *soldiers* are those of looking after their physical welfare, and relieving their bodily distresses, so far as they may be able; procuring their descriptive rolls; facilitating the discharge of those who should be discharged; taking care of arti-

cles sent from friends at home to their care; and performing for them those manifold services at the various departments and headquarters which are too numerous to be named in detail, but well understood by any *private* soldier who has attempted to "run the gauntlet" of the throng that usually crowds the entrance to these headquarters, and the guards that stand at these entrances.

To the friends are due all those varied services implied in the following

"NOTICE.

"Persons visiting the hospitals of the army to look after sick, wounded, or deceased friends, or having any business whatever with the army, are requested to call upon the regular Indiana Agents, who will render them every possible assistance in the accomplishment of their work. Office open day and night. No charges whatever for services.

By order of

O. P. MORTON, GOV. OF INDIANA.

WM. HANNAMAN, *Pres. San. Com.*"

The number of our people who avail themselves of this kind invitation and arrangement is large, and constantly increasing.

Added to those implied in the above notice, are those sad and delicate duties of conveying to friends, not otherwise informed, the intelligence of the decease of their loved ones; taking charge of their effects; ascertaining place of burial, and employing the usual agencies for sending bodies home when desired.

These, sir, constitute the chief duties pertaining to the Military Agency. To these are added all the duties of a State Sanitary Agent, a report of which accompanies this, together with such financial reports, vouchers, statistics, etc., as have not hitherto been forwarded, and are necessary to render both the Military and Sanitary reports complete.

Trusting that this hasty summary of affairs in this Department may meet the approval of all concerned, and that all our efforts to faithfully duties satisfactorily, may conduce to the comfort and efficiency of our noble soldiery, and to the ultimate salvation of our country, I have the honor to remain,

Sir, your obedient servant.

ED. SHAW, *Indiana Military Agent.*

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY.

REPORT OF R. R. CORSON, STATE AGENT, DECEMBER 31ST, 1864.

OFFICE OF STATE MILITARY AGENT, }
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1864. }

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the workings of this Agency for the past year :

During the first quarter the number of Indiana soldiers here was small, but before the campaign opened in the spring the hospitals in Washington and Baltimore were put in readiness to receive the sick and wounded from the armies of the Potomac and James, by transferring many of their inmates to hospitals in this city. In April large squads began to arrive, in a convalescent state, many of them remaining here but a short time before they were returned to duty. This class of soldiers continued to arrive until the campaign in Virginia fairly opened, in the early part of May, when we began to receive them directly from the field—at first the slightly wounded cases, but, as the army advanced to its base on the Pamunky and James rivers, some of the worst cases were shipped direct to this city, having easy transportation all the way by water. This continued until our hospitals were quite full.

I have continued my usual plan of visiting the men as soon as possible after their entering the hospitals. Immediately on their arrival here, they are taken to the "Citizens' Volunteer Hospital," a large institution erected entirely by our citizens, and supported mainly by them; but under the charge of the Medical Director of Transportation, Dr. R. S. Kenderdine, who kindly furnishes me with the lists of names, this serves as a sort of distributing depot. As soon as their wounds are dressed, and they are rested from the journey just finished, the cases well enough to permit removal are sent to the various hospitals in the city, while aggravated cases are retained for treatment.

In my regular visitation of the hospitals, the men are found, their condition is inquired into, and, when necessary, relieved. Though in our hospitals all the nursing, attendance and diet are given that could reasonably be expected, sometimes it is impossible to extend to the sufferers many of those gratifications which appear luxurious to the eyes of health, but become real necessities to the cravings of the sick. These little longings of the very ill or convalescent I supply to

the extent that the physician in charge thinks proper. Frequently it happens, too, that, by the accidents of war, company and regimental books are lost by the hundred, and men are left in great destitution of clothing by reason of the absence of their descriptive lists. In such cases my appeal for larger articles to the Sanitary Commission is invariably successful, while smaller ones I supply from the funds which your State places in my hands. I need not enter into a detail of the articles as they appear in my accounts; it will be sufficiently indicative of their nature and number to say that they are little home wants—trifles in themselves, but more important to comfort than one is apt to believe until he is deprived of them. To have these trifling articles presented to him direct from the State, at the time when he feels himself among strangers, and when he most needs them, is proof that he has not been forgotten by those whose battles he has been fighting. In these visits to the hospitals, a full register is taken of the name, company, regiment, residence, hospital, ward, bed, disease and condition of the men. This engrosses the entire time of several assistants. The register thus obtained is kept at my office, being enlarged or diminished almost daily; a quarterly report of the names, changes, etc., being furnished the State. The advantages of these lists are: First, the State is put in possession of the history of every citizen who has periled and, perhaps, lost his life in her service. To me the lists kept in my office are of signal use in enabling me to answer at once inquiries made by friends. By my method of keeping the list, I can be certain that, if the missing man be, or have been in Philadelphia, such fact will appear, together with a statement of his condition, as fully as could be collected. To the soldiers from the different hospitals visiting my office, these lists prove of great benefit, as through them he finds the whereabouts of his sick and wounded comrades. By the aid of a few car tickets furnished them they can visit the distant hospitals, benefiting, not only their own health, but that of their friends, by the cheerful influence of their visits.

Though out of my department, I have not hesitated to respond when severe battles of the war have called aloud to every helper. Since my last report I have visited Belle Plains, Fredericksburg and White House, Virginia. During the march of the Army of the Potomac on Richmond, I made several trips between Belle Plains and Washington on the hospital boats, and also visited Fredericksburg while every house in the city was a hospital, filled with wounded and dying. I had no stores with me, but worked hand in hand with the

great Commissions that are doing such noble work for the soldier, and trust I was the means of soothing some suffering. I have, also, gone to Annapolis on the arrival of our prisoners from the South, but, learning of late that your Washington Agent visited there, I have discontinued my visits.

I look for an increase of Indiana soldiers in our hospitals now that the sick and wounded of General Sherman's army will be sent in this direction—quite a number of Indiana regiments, I believe, being at present with that army.

Our hospitals have been somewhat diminished in numbers of late, but increased in capacity. The beds number about twenty-five thousand (25,000.) Several large and commodious buildings have been erected near the outskirts of the city, while some of the smaller ones in the built-up part of the city have been closed. By the very small per cent. of deaths in the out-of-town hospitals—being in some cases less than two, and none over three per cent.—shows the wisdom of placing our sick and wounded men where they can breath the fresh air, and are away from the temptations which surround them in every large city. This Department can boast of some of the largest and best regulated hospitals in the country, with a most efficient corps of medical gentlemen.

While our hospitals were full, during the summer, many of the men from Indiana, as well as from other States, were transferred to hospitals nearer their homes—at that time there being no difficulty to obtain a transfer, if the applicant would not be fit for duty within thirty days. Their beds in the hospital at that time were really wanted for others daily expected from the front. The power of transferring rested with the Medical Director of the Department. Now it is different. There is plenty of room in the hospitals. The transfers caused great confusion, and cost the Government a large amount of money, and transfers are made only through the Secretary of War. In extreme cases, when it can be showed that the patient's health would be really benefited by the transfer, and that it is not likely he will be able to return to the field for a long time, or is permanently disabled, the transfers will be made if recommended by the proper officer.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

ROBERT R. CORSON,

State Military Agent.

TO WM. HANNAMAN.

MEMPHIS AGENCY.

REPORT OF DR. GEO. O. JOBES, AGENT, FOR THE YEAR 1864.

Report of Indiana Military Agency at Memphis for the year 1864.

WM. HANNAMAN,

General Military Agent for Indiana :

SIR: Having spoken somewhat in detail of the general duties of this agency in my report of last January, it is not necessary for me to add anything on that subject now.

During the past year the health of the troops has been comparatively good; and as there have not been more than four Indiana regiments at any one time, my duties have been more even and less laborious than the preceding year, but they have been the same in kind, and I have endeavored to discharge them in the same way.

On the 31st day of December, 1863, there were in the general hospitals here one hundred and fifty-nine men and one officer, belonging to Indiana regiments and batteries. Their number is now reduced to ninety-one men and one officer, and but very few of them are seriously sick. They have all been visited, and I herewith send you a list of their names, with the disease and present condition of each.

There are among these a few who ought to be discharged, and others who ought to be furloughed; but as a man must be utterly worthless for any kind of service before he can be discharged, and change of climate must be absolutely necessary to save life or prevent permanent disability, before he can be furloughed, the power of a conscientious surgeon is very limited, and he is often blamed when the blame justly belongs with the power that rules him.

As a rule, the hospitals are well managed. The patients are kept clean, are attended by competent and faithful surgeons, are kindly and carefully nursed, and are *generally* well fed, but not always supplied with the light and nutritious diet that is of far more importance to the sick than all the drugs of the *materia medica*.

Of the sanitary stores I have handled during the year, most of the staple articles went to Indiana regiments, fruits and delicacies to the hospitals, and clothing directly to destitute soldiers. The articles distributed to hospitals were, as heretofore, placed in the hands of

female nurses, in the belief that they would be more certain to be properly used.

I am often called upon by soldiers who, for want of descriptive lists, or from some other cause, have not been paid for eight or ten months, or even longer. I have continued to loan to such men small sums of money, to enable them to go home on furlough, to buy articles necessary for their comfort, or to relieve some other pressing want. During the past year I have disbursed in this way four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifty cents (\$489 50), two hundred and thirty-four dollars (\$234 00) of which were loaned to soldiers going home on furlough, and two hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty cents (\$255 50) to those who needed it for other purposes. Of the former there were ninety-seven men, and of the latter, one hundred and forty-four.

Of this sum, thirty-five dollars, the amount disbursed in January were charged to the Sanitary Commission, and the remaining four hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty cents (\$454 50) were charged to the State, in accordance with your instructions.

The following is a statement of my account with the State for the year ending December 31, 1864 :

Balance due me, Jan. 31, 1864.....	\$246 97	
Amount loaned to soldiers.....	454 50	
Miscellaneous expenses	804 99	
Amount of salary.....	1,650 00	
<hr/>		
Total		\$3,156 46
Cash refunded by soldiers.....	\$42 00	
Cash received of H. B. Hibben	20 00	
Cash received for boxes sold	6 50	
Railroad passes.....	2 40	
Cash received of Wm. Hannaman.....	3,085 56	
<hr/>		
		\$3,156 46

ACCOUNT WITH SANITARY COMMISSION.

Amount received of Wm. Hannaman	\$84 75	
Miscellaneous receipts.....	48 54	
	<hr/>	\$133 29
Balance due me, January 1, 1864.....	\$37 75	
Drayage and miscellaneous expenses.....	19 25	
Amount loaned to soldiers.....	35 00	
Expenses for benefit of sick	32 10	
Total	<hr/>	\$124 10
Balance due Sanitary Commission.....		<hr/> <hr/> \$9 19

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. C. JOBES,
Indiana Military Agent.





R E P O R T

OF

PARDONS AND REMISSIONS

GRANTED BY THE GOVERNOR,

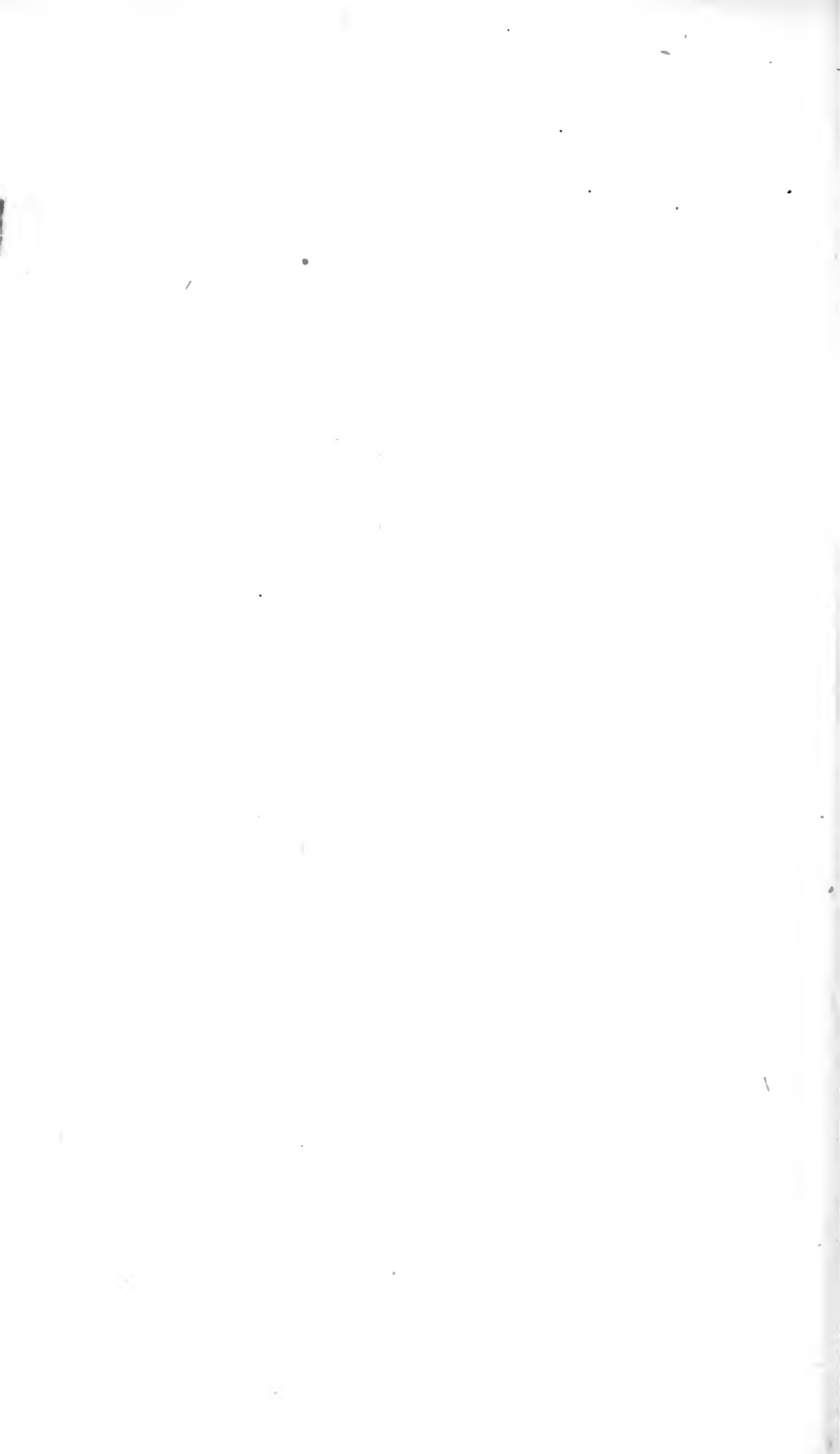
FROM

JANUARY 8, 1863, TO JANUARY 5, 1865.

INDIANAPOLIS:

W. R. HOLLOWAY, STATE PRINTER.

1865.



A LIST of Pardons and Remissions Granted by the Governor from January 5, 1865.

DATE.	NAMES.	CRIME.	WHERE TRIED.	DATE OF SENTENCE.	SENTENCE.
1863.					
January 26.....	Enoch Morgan.....	Manslaughter.....	Owen Circuit Court.....	October, 1861.....	20 years.
January 30.....	Fred. Lottner.....	Grand Larceny.....	St. Joseph ".....	March, 1861.....	4 "
"	Jno. Hayden.....	".....	Floyd ".....	September, 1861.....	3 "
March 18.....	Marg. O'Connor.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	Martin Common Pleas.....	March, 1863.....	2 "
March 20.....	Wm. J. Gettis.....	Robbery.....	Noble Circuit Court.....	April, 1861.....	6 "
April 16.....	David W. Seymour.....	Larceny.....	Marion ".....	November, 1860.....	4 "
April 26.....	Daniel Eller.....	".....	Randolph ".....	".....	2 "
April 29.....	Sarah A. Hubbs.....	".....	".....	February, 1863.....	6 months.
May 15.....	Jas. Baramore.....	Grand Larceny.....	Union ".....	October, 1857.....	7 years.
June 4.....	Henry Smith.....	Passing counterfeit money.....	Marion ".....	October, 1860.....	4 "
June 12.....	Jno. Jones.....	Grand Larceny.....	Dearborn ".....	October, 1861.....	2 "
July 28.....	Hubbard Goodrich.....	Arson.....	Laporte ".....	February, 1862.....	3 "
August 10.....	Levi Scott.....	Grand Larceny.....	Wayne ".....	February, 1861.....	5 "
September 21.....	Jno. Simpson.....	Larceny.....	".....	April, 1861.....	4 "
October 8.....	Barnhart Dummaberger.....	Assault with intent to murder.....	".....	April, 1862.....	4 "
October 15.....	Louisa Bates.....	Larceny.....	Owen ".....	August, 1863.....	2 "
October 21.....	Stephen Nix.....	Assault and Battery.....	Harrison ".....	September, 1862.....	2 "
October 29.....	Francis B. Fowler.....	Larceny.....	Gibson ".....	October, 1858.....	10 "
November 7.....	Jno. L. Bailey.....	Passing counterfeit money.....	Dearborn ".....	November, 1862.....	2 "
1864.					
March 18.....	Mary Quiley.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	Vanderburg ".....	October, 1863.....	2 "
April 11.....	Elizabeth Wells.....	Grand Larceny.....	Jennings ".....	March, 1864.....	2 "
April 16.....	Alpheus B. Houston.....	Manslaughter.....	Shelby ".....	April, 1864.....	10 "
May 30.....	Hugh Murphy.....	".....	Owen ".....	September, 1858.....	8 "
June 5.....	Alex. Hatton.....	Murder.....	Brown ".....	November, 1863.....	Life.*
June 6.....	Lorenzo Lamphier.....	Grand Larceny.....	Jennings ".....	September, 1863.....	2 years.
June 1.....	Luke French.....	Burglary.....	Marion ".....	Spring 1862.....	2 "
June 12.....	Jackson C. McKinney.....	".....	Jackson ".....	August, 1861.....	7 "
June 22.....	Malinda Fairchild.....	Grand Larceny.....	Adams Common Pleas.....	January, 1864.....	2 "
August 10.....	Benj. F. Walters.....	Larceny.....	Parke Circuit Court.....	August, 1863.....	2 "
August 19.....	Wm. Mehrman.....	Murder.....	Knox ".....	August, 1860.....	21 "
October 3.....	Milton Harvey.....	Grand Larceny.....	Henry Common Pleas.....	June, 1863.....	2 "
October 13.....	Anthony or Henry Brautz.....	Larceny.....	Marion Circuit Court.....	March, 1864.....	2 "
October 15.....	Robt. Mumery.....	Manslaughter.....	Lake ".....	December, 1860.....	5 "
October 29.....	Harriet Weinman.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	Laporte ".....	October, 1863.....	2 "
November 15.....	David Blackman.....	Murder.....	Wabash ".....	March, 1859.....	Life.

* Sentenced to be hung, but commuted for life.

A LIST of Pardons and Remissions granted by the Governor from January 8, 1863, to January 5, 1865.

DATE.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	OFFENSE.	WHERE TRIED.	DATE OF TRIAL.	Amount fine.	Amount remitted.
1864.						
January 15.....	Thomas J. Merrifield.....	Forfeited Recognizance.....	Porter Circuit Court.....	September, 1859....	\$250	\$125
"	Thomas G. Lytle.....	"	"	"	250	125
"	Temple Windale.....	"	"	"	250	125
"	George Derand.....	"	"	"	250	125
"	Ellis Campbell.....	"	"	"	250	125
March 14.....	Burton Jackson.....	"	Marion Common Pleas.....	January, 1863.....	200	200
"	Charles Campbell.....	"	"	"	200	200
"	Philip Weiner.....	Assault and battery.....	Clark Circuit Court.....	February, 1861.....	40	40
May 11.....	John P. Baird.....	Forfeited recognizance.....	Vigo	September, 1863....	400	400
May 12.....	James M. Baker.....	Assault and battery.....	Hancock Common Pleas.....	May, 1863.....	10	10
"	J. Buchanan.....	Forfeited recognizance.....	Marion Circuit Court.....	February, 1863....	200	200
August 19.....	Levi Scott.....	Arson.....	Wayne	February, 1861....	500	500
September 31.....	George D. Harley.....	Forfeited recognizance.....	Montgomery	March, 1863.....	300	150
"	Wm. Jasey.....	"	"	"	300	150
October 6.....	James Hook.....	"	Vigo	September, 1863....	300	300
November 16.....	Wm. Gain.....	"	Henry	October, 1863.....	500	100
November 6.....	Samuel A. Huff.....	Contempt of Court.....	Tippecanoe	December, 1856....	50	50
"	Wm. C. Wilson.....	"	Tippecanoe Common Pleas.....	"	50	50
November 4.....	Aaron Houghton.....	Forfeited recognizance.....	Marion Circuit Court.....	September, 1863....	500	500
"	Stephen Horsey.....	"	"	"	500	500
"	Thomas Manning et al.....	"	"	"	500	500
December 21.....	Wm. Gain.....	"	Henry	October, 1863.....	500	200
1864.						
January 20.....	Riley McCrary.....	"	Marion	June, 1862.....	800	800
"	Wm. McCrary.....	"	"	"	800	800
March 15.....	Isaac Williams.....	"	Knox	August, 1863.....	500	500
January 13.....	Jos. B. Barney.....	"	Vigo	March, 1863.....	600	600
"	Sylvester Sibley.....	"	"	"	600	600
June 18.....	Isaac Adkins.....	"	Monroe	"	500	250
December 13.....	J. & E. Bright.....	"	Franklin	August, 1862.....	250	250
"	"	"	"	"	250	250
December 8.....	Clark Monteith.....	Assault and battery.....	Wayne	August, 1864.....	50	50
May 25.....	Wm. Duncan et al.....	Forfeited recognizance.....	Lawrence	March, 1863.....	500	500
May 13.....	Cornelius Kenny.....	Malicious trespass.....	Johnson	October, 1863.....	25	25
February 1.....	Jackson Davis.....	Assault and battery.....	Martin	"	75	75

OPERATIONS

OF THE

INDIANA LEGION AND MINUTE MEN,

1863, 1864.

REPORT OF MAJOR GEN. JOHN L. MANSFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA LEGION, }
Indianapolis, Dec. 27, 1864. }

His Excellency, O. P. MORTON,

Governor of Indiana:

SIR:—In compliance with your order for a biennial report of the acts and condition of the Indiana Legion, two separate reports should have been furnished; one by Major Gen. Hughes, commanding the Second Division of the Indiana Legion, and one by myself as Commander of the First Division. It was thought, however, that one report would better answer the purpose, and Gen. Hughes having to be absent from the State, requested me to act for both.

The reports made to these Headquarters by the officers commanding the Legion, as far as they have been received, have been annexed to this report. They contain full and detailed accounts of various events and actions in which our State troops have participated. To avoid repetition, I will refer to these reports, instead of giving separate and additional recitals of those events.

It is highly gratifying to me to be able to say to your Excellency
Part II.—D. J.—30

that the Indiana Militia, though defective in many respects, has fully answered the purpose for which it was intended. An organized militia is a link between the citizen and the professional soldier, and its functions are two-fold. The one consists in aiding the civil authorities in the execution of the law, and the other in performing such military service as cannot conveniently be done by the regular army. All nations are liable, in times of war, to be disturbed by hostile invasions, and by acts of lawless citizens. An army of professional soldiers, to guard against such occurrences, would be an immense expenditure, and an institution dangerous to the liberty of the people. It is, therefore, proper that a nation capable of self-government should be trusted with the means of defense, and that the citizen soldier should be employed for the suppression of riots, and for the repelling of invasions. Both of these ends have been accomplished by our State Militia within the preceding two years.

During that period of time Kentucky, where it borders on the Ohio river, was infested with guerrillas and robbers, who have repeatedly collected in such numbers as to seriously threaten our border with invasion. In the early part of the preceding year they had become so numerous in Union and Henderson counties, Kentucky, that it required a constant and regular system of patrols and sentinels to protect the counties of Posey and Vanderburg against invasion. In Harrison county, Hines, and his band of guerrillas, were more successful; they effected a landing, and entered our State, but they were immediately expelled by our militia.

Soon after, and in the same locality, the rebel General Morgan, invaded our territory with about five thousand men and five pieces of artillery, and made his exit on our eastern boundary into Ohio. It was, however, in consequence of an accidental and erroneous report, that Morgan was not prevented by our militia from entering the State; and for his escape, after having entered the State, he was indebted to an accidental mismanagement in the railroad transportation of our troops. He made his appearance in Brandenburg, Kentucky, on the 7th of July, 1863, and took possession of the steamers McComb and Alice Dean. The steamer Lady Pike brought intelligence of this to Leavenworth, and immediately after conveyed thirty men and one cannon of the Crawford Artillery, Capt. G. W. Lyon commanding, to Maukport. The cannon was then drawn by the men a considerable distance to a point opposite to Bradenburg, where Col. Timberlake was in command of some Harrison County Home Guards. On the next day, at 7 A. M., they fired their piece with

true aim at the steamer McComb, crowded with Morgan's men. The first shot scattered the invaders in wild confusion, and both of the transports might then have been easily destroyed by our cannon. But unfortunately, our men had been informed that Morgan had less than two hundred men, and no artillery. They desired, therefore, to save the boats, which had been cleared of rebels, and ceased firing at them. Soon after, Morgan's artillery exposed our mistake, and our gun was silenced and the crossing accomplished.

The news of this event reached your Excellency late in the evening of the same day. You went to work at once, and with your usual energy and dispatch you aroused the citizens of Indiana to instant action. Within two days you received offers for defending the State from three score thousand men, and before the third day expired you had from twenty to twenty-five thousand men, armed and organized, in pursuit of Morgan.

On the 8th, late at night, you ordered me to proceed to New Albany, and to call out the militia along the line of my travel. Arriving at New Albany on the next day, I found Gen. Hughes in command of that post. He had already organized a considerable force, which he had skillfully disposed for the protection of New Albany. We there received news of the bold resistance to the invader, made by a small band of Militia in Harrison county, who had to be overpowered by the enemy's artillery before he could occupy the town of Corydon.

On the 10th, at 2 A. M., the news arrived of Morgan's approach to Salem, whereupon I sent you the following dispatch, dated New Albany, 10th of July, which you had immediately forwarded to Madison:

*"Rebels at Salem!—*They may aim for Vienna, Madison, and Trimble county, Kentucky. Let boats have steam up and be guarded."

Your Excellency, however, had anticipated my plan of preventing Morgan from recrossing the Ohio; you had already sent, on the same day, the following dispatch to General Burnside, at Cincinnati:

"It is not unlikely that Morgan will go out above Louisville. I am informed that there is a lot of spare artillery at Louisville. Would it not be well to mount it on boats, and patrol the river between Louisville and Lawrenceburg? He should not be allowed to escape. I will have 15,000 militia here to-day."

Morgan took the route you had conjectured. He approached within a few miles of Madison, but had to seek for a passage elsewhere; and wherever his scouts approached the river, they found it guarded by gunboats, which escorted him on his line of march.

When Morgan arrived at Vernon, and demanded the surrender of that town, he was handsomely bluffed off by Colonel Williams, who held that place with two companies of the Legion, from Ohio county, and some troops from Jennings county. Soon after General Love arrived, took command, and with a force of about one thousand men, bid defiance to Morgan and his whole command. Morgan decamped. By this time General Wallace arrived at Vernon with a heavy force of troops.

On the 13th of July, Morgan had made his way to Versailles, in Ripley county, whilst the forces which you had sent under different commanders in pursuit of him, had accumulated to an overwhelming force, but chiefly of infantry. And here it is to be regretted that an accidental delay in transporting these troops to points where they might head the enemy, and compel him to give battle, should have enabled Morgan to have escaped into the State of Ohio. But even as it is, it will often be a source of gratification to contemplate the patriotism and the martial spirit which was exhibited on that occasion by the citizens of Indiana. The conduct of the officers and men was so praiseworthy that I will abstain from naming any one individually, knowing that the great mass of all who were engaged deserve the same commendation.

For a detailed account of these reports I refer you to the able reports of Major General Love, Brigadier General Downey, Colonel Mann, Colonel Williams, Colonel Keeney, Colonel Platter, Colonel Shuler, Colonel Fournier, Colonel Sering, Lieut. Colonel McCurdy, Captain J. W. Lyon, and others, annexed to this report.

The present year, also, has not been free from danger to our border. During the month of March the rebel General Forrest had occupied Paducah, from which point he moved across the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, making it necessary to have our southern frontier guarded by pickets and patrols. The same danger existed during the month of July, when the rebel Generals Johnson and Seipert occupied Union and Henderson counties, Kentucky.

And again in August, guerrillas collected to the number of from one to two thousand men in the same locality of Kentucky, with the avowed intention of destroying some of the river towns of Indiana. It was on this occasion that seven hundred and fifty men of the Indiana Legion, with five pieces of artillery, and accompanied by four hundred United States Volunteers, entered the State of Kentucky, under the command of Major Generals Hovey and Hughes. They advanced to Morganfield, surprised and scattered the rebels, took

some prisoners, and returned in safety to their homes. For particulars, I refer you to the lucid and concise report of General Hovey to Adjutant General Thomas, U. S. A.

The latest disturbance from guerrillas took place some two weeks ago, in the vicinity of Madison. A gang of outlaws, supposed to belong to Jesse's men, had at different times and places fired on four of the boats running between Louisville and Cincinnati. They were about fifteen in number, but they never remained long enough in any one place to be easily found and caught by our troops. To save the State the expense of sending troops after these fellows, I consented to supply one of the packet boats with some muskets and ammunition. I have also taken the responsibility to direct Colonel Sering to similarly supply any other of the mail and packet boats who may desire it, on receiving a proper voucher and bond for the return of the arms. No firing on boats has occurred since that time, but there is no doubt that constant vigilance will be necessary on our part.

The other function of our military, the preservation of peace within the State, has also been performed with success and propriety. And I will here express my humble approbation of the course pursued by General Willcox and by Colonel Baker—the one Military Commander of, and the other Assistant Provost Marshal General for, Indiana. They acted under the conviction that, even in time of war and violence, the authority of the State should have full sway whenever its power suffices to preserve order and peace. Both of these gentlemen made it their rule to consult and co-operate with your Excellency; and in cases where the execution of the law required the employment of the military forces under their command, they would tender me, as an officer of the State, the general management of their troops.

Of the disturbances which took place in the year 1863, and in which I was called upon to act, the first one occurred at Enterprise, in Switzerland county, in consequence of some guns which had been stolen from a company of the Legion commanded by Captain Hall. This was during the month of May. In June a riot and bloodshed took place at Williamsport, Warren county, between furloughed soldiers and citizens of that county. During that same month resistance was made to the enrolling officer in Union Township of Bartholomew county. In Rush county an enrolling officer and his aid were murdered in cold blood; in Putnam county a simultaneous attack was made on the enrolling officers of that county; and a similar act was perpetrated in the county of Monroe.

During the month of July large bodies of men assembled in Greene and Sullivan counties, threatening resistance to the draft. An enrolling officer was killed in the latter county. There was also danger of a serious riot at Edinburg, Johnson county, in consequence of some rough treatment given to a fellow who had ornamented himself with butternuts.

In the present year a riot occurred in Parke county during the month of April. A set of outlaws, twenty-five in number, came from Fountain county to Parke for the purpose of driving off the Union men. They attacked in the night time the house of an old citizen, Mr. Lay, and wounded him severely with pistol shots. The old man, however, succeeded, with the aid of his corn-knife, in defending his house. On their retreat one of the outlaws shot himself accidentally, and died the next day. They were immediately pursued by Colonel Budd, of the Indiana Legion, and Captain Buchanan, of the Waveland Zouaves, who followed them into Fountain county, arrested them, and delivered them to the civil authorities of Parke county.

A serious difficulty, and a conspiracy to resist the draft and import guerrillas to vote at the State election, took place during last September in the counties of Crawford and Orange. It was, nevertheless, speedily suppressed through the judicious and vigorous conduct of Brigadier General Henry Jordan, of the Indiana Legion. For the details of this transaction I refer you to the excellent report of General Jordan, to the statement of confessions made by the prisoners, and to the report of Lieutenant Colonel Cavins, of General Hughes' staff.

The latest occurrence which called for services of the Legion happened some two weeks ago in Greene county. General Pitcher, Assistant Provost Marshal General, had sent some troops to Greene county for the purpose of arresting deserters and outlaws, who were concealed in that county. These troops proved inadequate to their task for the want of horses, and a report being received that some two or three hundred disaffected citizens had congregated on the line of Sullivan county to protect the deserters, it was, therefore, thought proper to call out two mounted companies of the Legion from Monroe county. These two companies served for a short time only, but they behaved, officers and men, with great propriety, and they have rendered valuable services.

In regard to the present condition of the Legion, I will state that we have an extensive supply of arms for infantry, but that we are deficient in arms and equipments for cavalry. It would also be

desirable to exchange some of our heavy ordnance for lighter pieces of artillery.

The numerical strength of the Legion has been reduced by the late calls for volunteers, and by the effects of the draft. And here I beg leave to remark that an alteration in the present militia law might greatly facilitate the filling up of the ranks of the Legion. The Indiana Legion is an organization of volunteers; yet, under our law, volunteering is, in a measure, discouraged by imposing all the labor and expenses on the volunteer, whilst no sacrifice or expenditure is demanded from those who withhold their service from the State.

In fact, the experience derived from the practical operation of that law, makes it desirable that our Legislature should perfect the law by proper amendments. It is, however, the more creditable to the citizens of Indiana that, notwithstanding these impediments, they should have sustained, and are still sustaining, a well disciplined and effective militia. It is an evidence of the intelligence and patriotism of our people, and it proves that the great majority are willing to make any sacrifice to defend our border, and to sustain the laws of the State.

A considerable part of our Legion have undergone, within the last two years, severe hardships, and many of them have suffered in a pecuniary point of view by having been called away suddenly from their daily occupations. They obeyed the summons with alacrity and cheerfulness, and I take pleasure in assuring your Excellency that in time of need you may safely rely on the efficiency of the Indiana Legion.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN L. MANSFIELD,

Major General Indiana Legion.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR MORTON.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the "Legion" and "Minute Men" of Indiana :

Having received information that a rebel force, estimated at six thousand strong, with six pieces of artillery, had crossed the Ohio river into Harrison county, I issued a call on Thursday last, to the patriotic citizens of the State to leave their various occupations and turn out for its defense, and, if possible, capture the insolent invaders. The evidence was abundant that the original purpose of the rebels was to seize, plunder and burn the capital, but as their course would be uncertain, it was necessary to make preparations to encounter them in every direction. Within forty-eight hours from the time the call was issued, not less than sixty-five thousand men had tendered their services and were on their way to places of rendezvous, while many thousands more were preparing, but were notified to remain at home. Within three days, thirty thousand men, fully armed and organized, had taken the field at various points to meet the enemy.

This wonderful uprising will exert a marked effect throughout the country, exhibiting, as it does, in the strongest and most favorable light, the military spirit and patriotism of our people.

At the first landing on our soil, the rebel advance was met and fought by the neighboring "Legion," and, although our forces were few in number, and were driven back, they gave the rebels a clear foretaste of what they might expect when they penetrated the interior of the State. Within ten hours after they entered our borders, their invasion was converted into a rapid and desperate flight. In whatever direction they turned they were confronted by large bodies of armed men. Wherever they approached the river, with the view

to crossing, they found large bodies of troops prepared to dispute their passage. In half a dozen cases they were offered battle, which they invariably declined. They dodged and ran, by night and by day, and finally succeeded in making their escape over our eastern border into Ohio.

They are reported to have murdered several of our citizens in cold blood, to have plundered many of their horses, money and goods, and to have burned and otherwise destroyed much valuable property. The injury done the railroads was slight, and has been almost entirely repaired. They had but little time to do damage beyond the murder and plunder of surprised and defenceless citizens along the line of their flight.

For the alacrity with which you responded to my call and left your harvest fields, your work-shops and offices, and took up arms to protect your State and punish the invaders, allow me, on behalf of the State, to tender my hearty thanks. Your example will not be lost upon the nation, and you have taught the rebels a lesson which will not be forgotten.

In the light of these events, it is impossible not to perceive the importance of a thorough organization of the Legion. The presence of an organized force ready to take the field at a moment's notice is a standing security against invasion and depredation, and I am very anxious that so far as it is possible, the temporary organization of the "Minute Men" may be converted into permanent ones under the law; and that exertions will everywhere be made to recruit the ranks of the Legion and perfect its drill and efficiency.

Given at the Executive Department, Indianapolis, Indiana, this 15th day of July, 1863.

OLIVER P. MORTON,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL LEW. WALLACE.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., August 16, 1863.*Adj. Gen. Laz. Noble:*

According to request, I send you the following report. I reported myself to Gov. Morton on the morning of the 11th of July, and, at his request, took command of a detachment of the Legion, for operations against John Morgan, who was then in the neighborhood of Vernon, in this State.

It appears Gen. Carrington had reported to Gen. Willcox that, as early as 8 o'clock, A. M., a body of troops, twenty-two or twenty-five hundred strong, was ready to march. I waited for them at the depot of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, intending to put them on the cars, and proceed immediately to Vernon.

About 10, A. M., Colonel Shuler reported his regiment. Upon inquiry, I found he had no ammunition. Shortly after, Col. Gregory reported his command. It, also, was without ammunition; in addition, it was without rations. The united strength of the two was about thirteen hundred effective, and they were all that reported to me.

I was compelled to wait for ammunition until about four o'clock. Receiving a limited supply, a start was then made for Vernon. At Columbus I was officially informed, from headquarters at Indianapolis, that a demand had been made on Gen. Love, at Vernon, for surrender—that he had refused, but waited reinforcements.

Dispatches from Old Vernon also informed me that Love was surrounded by Morgan's whole force, about 6000 strong, with six guns.

About the same time I was notified that the 15th Indiana Battery

had left Indianapolis to report to me. Assurance of the enemy's presence in force, at Vernon, made it my duty to await the Battery at Columbus. Meantime, every preparation was made for a fight. There was reason to believe that Morgan, if he was seriously demonstrating against Vernon, would attempt to prevent me from reinforcing Love. It became necessary, therefore, to anticipate, as far as possible, every contingency, and provide against them beforehand. If attacked at all, it would be while my command was in the cars. All my preparations and orders were promptly executed, except by the Captain of the Battery. He was ordered to keep his horses harnessed, but he failed to do so, and, as a consequence, the little column had to wait for him and his battery at North Vernon until after day-light before it could move. About six o'clock the column started for Old Vernon, where we arrived only to be informed that Morgan had decamped.

This movement satisfied me of what I felt assured before, viz., that Morgan would not fight, if he could help it; also, that as against his mounted men infantry could accomplish nothing more than the defense of towns and railroad bridges. At Vernon Gen. Love turned the command over to me. That officer and his subordinates are really entitled to just credit. Besides firmly rejecting the demand for surrender, he made the best possible disposition of his little force to defend the town, and, like his men, was willing and ready to fight. I subjoin an informal report which I had made of the two commands united at Vernon.

To pursue Morgan on foot was folly. From Vernon I was at first disposed to march immediately to Madison, but concluded to wait until it was definitely ascertained where the enemy was going. It soon appeared that he was heading east. I then suggested throwing a force down the Lawrenceburgh railroad, and telegraphed for permission to move my command to Osgood.

I telegraphed to Lawrenceburgh, asking citizens to collect wagons and meet me at a designated point in my advance. There can be no doubt that if this plan could have been carried out, I could have overtaken Morgan somewhere about the State line. He was at that time not more than twenty-five miles ahead of us, and moving slowly.

With the wagons I could have made a forced march of sixty miles. Unfortunately, the confusion in Dearborn county, consequent upon the enemy's presence, was so great as to make it next to impossible to procure a sufficiency of the required transportation.

On the 14th I marched to Sunman's station, on the Indianapolis

and Lawrenceburgh Railroad, a few miles beyond Milan, joining Gen. Hughes. His command, added to mine, made a force of about fifty-five hundred strong, amply sufficient to have flogged the enemy in an open field fight. While at Vernon I issued an order for the collection, by impressment, of all the horses within three miles of the place.

So industriously did Col. Shuler, to whom the business was entrusted, work, that by three o'clock he had one hundred and sixty horses. These were mounted by detail from his regiment and Col. Gregory's. The command of the detachment was given Col. Shuler, and he at once started in pursuit, with orders to follow Morgan vigorously, never leaving his trail while in Indiana.

The Colonel, I am glad to say, outstripped Gen. Hobson's cavalry, and overtook the enemy at Harrison, where he reports having had quite a skirmish. - It is very much to be regretted that the Legion consists so entirely of infantry. Two or three regiments of cavalry would have stopped Morgan before he passed into Ohio. I respectfully suggest attention to the organization of that arm of the service. In conclusion, I have no doubt the men under my command would have acquitted themselves handsomely in fight, if opportunity had offered. Their conduct under arms was in every way creditable.

Very respectfully,

Your friend and servant,

LEW. WALLACE,
Maj. Gen. Volunteers.

REPORT OF LIEUT. W. H. SMITH, R. Q. M. & A. A. C. S.

MAJOR GENERAL WALLACE'S DIVISION.

PROPERTY IMPRESSED.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 28, 1863.

GENERAL:

I have the honor to submit the following statement of property impressed by order of Major General Lew. Wallace for the use of the United States forces under his command during the late Morgan expedition, and for which receipts were given by W. H. Smith, First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster of the 103d Regiment Indiana Militia, and A. A. C. S. General Wallace's Division:

Taken at Sunman, Indiana.

Date.	Name.	Article	Nett Weight.
July 15...	Jane Stewart	Two head of cattle.....	1000 pounds.
"	...H. Ripka.....	One "	600 "
"	...J. Stagner.....	Two "	400 "
"	...Michael Abplanalp...	Two "	400 "
"	...C. Anderson	Three "	819 "
"	...A. Lawrence.....	Two "	640 "
"	...Sam. J. Alden.....	Two "	1000 "
" 16...	James Vannus.....	One "	450 "
"	...F. Whitehead	Two "	650 "
"	...H. Neiman	Two bushels of salt.	

Taken at Columbus, Indiana, July 11, 1863.

Jacob Fortner, 1 grey horse, 16 hands high.
 W. P. Jones, 1 iron " " 15 "
 Henry Wykoff, 1 grey " " 15 "
 Sam'l Hege, 2 bay horses, 16 " each.
 " 1 saddle, 2 bridles and 1 halter.
 B. B. Jones, 1 black horse, 17 hands high.
 " 1 bay " 16 "
 " 1 " " 15 hands and 3 inches high.
 " 1 " mare, 15 hands high.
 " 1 grey horse, 14½ "
 " 5 bridles.

Also, no name given, 1 bay mare, saddle and bridle; no receipt given, no owner being found.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. SMITH,

1st. Lieut., R. Q. M. 103d Regt.,

and A. A. C. S. Gen. Wallace's Div.

TO GEN'L LAZ. NOBLE,

Adjutant General Indiana.

MEMORANDUM OF PROPERTY RECEIPTED FOR BY W. H. SMITH, 1ST LIEUTENANT AND A. A. Q. M., GEN. WALLACE'S DIVISION, INDIANA MILITIA, MORGAN RAID.

At Columbus, Ind.

July 11—E. Nichols, 1 roan mare, 1 bridle and 1 saddle.

July 11—John Young, 2 bay horses, 3 saddles and 2 bridles.

July 11—S. McDermot, 3 saddles and 4 bridles.

W. H. SMITH,

1st Lieut. R. Q. M. 103d Reg't,

and A. A. Q. M. Gen. Wallace's Div.

Ind. Militia, Morgan Raid.

REPORT OF GENERAL JOHN LOVE.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 20, 1863.

HIS EXCELLENCY, O. P. MORTON,

Governor of Indiana :

SIR:—By appointment as your Aid-de-Camp to visit New Albany, on the receipt of news here that Morgan was in the vicinity of Corydon, and to advise you of the condition of affairs there, I left this city, on the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.; reached Jeffersonville at 10, and New Albany at 11 P. M., where I found General James Hughes in command. General Hughes had made the best disposition possible of the forces under him.

About two o'clock A. M. of the 10th, we learned that Morgan did not intend an attack on New Albany, but was marching towards Salem. General Hughes being relieved from the command about this time, with his Staff, we took the early Jeffersonville train for Seymour, arriving at 10 A. M. General Hughes joined the troops he had organized and stationed at Mitchell.

I remained at Seymour to organize Minute Men, and make the necessary disposition to meet Morgan, should he advance on Seymour, as then appeared quite probable. There were at Seymour two regiments of United States volunteers. To enable me to command all the forces, General Willcox appointed me Acting Brigadier General. The town of Seymour was filled with men from the neighborhood. These men were speedily organized, sworn into the State service for the emergency, and armed and equipped, to the number of three hundred. Mounted men, armed with their own rifles and

shot-guns, were patrolling the country, and giving me information of the enemy's whereabouts.

For several hours after certain information that Morgan had taken Salem, it was impossible to learn what course he would next take. If his object was to damage the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, then Mitchell would be the next place; if to march on Indianapolis, as many supposed, then his route would be towards Seymour from Salem. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, an engineer on the Jeffersonville Railroad arrived at Seymour, and reported that Morgan with his entire force was passing through Vienna at 6 o'clock the evening before.

Independent scouts, who left the vicinity of Salem at 6 o'clock the evening before, reported Morgan's whole force marching towards Vienna. This information, confirmed by two different and reliable sources, satisfied me, and I so reported to your excellency, and to General Wilcox. It was the more satisfactory to get such reliable information at this time, as all sorts of reports were in circulation; amongst others, that Morgan had actually taken Orleans, and was marching on Mitchell. About 3 o'clock P. M. on the 11th I received an order from General Willcox to proceed with my command to Vernon.

Taking all the transportation at Seymour, we started for Vernon at 3½ o'clock, with the Michigan Sharpshooters, under Colonel De Land, and a battalion under Lieutenant Colonel Frank Hays, composed of a portion of the 63d Indiana, and detachments of exchanged men.

I turned over the post of Seymour to Captain M. W. Shields, of Jackson, who had been active in arousing the neighborhood to arms, and who placed himself at the head of the mounted men, and rendered invaluable service. We reached North Vernon at about 4½ o'clock P. M., where the wildest excitement prevailed. Rumors were current that Morgan had three times demanded the surrender of Vernon, and was then within one mile of the town. At North Vernon, I found Colonel Burkham, with part of his Regiment, from Dearborn county, and ordered him to Vernon by the line of the railroad. In ten minutes, our column was on the old road to Vernon, a distance of two miles. By rapid marching, much of the time in double-quick, although the day was intensely hot, we reached Vernon at about 5 o'clock, our men in the best of spirits. When the head of the column reached Vernon, I received a message from Col. Williams, of Ohio county, then in command, to hasten in person to

the front. Here I found Col. Williams with an Aid of Morgan's, who was within our lines with a flag of truce, to demand, for the second time, the surrender of the town. I directed the Aid to say to Gen. Morgan that I had a sufficient force for my purpose, that the country was swarming with armed men, that it would be impossible for him to escape, and that if he would surrender to me, I would treat him as a prisoner of war.

Having but 1,000 men, and assured that Morgan's whole force was around the town, I sent to Morgan to ask two hours to remove the women and children before he commenced the attack. He replied, he would give but fifteen minutes. It was now nearly dark; the women and children were hurried out of the town, and disposition made to defend to the last. Arriving so late in the day, and a stranger to the country, and unacquainted with the roads, to and from the town, it was impossible to make such arrangements as I would otherwise have done. From reports brought me, and the firing in the rear towards North Vernon, I supposed Morgan intended to march round the town, take North Vernon, and so cut us off. The firing turned out to be a skirmish between some of our men and a detachment of Morgan's men, sent to damage the O. & M. R. R. track to the west of North Vernon. Morgan's detachment reached the O. & M. R. R., but did no damage beyond such as was repaired in two hours. Having only about forty mounted men, it was impossible to get information of the movements of the enemy, our mounted men being employed as videttes to the picket stations, to prevent surprise. At 1 o'clock at night, the Recorder of Jennings County, Thos. Riley, Esq., who was taken prisoner in the morning, made his way into town, and gave me information that Morgan had marched towards Dupont. I sent all the mounted men I could raise—about twenty—under Capt. Boyd, to follow him. Our scouts followed to within two miles of Dupont, returning about 8 o'clock in the morning, with twenty prisoners, their horses, arms, and equipments. The prisoners were sent to this city. The women and children were sent for in time to reach their homes at daylight. I am pleased to be able to report, that beyond the natural alarm occasioned by so unexpected and apparently great danger, no serious disaster occurred to the women and children, the night being warm and cloudy. On the morning of the 12th, I joined my forces with Maj. Gen. Wallace, who arrived at Vernon at 9 o'clock.

Rumors were conflicting all day of the 12th. He was supposed to be attempting to escape by Madison. On the 13th we heard he

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was at Versailles, when, on the evening of that day, we proceeded by rail to Osgood.

On the 14th, Gen. Wallace marched by land towards Sunman, on the I. & C. R. R., joining Gen. Hughes at Milan. Our entire force, under Gen. Wallace, reached Sunman at 6 o'clock P. M. of the 14th, after a fatiguing march of eighteen miles. Morgan now being far in the State of Ohio, our troops were brought to this city, and, on the 17th, discharged. It is due to Col. Williams and his gallant regiment from Ohio County, to say, that with only two hundred men of his regiment, and the armed citizens of Jennings County, he refused to surrender Vernon to Morgan's force of forty-five hundred, with five pieces of artillery. On my arrival at Vernon, I found Col. Williams had made the best disposition of the three small field pieces under his command, and that he was determined to hold out till reinforced.

The failure to take Vernon was the first check Morgan had met with since entering our State, and, it is believed, embarrassed him, by turning him back on his route ten miles from the course he had probably marked out. His plan was, no doubt, to take North Vernon, and thus damage the roads centering there. It is proper that I should mention that James H. Vawter, Esq., of Vernon, and Col. James H. Cravens, of Ripley, were most active and energetic, and rendered untiring service. No people could have behaved better than did the citizens of Vernon, and particularly would I speak of the women and children. When they found it was necessary for them to leave, temporarily, their homes, not an exciting sound or act escaped them, and all moved out calmly. It should be to us all a source of congratulation at the alacrity and earnestness with which our citizens, to a man, sprang to arms, and vied with each other who should be foremost and render the most service. What Morgan's plans may have been, time has not yet developed, but if the most natural—that of cutting our communications—he signally failed in our State. So rapidly was he pursued, that he failed to break communication on any road for more than twenty-four hours, and many of them not more than six hours. We pursued him to the Ohio line, and I think turned him over to the care of Ohio in such an exhausted condition that I should not be surprised at the report of the rout and capture of his command being confirmed. My impromptu staff, consisting of Maj. C. T. Woolfolk, Surg. Thomas B. Harvey, Capts. J. L. Buell, H. A. N. Sain, C. Durham, and Charles Pool, were very efficient, and rendered valuable assistance. My brigade, as finally organized

under Gen. Wallace, consisted of the Boone County regiment, under Col. Gregory ; the Hendricks County regiment, under the immediate command of Col. Bennet, of the 69th regiment Indiana Volunteers, who, though on sick leave, and then suffering, volunteered his services ; the splendid battery of Von Sehlen ; and, as before stated, the Michigan Sharpshooters ; and a battalion of the 63d regiment Indiana, and a detachment of exchanged men. It is with pleasure I bear testimony to the zeal and earnestness of every officer and soldier of the brigade, and the uncomplaining endurance of the hardships of this brief but exciting expedition. To Gen. O. B. Willcox, the State is under obligations for his hearty co-operation with the State authorities, and his energy and skill in the disposition of the forces.

I have the honor to be, Governor,

Very Respectfully,

JOHN LOVE,

Act'g Brig. Gen.

REPORT OF COLONEL JOHN A. MANN,

COMMANDING 1ST REGIMENT INDIANA LEGION.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST REG'T 1ST BRIGADE, INDIANA LEGION, }
Mount Vernon, Ind., Dec. 10th, 1860. }

To Major General John L. Mansfield, Indiana Legion:

GENERAL:—In compliance with your request, dated November 27th ult., I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the First Regiment, Indiana Legion, since my report to Major General John Love, dated December 11th, 1862:

During the early part of the year 1863, we had very frequent alarms, in consequence of threatened raids by guerrilla parties, in the counties of Henderson and Union opposite us in Kentucky. It was necessary, during the whole of the winter and spring, to keep up a constant vigilance. My cavalry company, Captain John D. Hinch, performed very frequent and valuable services. The infantry companies were frequently called out to do guard duty, both in Mount Vernon and along the river for eighteen miles below and fifteen miles above the town of Mount Vernon. Captain William Baker's company—known as the "Pocket Guards"—were very faithful in the discharge of their duty; the members of this company, living opposite to Uniontown, in Union County, Ky., being the most exposed point on the border—guarding, from time to time, the whole river coast, from the mouth of the Wabash to Slim Island, a distance of fourteen miles, always giving me timely notice of any movements on the opposite side of the river. During the month of March, 1863, considerable excitement was created by a report that 500 guerrillas were crossing at Uniontown and marching on Mount Vernon. Being absent on that day, at Evansville, I heard of the threatened movement late at night, and immediately proceeded to

Mount Vernon. Arriving at 2 o'clock A. M., I found everything had been done that was necessary for the defense of the town. The report, however, of the contemplated attack proved to be erroneous. A short time after this, Morgan crossed the Ohio river into Indiana. On the 9th of July, late at night, I received orders from Governor Morton to call out my regiment, and be in readiness for immediate service. I sent messengers at once to notify the different companies, and, although some were fourteen miles away, every company was in town, with almost every man belonging to each, by 12 M. on the following day.

At 3 o'clock P. M., on the 10th, I received orders to hold myself in readiness to move at a moment's notice, stating that transports would be there for us that evening. At 9 o'clock, the boat arrived—took on board seven companies of infantry, but did not get away until the following morning, on account of fog in the river, Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Larkin being in command of the infantry on steamer, while myself and Major E. W. Murray accompanied the cavalry, under Captain John D. Hinch, by land. We reached Evansville at daylight (after a fatiguing night-march) on the 11th.

The companies that went to Evansville were the "Mount Vernon Rifles," Captain Edward Brown; the "Union Guards," Captain Philip Peter; the "Independent Guards," Captain Nelson J. Nettleton; the "Prairie Guards," Captain Nath. B. Ashworth; the "Farmersville Guards," Captain Thos. Thompson; the "Pocket Guards," Captain Wm. C. Baker; the "Hickory Ridge Guards," Captain N. C. Perry, and the "Posey Rangers," my cavalry company, under command of Captain John D. Hinch—in all about 500 men.

After the arrival of the boat with the infantry, we were assigned to quarters at "Camp Meade," which assumed the appearance of a regular military encampment.

We remained there until the day following, when, hearing that Morgan was moving east towards Cincinnati, and fearing a guerrilla raid from Union county, Ky., I requested to be allowed to return home with my regiment to protect our own county; General Farquhar thereupon, ordered me to take my cavalry and return to Mount Vernon, there to organize the local militia for defense. On leaving home for Evansville, I left Captain S. Milner, of the "Mount Vernon Artillery," with his battery, and Captain Rightmyer, with the "Springfield Guards," under the command of the former, at Mount Vernon for its defense—and I was highly gratified on my return to find that Captain Milner had, with his usual energy, organized the

local militia into companies, and had between four and five hundred men under arms—so that, in the space of forty-eight hours, fully a thousand men were under arms, from the county of Posey, ready for any emergency. The other seven companies of infantry, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Wm. H. Larkin, remained at Evansville until Monday, the 13th, when General Farquhar—becoming satisfied that all danger from Morgan had passed—ordered them to return home, where, upon their arrival, the troops were drawn up in a line, the artillery firing a salute, to receive their brethren in arms. The reception was as hearty as though they had been absent on a year's campaign. Finding there was no longer a necessity for keeping the men under arms, I drew them up in line and dismissed them to their homes. The officers and men of the 1st Regiment deserve great praise for their promptitude and energy on this occasion. During the remainder of the year 1863, very little service was performed by my regiment, everything being quiet along the border during this period.

Our services during the year 1864 were manifold, and part of the time arduous, the border being threatened more or less throughout the year. In March, Forrest made his inroad into Western Kentucky, and attacked Paducah. On leaving there, he moved to the Cumberland river, and crossed at Edgeville.

As soon as the movement became known, I ordered my regiment to be in readiness for any emergency, fearing that he might attempt a move north and strike the Ohio, either at Uniontown or Henderson, and possibly cross the river into Indiana. The companies again rallied promptly, and cheerfully performed the duty of standing guard and picket—keeping a look-out for several days, until we heard of the rebels moving south, and the danger had passed. Things remained quiet, however, but a short time. About the 1st of June, the guerrillas began to come into Union and Henderson counties—again threatening the quiet of the border. An attempt was made, during my absence to the East, to carry off a number of horses from Mount Vernon and vicinity; and they *were* successful in stealing a fine horse from one of our citizens. Arriving at home during the excitement, I again adopted measures for our security. I ordered the Legion under arms—established a permanent guard along the river to the mouth of the Wabash—which duty was cheerfully performed by the "Pocket Guards" and our companies in town. Our citizens, also, very promptly established a volunteer watch, which was kept up during the entire summer. About the 1st of July, the rebel

Colonels A. R. Johnson and Seipert, Majors Chenowith and Taylor, made their appearance in Union and Henderson counties, Kentucky, with considerable forces, establishing and enforcing a rigid conscription, until their numbers were swelled to near a thousand men, mostly, however, very poorly armed. I reported the situation to General Carrington; but he was unable to render us much assistance. He did, however, send us thirty men of the 46th Indiana, under command of Lieutenant Forgy, to aid us in guarding the river, which was now, at several points, fordable.

About the first of August, Major General James Hughes arrived at Evansville, to superintend the defence of this part of the State. I immediately reported to him the State of affairs opposite to us, in Kentucky. General Alvin P. Hovey, being at home, received, about the first of August, a communication from General Hughes suggesting an expedition into Kentucky against the rebel forces of Adam Johnson, requesting him (General Hovey) to take command of the expedition—provided the services of the Legion could be procured for such an expedition. At a consultation with Lieutenant Colonel Larkin and myself, it was agreed that the effort should be made. I ordered all the companies of my regiment, including the cavalry and artillery, to report in town next day, at 9 o'clock, armed and equipped, which they did, with commendable promptness. The proposition for an expedition into Kentucky was made to them, and received with enthusiasm—four hundred of them at once volunteering to accompany the General to Kentucky. This was the 14th day of August. The forces sent by General Hughes from Vanderburgh and Warrick, began to arrive on the morning of the 15th, and, by 9 o'clock, A. M., the 16th, we had, in addition to my own men, 150 cavalry and artillery from Vanderburgh, and Captain Stone's company of cavalry from Warrick, (50,) with about 250 men of the 46th Indiana Infantry Volunteers, and 200 of the 32d Indiana Infantry Volunteers, all on board transports, except our cavalry and artillery, which marched by land, on this side, to Uniontown, Kentucky—all the forces reaching there about 12 o'clock, M. General Hovey immediately pushed forward toward Morganfield, taking the rebels completely by surprise; they, however, scattered in every direction, and but few were captured. A little after dark, *all* the forces had reached Morganfield. Next morning, General Hovey, with the cavalry, the Mount Vernon artillery, (2 pieces,) the 32d Indiana Infantry Volunteers, and a part of the Legion infantry, started out on an expedition to Gyger's Lake, the rebels being reported encamped

there; but, after a hard chase, our forces failed to come up with the fleet-footed rebels. After his return in the evening, General Hovey learned that General Payne had arrived at Uniontown from Paducah, with 2,000 men. Shortly afterwards General Payne himself reached General Hovey's headquarters. After consultation, it was determined that our forces should move out towards Smith's Mills and Henderson, next morning. During the night it rained in torrents, in consequence of which our forces did not get under way until about 8 o'clock. Major General James Hughes, having, during the night, reached Morganfield, now accompanied the expedition on its march to Henderson. We reached Smith's Mills about 2 o'clock, P. M., and encamped for the night; having captured at this place some five or six rebels, among the rest, the Adjutant of Colonel Seipert, who was wounded severely by some of our cavalymen, under the impression that he was attempting to escape. On searching these officers, I found on one of them blank paroles for the Indiana Legion, showing an evident design on their part to make a raid into Indiana. Next morning, we again continued our march to Henderson, where we arrived at 11 o'clock. General Hovey having ordered the transports to be there on our arrival, we immediately shipped our infantry and artillery on board the steamers for Mount Vernon, and ferried the cavalry across the Ohio, to take up the line of march for home. During our march, some fifty negroes came to our lines. By order of General Hovey, I had them taken to Evansville, and mustered forty of them afterwards into the service of the United States. I desire to say here that the officers and men of the 1st Regiment, as well as those from the counties of Vanderburgh and Warrick, who accompanied the expedition, deserve the highest praise for their conduct, having borne themselves as well as veteran troops. I assure you, General, I felt proud of the Legion, of all arms—infantry, cavalry and artillery; the latter especially received the praise of all the regular officers, the Mount Vernon battery especially being considered as efficient as most batteries in the regular volunteer service. Since the raid into Kentucky, we have had, to a great extent, quiet along the border. Before closing my dispatch, I wish to say, General, that the services of the Indiana Legion have been, by some, greatly undervalued. There is no doubt in my mind but that this organization has spared the Government the necessity of keeping, for at least a great portion of the time during the first, three years, at the lowest estimate, one regiment of troops in the counties of Posey, Vanderburgh and Warrick, thereby saving the annual expense of,

perhaps, half a million dollars, besides enabling our military authorities to keep all regular forces at the front. In the hope that our next Legislature will so amend our militia law as to make it more efficient.

I remain, General, your most humble and ob't. serv't.,

JOHN A. MANN,

Colonel Commanding 1st Reg't. Ind. Legion.

REPORT OF COLONEL DANIEL F. BATES,

COMMANDING 3D REGIMENT INDIANA LEGION.

HEADQUARTERS 3D REG'T, 1ST BRIG., IND. LEG., }
Newburgh, Warrick county, Ind., Nov. 25, 1864. }

General Mansfield, Indianapolis, Indiana :

SIR:—In obedience to instructions received from you, Nov. 19th inst., I herewith transmit the following report of the 3d Regiment Indiana Legion :

On the 8th day of July, 1863, I received orders from Governor O. P. Morton to go into camp with my command at or near Newburgh to repel an invasion of John Morgan. In obedience to that order, I ordered out my regiment and stationed the companies as follows : Eight companies of infantry and one of artillery at Scuffletown Bar on the Ohio river ; one company of cavalry at Newburgh, to use as scouts ; two companies of infantry I mounted and sent out as scouts into the counties of Dubois, Orange and the upper part of Perry, as it was reported to me that Morgan was moving west.

We remained in camp eight days, at which time I was ordered to relieve the companies of daily duty, but hold them in readiness for immediate service, if necessity required it. I let the men go to their

homes, but required two companies to stand guard on the river at the bar, as the water was so low it could be forded without any danger. This was kept up some two weeks, until we thought the danger was over, when it was abandoned.

Nothing occurred to require the regiment to be called together until the 10th day of June last, when Adam R. Johnson was expecting to make raids into Indiana. General Hughes directed me to go into camp with two companies of infantry, and furnish him with my cavalry company; which done, I picketed the river the whole breadth of the county, and patrolled the bank each night while in camp; and on the 15th of June, 1864, I was ordered to break up camp, and let my men return to their homes, which I did.

Nothing has occurred since to cause us to come together.

DANIEL F. BATES,
Col. 3d Reg't Ind. Legion.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN G. W. LYON.

CRAWFORD CO. ARTILLERY, INDIANA LEGION.

LEAVENWORTH, Ind., July 25, 1863.

E. C. CALDWELL, *Adjutant 5th Regiment Indiana Legion, Leavenworth, Indiana:*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Crawford County Artillery in the recent engagement with Morgan's forces at Brandenburg. About 6 P. M. of the 7th inst. the steamer Lady Pike—having been prevented from passing up, in consequence of the guerrillas at Brandenburg—came down and gave the information that the rebels, under Morgan, were at Brandenburg, and had possession of the steamers McCombs and Alice Dean. Our cannon—a six-pounder—was immediately placed

aboard the Lady Pike, and in less than half an hour, with about thirty Home Guards, we were under way for the scene of action.

The boat fearing to proceed further up, landed us about two miles below Mauckport, on the Indiana shore, to which point we took our cannon by hand. Upon our arrival there we placed ourselves in command of Col. Timberlake, who was at Mauckport with about 100 Harrison County Home Guards, awaiting us. He marched us without halting, in the direction of Brandenburg, crossing Buck Creek at the mouth, in an old boat towed up from Mauckport for that purpose. There being no road, the taking of our cannon by hand through meadows, corn-fields, and wheat-fields, rendered our march by no means pleasant. We arrived opposite Brandenburg about 7 o'clock next morning, after a tiresome march, and placed our gun in position on the river bank, in front of an old house, immediately opposite the landing, where the two captured steamers were lying. About 8 o'clock the fog, which had been quite dense, partially disappeared, giving us a glimpse of the boats. We immediately opened fire. The first shot, which passed through the McCombs, took them completely by surprise, causing a general stampede. About 200 were aboard of the steamer and in the act of starting across, when our first fire notified them of our presence. They stood not upon the order of their going, not even waiting to run out the stage plank, which had been taken in, but jumped their horses over the guards of the boat and took up the road on double quick, amid the firing and shouts of our little squad. Quite a number were seen to fall from their horses, three of whom we have since learned were killed, and two of Morgan's staff and quite a number of privates are reported wounded—some of them severely. We having been reliably informed that the enemy numbered less than 200 men, and were without artillery, refrained from firing upon the boats, after their abandonment by the rebels, with the hope of saving them. There being no enemy then visible, we ceased firing, and the Colonel commanding ordered the McCombs to come over and take our forces across the river, but fortunately for us she failed to comply.

The rebels by this time had placed their guns in position and commenced shelling us from the Brandenburg Heights with two 12 and two 6-pounders, with telling effect.

We being in an open field, with no covering whatever, save the old log house, which was soon made untenable by the well directed shots of the enemy, were forced to fall back, and finally, the enemy having crossed the river, compelled to abandon our gun, having taken it by

hand a distance of one-half mile. Not expecting to leave the boat when we started out, nothing but the gun and carriage and limber box were taken with us; consequently the limber and a portion of the fixtures were saved. A portion of the ammunition taken with us, which was concealed when the gun was taken, has since been recovered by the citizens of Maukport, as I am informed; how much I am unable to state, as no report has been made to me.

The men stood by the gun until it was ordered off the field, doing their duty nobly.

Two men, Lieutenant Kerns and private Nance, of Harrison County, were killed while bravely assisting to remove the gun. Quite a number remained on the river bank amid the shot and shell of the enemy, bravely contesting their right to cross, until their boat had reached our shore, some of whom were captured, not having time to make their escape.

Everything was done that could have been done, under the circumstances, to save our cannon. No blame can be attached to any one, so far as my command extended.

I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully,

G. W. LYON,

Captain Crawford County Artillery.

REPORT OF ADJUTANT E. C. CALDWELL,

5TH REGIMENT INDIANA LEGION.

HEADQUARTERS 5TH REG'T. IND. LEGION, }
Leavenworth, July 25th, 1863. }

Laz. Noble, Adjutant General Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind. :

SIR:—In pursuance of your request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Crawford county forces

in the recent pursuit of the invaders of our own State, under Morgan. On the morning of the 8th inst., Captain G. W. Lyon, with one piece of ordnance, in connection with a small squad of infantry from this (Harrison) county, disputed the crossing of Morgan's men at Brandenburg, the particulars of which are herewith furnished in a report made to me by Captain George W. Lyon; from which report you will see that our gun, gun-carriage and limber-box were lost; the limber and other fixtures were saved. The following is a description of the gun: "Caliber, 3-inch rifle; heavily stamped, 'No. 422.'" The news of the repulse of our forces at Brandenburg, and the loss of our cannon, and the subsequent crossing of Morgan's entire command, brought together at this point over 500 men; and we having learned that the rebels were marching on Corydon, started early on the morning of the 9th in that direction. Two hundred of our men, who were mounted under Captain Lamb, went in the direction of Mauckport, near where the rebels crossed over; the remaining force, in command of Captain N. N. Morgan and myself, took the road to Corydon. When within about 3 miles of Corydon, we were informed that the enemy had taken Corydon, and were moving in the direction of Leavenworth, by the road we were on. We at once selected the most available position, felled timber across the road, and placed ourselves in ambush, and prepared to receive them. We were, in a short time, joined by Captain Lamb's command, who, having learned that Morgan had gone to Corydon, and was marching in the direction of Leavenworth, abandoned his route, and came through to reinforce our command. We remained here for the night, resting on our arms. At daylight, we took up our line of march in the direction we started out, arriving at Corydon about 9, A. M. The enemy had gone in the direction of Salem. We awaited at Corydon the arrival of General Hobson's forces, who arrived about 11, A. M., to whom we at once reported for duty. He ordered our cavalry in his advance, and our infantry in the direction of New Albany. We (the infantry) immediately started in the direction ordered. When within about one mile of Edwardsville, we were halted by Major Sabin's pickets; and, having reported ourselves, were, by the Major, ordered to remain for the night, (it being then 1 o'clock at night,) outside of his lines. An alarm was sounded in about one-half hour from the time of our halting; and, in pursuance of orders, we resumed our march in the direction of New Albany, where we arrived about daylight. We reported to Major Fry, who ordered us to report to Colonel McCurdy, at

Camp Noble, near New Albany, where we remained awaiting further orders until the 15th inst., when we were ordered to return to Leavenworth—the information having been received that a detached squad of the *guerrillas* were in that vicinity, committing their usual depredations. We were promptly furnished with transportation, by the river, and two pieces of artillery. We arrived at Leavenworth without accident; the men, however, were very much fatigued. The report of the *guerrillas* being in the vicinity was without foundation.

A most worthy citizen of our county, (Lieutenant Calvin Martin,) has since died, in consequence of disease contracted during the march.

Reports of the exact number, and names of the persons engaged, and the length of time served, and, also, as to subsistence, etc., furnished, will be forwarded as early as practicable.

Great praise is due, and should be given, to the citizens of this and all other counties through which we passed, for the kind treatment shown us, and their extraordinary efforts to render us comfortable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't. serv't,

ED. C. CALDWELL,

Adjutant 5th Reg't. Indiana Legion.

P. S.—Our cavalry, under Captain Lamb, (above referred to,) followed in pursuit as far as Harrison, Ohio, where they were discharged by Colonel Dunham. This fact I omitted in my report above.

E. C. C.

REPORT OF COLONEL LEWIS JORDAN.

COMMANDING 6TH REGIMENT INDIANA LEGION.

HEADQUARTERS 6TH REG'T 2D BRIG. IND. LEG., }
Corydon, Ind., Aug. 11, 1863. }

To L. Noble, Adjutant General of the State of Indiana:

The undersigned, Colonel of said regiment, would make the following report of the doings of said regiment during the late Morgan Raid through Indiana:

Notice was given me by Lieutenant Colonel Irvin on Tuesday evening late, the 7th July last, that at about 5 o'clock P. M. of that day, two steamboats—McCombs and Alice Dean—had been pressed by a rebel force at Brandenburg, Ky. I took immediate steps to have my regiment under arms, and ordered Major Pfrimmer to report to Lieutenant Colonel Irvin at Mauckport. I also sent Captain Farquar, of the Cavalry, with a squad of his men, that he might dispatch me all necessary information of the operations of the rebels. During the night a six pounder field piece, under the command of Major Woodbury, Captain Lamb, and a squad of men from Leavenworth, arrived opposite Brandenburgh, Ky., which opened fire on the rebels about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 8th of July, the fog having just disappeared from the river. The rebels soon succeeded in placing four field pieces in position, and sent shot and shell at our forces, driving them from their gun, killing two of our men, one of them a Lieutenant. Two companies of this regiment, the Mauckport Rifles and Heth Rifles, being near at hand, some of the men aided in firing the gun. The rebels commenced crossing in a boat, which was compelled to land a half mile or more above, as Colonel Timberlake, with a party of twelve or fifteen men, rallied to to the gun, and succeeded in firing several times while the boat was crossing, but without causing any injury to the boat; they being com-

pelled to abandon the gun. The enemy crossed over in such force, with the aid of their field pieces on the opposite side of the river, that our forces were compelled to fall back. Skirmishing was kept up on the different roads, under the direction of Major Pfrimmer (Colonel Irvin having come back to Corydon), a report of whose operations is herewith returned, until he fell back to the forces under my immediate command, six miles out on the Mauckport road (the two companies—Heth Rifles and Mauckport Rifles—having been cut off from our forces), where about two hundred men were under me, on the evening of the 8th July. I then gradually fell back on the morning of the 9th of July, to within a mile of Corydon, where I caused temporary breastworks and obstructions to be hastily made, extending my command one half mile east and west, commanding all the roads coming from the river, at which time I had under my command, of the Legion and citizens, a force of 400 to 450.

I kept out a sufficient picket force in front, who skirmished with the enemy continually on the morning of the 9th, and gradually fell back before the main force of the enemy, to my line of defences, on my main force; the rebels appearing in force all along my line about 1 o'clock P. M., on the 9th of July, first firing on my left, which was held by Captain George W. Lahue, of the Spencer Guards, who repulsed the enemy three times, losing one man, and wounding a large number of rebels; after which the rebels, being largely reinforced, Captain Lahue gradually fell back in good order; when the enemy opened along my whole line. Our forces replied to their fire, holding our position thirty minutes, when the enemy opened with three pieces of artillery, with shell and shot, and they appearing in such overwhelming numbers, seeing my forces could no longer successfully contend against such odds, I gave the order to fall back through Corydon, which was done in good order, until it was ascertained that the rebel forces had almost surrounded the town, which caused considerable confusion. The enemy commenced shelling the town; I was compelled to surrender it with such of my forces as had not escaped. Three hundred and forty-five men were paroled by General Morgan, among them about one hundred and forty members of the Legion, the others being citizens, many of whom had not been in arms, they making prisoners of all. Morgan remained in town until night, his forces robbing the stores, and levying \$2100 on the mills—one hour being given to raise the money, or he would burn the mills. The money was paid.

Many of the prisoners he took were robbed of their hats, boots, and clothing; also of such amounts of money as they had on their persons. The rebels acknowledged a loss of thirty-seven. Too much praise cannot be given to the citizens generally for their aid in the fight. I am under obligations to Major Stout, of New Albany, Capt. George L. Key, Capt. I. D. Irwin, and Col. John Timberlake, who volunteered to assist, and were efficient aids in the conflict. Major Pfrimmer and Adj. Heth acted with promptness, and were efficient in carrying out my orders. Lieut. Col. Irwin reported to me on the morning of the 9th, and left without leave before the fight commenced, and has made no satisfactory report of his doings to me since. Some action should be had in his case. In the engagement opposite Brandenburg and near Corydon, four of our men were killed, and two wounded, viz: Lieut. Current, of the Mauckport Rifles, and Harry Stapleton, of the Legion, were killed; also, Nathan McKinzie and George Nance, citizens. John Glenn, of the Ellsworth Rifles, was severely wounded, and Jacob Ferrace, a citizen, (one of the County Commissioners) was severely wounded, and has since died. Isaac Lang, belonging to the Scott Rifles, under Captain A. B. Carns, died from over-heat in the battle. Morgan's forces killed Peter Glenn, and burned his houses and barns, he having been induced to come where Morgan's forces were, near his residence, by a flag of truce, and having no arms. William Heth, a citizen, was shot down near the town. Others were shot at, and two boys were crippled, in the north part of our county. On Wednesday morning, the 8th day of July, after having received reliable official information of the fact that the enemy in force had crossed the river, I dispatched a messenger to Maj. Thos. W. Fry, Commander of the Post at New Albany, Indiana, informing him of the artillery firing there, the casualties, and the first crossing of the rebel forces, and requesting that assistance and artillery be sent us. The dispatch reached him on the 8th, at 12 o'clock, twenty-five hours before the rebels appeared in force before my lines here. I dispatched three or four times afterward, the same day, requesting assistance and artillery, also, on the following morning. Assistance and artillery was promised, but for some cause it was never sent from New Albany. An infantry force of drilled men of 2,000, and two pieces of artillery—which I think could have been sent—would have defeated the rebels and prevented the capture of the town. Of this I have no doubt. What guns were in the armory, not drawn by organized companies, were given to the citizens. We have 500 guns in good order, with proper accoutrements, in the com-

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panies, and left in our armory. The others drawn by this county have been captured and destroyed by the rebels; however, a few may be reported hereafter. If so, I will make a proper report thereof. Some 500 horses were captured from citizens of this county, and but few have been recovered. Eleven wounded rebels were left in our charge, two of whom died. The remainder were reported to Major Fry at New Albany, two of whom were Lieutenants. Sixteen of a party who crossed at Twelve Mile Island, above Louisville, intending to join Morgan's forces, were captured by men belonging to my command, one of whom was a Captain, and reported to Major Fry at New Albany. Nineteen very good horses were captured by the Legion, and being claimed by the Deputy Provost Marshal and others, under United States authority, were delivered into their custody.

Respectfully reported.

LEWIS JORDAN, SR., *Colonel.*

PAROLE OF IND. MILITIA AND MINUTE MEN, AT CORYDON.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S DIVISION, }
Corydon, Ind., July 9, 1863. }

We, the undersigned, being part and parcel of the United States forces, having been taken prisoners at Corydon, Indiana, this 9th day of July, 1863, by the Confederate States cavalry under command of Brigadier General John H. Morgan, on condition of our being released on parole, do solemnly swear that we will not bear arms against the Confederate States during the present war, nor will we perform any military duty, or aid or abet their enemies in any way whatsoever; nor will we disclose anything we have seen or heard in the Confederate States army to its prejudice. So help us, God.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of July, 1863.

BY COMMAND OF BRIG. GEN. JOHN H. MORGAN.

JOHN H. GREEN, *A. A. G.*

LEWIS JORDAN, *Colonel Commanding.*

W. G. Heith,	B. Jordan,	J. Long,
A. W. Rhodis,	J. A. Deatink,	L. Brandenburg,
L. W. Evans,	J. H. Weaver,	Thomas Riley,
Fred. Stohrer,	M. B. Clark,	A. W. Rusk,
R. M. Smith,	C. H. Jordan,	James Howe,
W. A. McKee,	G. W. McBride,	E. C. Lemon,
G. W. Rothenk,	H. C. Brown,	James Stallings,
J. J. Rowe,	F. G. Bell,	M. Evans,
Phil. Shreck,	B. P. Senseng,	J. V. B. McRea,
A. Burges,	E. Rowe,	J. E. Albin,
J. T. Heith,	G. W. Long,	John T. Ruckenbach.
W. J. Landen,	J. P. Loudon,	Robert Cotner,
D. J. Venner,	J. Bowman,	J. W. Evans,
John Gerdon,	E. Keneday,	M. Bayer,
W. M. Crisp,	Henry Imbleman,	John C. Brown,
J. F. Zimmerman,	L. Lindsey,	A. M. Thurston,
R. A. Briggs,	Henry Damenfelser,	L. R. Sturens,
P. T. Gresham,	Jacob Bruce,	F. M. Shoemaker,
H. S. Wolfe,	J. Sonner,	Alix Wright,
P. Embs,	J. R. R. Sonner,	A. Miller,
Frank Embs,	B. Miller,	A. Blunk,
M. Kapp,	Joseph Stanecypher,	J. Sutton,
M. P. Jacobs,	William Grass,	J. Markel,
M. Jones,	A. Neeley,	W. Gibbs,
Jackson Read,	J. Jamison,	W. E. Marshall,
Daniel Jacobs,	John Ransom,	L. Hurn,
William Jacobs,	James Holsclan,	L. B. Doll,
John V. Adams,	N. W. Stevens,	J. M. Jackson,
L. Jacobs,	L. McCown,	J. M. Riley,
James Wiseman,	D. Huffstutter,	John Wagoner.
John A. Brown,	A. Ellis,	A. Wentz,
S. Chaviss,	W. Charley,	R. J. Conrad,
J. Albin,	John Simpson,	G. J. Hubbard,
Ambrose Shreck,	W. N. Tracewell,	J. K. Wolfe,
J. Moltan,	D. Sappenfield,	John Hartman,
L. F. Love,	E. Wright,	A. James,
Thomas Gresham,	John J. Huffman,	A. K. Saw,
R. H. Hith,	Y. T. Funk,	J. Pithnan,
L. Brown,	Robert Mozier,	J. H. Davis,
Phil. Conrad,	D. A. Kechner,	L. Thomas,
James Fleshman,	J. J. Wilson,	J. Pithnan,

William Evans,	S. W. Wents,	John Wright,
W. H. Grace,	Samuel Luckett,	W. H. Riley,
L. Cotuer,	George Brown,	John J. Runtz,
H. Huffman,	John Hedge,	George Flock,
Cad. Wolfe,	G. W. Miller,	W. H. Smith,
Silas Melcom,	A. Ruthrock,	Samuel Simpson,
J. M. Smith,	W. A. Semay,	J. Markwell,
C. Elwanger,	J. A. Albin,	W. D. Gibbs,
O. W. Miller,	J. S. Venner,	George Lemel,
A. J. Walk,	F. McRae,	D. A. Miller,
E. Lindsey,	J. A. Westfall,	M. Gehllarx,
L. G. Saffer,	G. W. Flock,	Andrew Pitman,
Thomas Lowe,	M. D. L. Stallings,	John H. Peyton,
John W. Dick,	J. Case,	Victor Gravis,
J. Wright,	W. D. Jones,	J. A. Bines,
F. M. Crandall,	D. W. Thompson,	C. Grant,
John A. Arnold,	W. C. Rush,	William Remhart,
Eli Kingeny,	M. Lemuel,	David Hooban,
Henry Walter,	David Rice,	Beverly Herold,
A. Brown,	W. J. Boling,	J. S. Hannah,
W. J. Miles,	James W. Totten,	John Hildebrand,
W. M. Holtsclaro,	C. C. Bym,	John T. Dentich,
W. H. Kintner,	David Leffner,	P. Sinclair,
John S. Arnold,	Thomas R. Bordnell,	B. T. Ferguson,
James Emely,	William Detrick,	John A. Bloon,
W. H. Blankenbeker,	H. T. Grable,	A. W. Hancock,
E. W. Hutter,	John De Moss,	E. Hancock,
R. Sharp,	Levi Shield,	William McFarland,
Thomas Cottinggin,	H. Young,	N. Deweese,
Thomas Lyskomiski,	John H. Shields,	James Yahm,
J. Truer,	M. Cooper,	David Summers,
J. Emily,	John Hoover,	A. Kennedy,
H. M. Hogan,	P. C. Faulker,	W. H. Vemur,
B. Downs,	E. Welther,	John Zenowin,
C. M. Miller,	Peter Cohert,	Nimrod Hurst,
W. Ruth,	Phil. Brubeck,	F. W. Mathews,
M. Hise,	J. H. Brown,	C. H. Paper,
W. H. Tueley,	Henry Bowly,	C. Duggins,
M. G. Beard,	Frank Goss,	J. T. Tindall,
J. Jones,	J. Lewis,	W. H. Albin,
D. B. Bell,	J. D. Lemay,	W. R. Shuck,

C. Kintner,	J. Hemoas,	J. W. Mogvis,
F. L. Bayler,	T. C. Slaughter,	Charles H. Reader,
John Hawn,	John H. Anderson,	L. Mayfield,
M. Lincoln,	George Choffet,	W. D. Funk,
George Rudy,	E. Cromwell,	S. Stout,
P. McClaren,	J. H. Hudson,	J. Kirkman,
F. M. Bline,	G. S. Ott,	Fred. Bloom,
J. Kingsley,	Jacob Fry,	George Shuck,
L. Leach,	A. J. Peyton,	John Styne,
John Jones,	W. Solomon,	Charles M. Scott,
G. Wilcox,	J. T. McEvans,	J. W. Conrad,
L. D. Ulyman,	A. M. Tuel,	Henry Lowe,
Peter Walter,	Clark Funk,	William Coleman,
Daniel McCoy,	John Gabb,	S. Sappefield,
Daniel Strangs,	S. J. Foster,	A. Stevens,
M. Kirkham,	H. P. Hurn,	M. Sappenfield,
William Hartham,	A. Roberts,	J. A. Walk,
M. Rising,	Benjamin Boston,	A. Armstrong,
E. G. Busoe,	M. Sears,	George Charley,
H. G. Famsley,	W. H. Hurst,	M. Kannappel,
Samuel McCloud,	E. Turner,	Jacob Kunner,
Henry Waen,	James Sham,	William Blunk,
J. Conrad,	L. Glugour,	James Hudson,
W. Shield,	James Armstrong,	James McMillan,
H. Smith,	William Howard,	F. Hall,
N. G. Melton,	Thomas Mosier,	John S. Sears,
J. B. Davis,	H. Seacott,	William Danner,
Jacob Walter,	Theo. J. Martin,	A. Ollvis,
Daniel Fleshman,	J. R. Hendson,	S. Barrow,
William Harmon,	John Hendricks,	William Benson,
J. L. Daveese,	James A. Moore,	Daniel King,
L. Rosenberger,	John Kannafel,	W. M. Lome,
James McCoy,	D. Armstrong,	John Landaum,
B. Blankenburker,	A. J. Zimmerman,	James Ellis,
Peter F. Ruper,	T. Burns,	Benjamin Armstrong.
J. Alburns,		

REPORT OF CAPTAIN ROBERT DENNY,

COMMANDING TWO COMPANIES WASHINGTON COUNTY MINUTE MEN.

Major General James Hughes, Commanding Indiana Legion :

GENERAL :—In compliance with your verbal order of the 9th day of July, 1863, I proceeded to enroll all the minute men that offered their services to repel the raid of the rebel General John Morgan, and by 5 P. M. had the satisfaction to report to you, by telegraph, from Salem, 110 men. In answer, I received your order, by telegraph, to have my company ready to go on train to Mitchell next day, to be armed. I found that, for raw troops, there were too many men to be handled in one company, and on the morning of the 10th, I formed my men into two companies, under command of Captain George R. Carr and Peter Kopp, and fully completed the organization by 9 A. M., and was in readiness for transportation.

I formed the companies into a battalion, and at 10 A. M. shipped for Mitchell, having an aggregate of 150 men, rank and file, which I reported you by telegraph. This number was soon increased, until the companies were filled up above the maximum number. At 2 A. M. of the 11th, I was violently attacked with bloody flux, but continued on duty until toward noon, when I became so much prostrated as to be unable to give any further attention to duty.

Previous to this, in compliance with your order, I detailed ten picked men from my companies, under command of Sergeant A. Hitchcock, to guard a train as near Salem as practicable.

This was the last duty I performed under your immediate orders, and, finding myself sinking very fast from the continued attack of flux, I came home for treatment, on the train carrying the detailed guard.

On the evening of the 12th, having satisfactory assurance that the danger was over in the vicinity of the train, I took the responsibility

to order the guard to report to me at Campbellsburg, on the 13th, at 8 A. M., which they did; and, as I had begun to recover partially, I took command of the squad, with some additional volunteers who offered their services to join your command, all of which I took to Mitchell, where I reported to Colonel Kise, Post Commander, who ordered us forward by the O. & M. R. R., to join your command. We got transportation to Seymour, on the night of the 13th, where I reported to the officer in command of the Post, who ordered us forward, on the morning of the 14th, to Osgood.

On reaching Osgood, Colonel Mulky ordered me to halt my squad and guard a supply train lying at that place. I remained at Osgood until the evening of the 15th, when I obtained transportation for four cars of supplies belonging to your command, and twenty-eight men, and brought them to Tripton or North Vernon, where I remained over night. Here I reported to Adjutant General Noble, by telegraph, on the morning of the 16th, and, learning that the minute men were being disbanded, and several of the men with me being farmers, whose crops were wasting, I brought the men under my command to Campbellsburg, and took their arms and accoutrements. (eleven sets not all complete) and sent them home. I also took the arms of some men who were sent back on the march, on account of sickness, with their arms, and those of some men who had been armed by 2d Lieutenant H. A. Smith, of Captain Carr's Company H, 10th Regiment, without having been enrolled or sworn in. I have, up to the present time, (Saturday, July 18th) collected in all seventeen stands, and have information of two other stands that I will endeavor to obtain. These I will take to Indianapolis the coming week and turn over to the Adjutant General, unless I am otherwise ordered. Hoping that this report of my services, though they may not have been entirely regular, may receive your approval,

I have the honor to remain, General,

Your most obedient servant,

ROBERT DENNY,

Senior Captain, Commanding Companies H and C, Minute Men.

CAMPBELLSBURG, Ind., July 18, 1863.

REPORT OF LIEUT. AARON W. GORDON,

COMMANDING COMPANY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY LEGION.

NEW PHILADELPHIA,
Washington Co., Ind., Dec. 9, 1864. }

On the 9th day of July, 1863, an order was received by Captain John Davis (then commanding company), from Gen. Hughes, to report at Salem, with his company, on the following day, there to receive guns for the company and go on the Morgan raid. When the company arrived at Salem, the town was occupied by Morgan, and all the company were taken prisoners.

The company has spent 40 days in drilling.

When it was reported that Morgan was in the State, the company was ordered out by Col. Dunham, of the 50th Indiana. The order was verbal. Marched to Hardinsburg, which took two days.

None of the company were killed, wounded, or captured, during the last mentioned service.

AARON W. GORDON,
First Lieut. Commanding Company.

REPORT OF ANDREW J. BURRELL,

COMMANDING VALONIA MOUNTED MINUTE MEN.

VALONIA, IND., December 2, 1864.

William T. Jones, A. A. G., Corydon, Indiana:

SIR:—I am in receipt of your order of the 28th ult., and hasten a reply.

The "Rifles" were organized in the summer 1861, commanded by

Captain S. T. Wells, who is now in the United States service. The officers, and most of the privates of said organization, went into the volunteer service in October of said year, since which time the company has never drilled, or met as a company. As I am the only officer of said company that has returned from the army, I respectfully submit the above.

It might be proper to state that I organized (only temporarily) a company of mounted men, in obedience to a call by Governor Morton, of July, 1863, for the purpose of pursuing John Morgan, styled "The Valonia Minute Men." We were out some six or seven days, under General Love's orders—at Seymour a part of the time. Nothing transpired worthy of note.

Respectfully,

ANDREW J. BURRELL.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM FORQUOR,

COMMANDING "MOUNTED HOOSIERS," 6TH REGIMENT INDIANA LEGION

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTED HOOSIERS, 6TH REG. IND. LEG., }
Corydon, August 15, 1863.

Colonel Lewis Jordan, Commanding:

SIR:—In obedience to a request from headquarters, I hereby append a precise report of men and arms captured in the recent engagement with John H. Morgan during his raid in Indiana, from the time of his crossing at Brandenburg, until the surrender of Corydon, July 9, 1863.

Being at Mauckport when the information was received that a large rebel force were attempting a crossing at Brandenburg, I immediately repaired to Corydon, and notified my company to report at Corydon forthwith.

I summoned what men were nearest at hand, and immediately proceeded to the scene of action—being on duty about one hour and a

half, my men all detailed as couriers. I was ordered to Mauckport, to rally all the men at that place; but failing, I was ordered, with one or two, to reconnoiter. Soon finding myself, however, in close proximity with the enemy, began a speedy retreat. Being under a cross fire of the enemy, my horse became unmanageable, and ran slightly against a tree, which entirely disabled me; whereupon First Lieutenant De Moss assumed command of the company. They were on duty all night, skirmishing with the enemy, and made several very narrow escapes.

On the morning of the 9th, the Orderly was ordered to hold such of the company as were not on duty to be ready for any emergency. Information being received that the enemy were advancing, he was ordered out to meet and skirmish with them. Coming up with Major Pfrimmer, at Glenn's residence, the cavalry were formed for a charge. Soon the enemy came in sight, and, with drawn sabres, a charge was ordered, which resulted in the loss to the enemy of one man killed, and two prisoners.

The enemy being reinforced, we were obliged to fall back slowly and reluctantly, disputing every step, until we reached headquarters—formed there on the right of the line, exposed to the enemy's shells. Our arms being of insufficient range, we were compelled to retire—but in good order.

Pursued by a superior force, we retreated to the Pilot Knob, and there maintained our position until the surrender of the town, with the loss of eleven captured, as follows, viz :

Serg. Henry Grable,	John Swarts,	Lorenzo Shuck,
William H. Hottell,	George Rudy,	Peter McLaren,
John De Moss,	John Overton,	Francis M. Bline.
Henry Read,	James Mayer,	

LOSS OF ARMS.

Twenty-three sets, including the loss of fourteen horses, valued as follows, viz :

Sergeant Painter, 1 mare,	\$150 00
John De Moss, 1 mare,	125 00
F. M. Bline, 1 mare,	135 00
J. J. Overton, 1 mare,	150 00
W. H. Hudle, 1 mare,	135 00
H. Matson, 1 mare,	120 00

A. A. Wright, 1 mare,.....	85 00
James Mayers, 1 mare,.....	125 00
Francis Frovel, 1 mare,.....	110 00
George D. Beau, 1 mare,.....	115 00
George Charles, 1 mare,.....	120 00
John V. Stevens, 1 mare,.....	150 00
W. H. Read, 1 mare,.....	150 00
Henry Read, 1 mare,.....	150 00
Captain William Forquor, 1 mare,.....	150 00

Total value of horses lost while in service,\$1,970 00

We would once more suggest, in addition to the requisition that has already been made, the propriety of furnishing us with arms worthy of this branch of the service, as those that we get are hard—great many of which are of no use, the locks being out of order.

I would further state that I have not yet recovered from the shock received whilst on my retreat, near Brandenburg.

I should have reported sooner but for the wound received. I have been part of the time unable.

WILLIAM FORQUOR,

Capt. Mounted Hoosiers, 6th Reg. Ind. Leg.

REPORT OF LT. COL. JAMES F. M^cCURDY,

SEVENTH REGIMENT INDIANA LEGION.

NEW ALBANY, July 22, 1863.

djt. Gen. Laz. Noble:

GENERAL:—In compliance with instruction from you, I have the honor to report the part taken by the men under my command during the "Morgan raid" in this section of the State. On Wednesday, the 8th day of July, 1863, information reached us that Morgan was

crossing (with a considerable force of mounted men) the Ohio river at Mauckport. On the receipt of this intelligence, an immediate call was made for men—the Legion, being completely disorganized, could not be made effective. At this time Col. E. A. Maginness was in command. Very little progress was made towards organization during the day. On Wednesday evening Col. Maginness turned over the command to me. On Thursday morning I received an order from Gen. Boyle, Louisville, Ky., to make an immediate enrollment of the militia.

I understood this order to mean a *forcible enrollment*, it seeming the only mode of procedure by which any important result could be accomplished.

Thursday, at 2 P. M., more men were enrolled and formed into companies than could be furnished with arms.

I started with the armed men to Edwardsville, to co-operate with some Regular Volunteer Infantry, and one section of a Battery, that had preceded us to that point.

The enemy was supposed, at that time, to be advancing on the Corydon road to New Albany, having already compelled the surrender of Corydon. Our forces at Edwardsville being too small to assume offensive movements, we chose a strong natural position hoping to hold Morgan's forces in check until reinforcements reached us—thus giving the Federal forces in his rear, an opportunity to close up on his rear. We threw out pickets, and sent out mounted scouts holding ourselves in readiness for any alarm. Early on the morning of the 10th, the scouts brought in information that the enemy had left Corydon, and were moving in the direction of Palmyra. My command was immediately ordered back to New Albany, on forced march. We passed through New Albany without halting and took position on the Greenville road. We remained in this position until Saturday morning, our numbers increasing, by those who obtained arms after we first left the city—a supply having arrived sufficient to arm companies that could not be furnished at first.

Saturday morning, about 10 o'clock, we were ordered to move up on the road leading to Jeffersonville, leaving a strong picket on the Greenville road. We were stationed on the Jeffersonville road about two hours when we were ordered to change to the Charlestown road as that appeared to be the most exposed point. Pickets and mounted scouts were thrown out from this point broadcast through the surrounding country. We remained camped at this point until Tuesday evening, when the command was ordered to the city and dismissed.

We were in camp six days and five nights. The number of men under my command was about eight hundred (800) not including some three hundred (300) men from Crawford county—Home Guards that reported to me for duty, and joined my camp on Saturday.

I may add that Capts. Knapp's and Snider's batteries were prevented from going with me on the first day—they having no ammunition for their guns.

Snider's battery was with me after the first day. Capt. Knapp with his battery was ordered to Jeffersonville to join Col. Willey's Regiment. One company of Infantry, from this city, under Capt. Johnson, also joined Col. Willey's command.

I desire to make mention of the hearty assistance of both line and field officers, Major Naghel, acting Lieut. Col., and Capt. Brown, acting Major, were active and vigilant, and by their very attentive cooperation, greatly assisted me in all the duties of the march and camp. During the time we were out, we made several arrests of suspicious persons, handing them over to the Post Commander.

In conclusion, I would add, that orders came to me from quite a number of military men, and it was at times difficult to tell who had command of the troops. I endeavored to do all that could be done, never myself raising any question about who had the proper authority, generally acting on the last order received.

Respectfully,

JAMES F. McCURDY,
Lieut. Col. Comd'g 7th Reg.

REPORT OF COL. JOHN F. WILLEY,

COMMANDING 8TH REGIMENT INDIANA LEGION.

HEADQUARTERS 8TH REG. IND. LEG., }
Jeffersonville, Dec. 12th, 1864. }

Maj. Wm. T. Jones, A. A. G. Gen. Jordan's Staff:

SIR:—In accordance with your orders &c., I have the honor to report for 1863:

We had five battalions and were called into service by order of the Governor, June 20th, to meet the raid under Capt. Hines. June 21st relieved from duty.

June 22d, a false alarm; was sent to guard White River bridge. June 24th, dismissed the command.

July 6th, 1863; called into service by Laz. Noble, Adj't. Gen. rendezvoused at Jeffersonville. July 7th, dismissed the command.

July 8th; met at Jeffersonville to repel Morgan raid; were in line of battle, but no enemy came. July 15th, relieved from duty and command dismissed.

June 9th, 1864; called into service by order of the Governor to meet a raid in Kentucky by Morgan; dismissed June 15th.

Aug. 10th; called company A and H to picket the Ohio river in the vicinity of the Grassy Flats to stop guerrillas from crossing under rebel Jesse. Pickets fired on by guerrillas—returned the fire but no one hurt; dismissed Aug. 20th, 1864.

We have had two battallion drills in April, 1864, one regimental battalion drill in May and one in October. The Regiment is well drilled for militia and are ready and willing to turn out whenever called on.

I hope General, you will use your influence to have a good militia law passed this winter and to have the money due the Legion appropriated. We have not been paid for any services as yet, but hope we will be soon.

I certify upon honor that the above is a true report of the operations of the 8th Regiment Indiana Legion for 1863 and 1864.

JOHN F. WILLEY,

Col. Comd'g 8th Reg. Ind. Legion.

REPORT OF G. W. COLCLASURE,

CAPTAIN COMMANDING "VALLEEN GUARDS," INDIANA LEGION.

HEADQUARTERS, VALLEEN, INDIANA, }
December 15, 1864. }

Brigadier General Jordan:

SIR:—I received your note, requesting me to give the proceedings of the Valleen Guards since January 1st, 1863. I can say to you, the company was not made up that time.

After the rebel Captain Hines made the raid through here, which was about the 20th of June, 1863, we held the first meeting for the purpose of getting up the company, and had it almost made up when Morgan came through, but we were not regularly organized at that time; as we had neither elected our officers, nor had we been sworn into the Legion, but we were out on both the Hines and Morgan raid.

On the Hines raid we gathered together, and volunteered our services without any orders, and were out about three days.

In the time of the Morgan raid we received orders from Major Woodberry, commander at Leavenworth at that time, or at least the orders were said to have come from him; they were sent verbally, at my rate.

We started out and met Morgan at Corydon, and remained out with him five days and a half. We returned home, and whilst I am giving the history, I will say here that previous to the Morgan raid there was a false alarm raised, which started us out, and we were out at time one and a half days.

We elected our officers, and were sworn in about the 17th of July, 1863. I believe we have had no calls since that time except one, and that was at the time of the uprising in Greenfield Township, at which time I received orders, (written,) from Colonel Johnson. The company was under arms, and doing duty ten days.

I had no men killed or wounded in any of the raids. I had a quite a number of men captured by Morgan; they were paroled immediately, but can not give the number.

Since the company was organized, we have spent twenty-five days drilling.

G. W. COLCLASURE,
Captain Commanding Valleen Guards.

REPORT OF COLONEL SAM. B. SERING, COMMANDING 9TH REGIMENT, (JEFFERSON COUNTY) INDIANA LEGION.

To Maj. Gen. J. L. Mansfield :

SIR:—In compliance with your order of 21st inst., I beg to submit the following Report of the acts of my regiment since 1st day of January 1863. At that time the organized Legion of this county consisted of four companies of Infantry, two companies of cavalry, and one company of artillery, all armed and mostly uniformed. Previous to this date, four companies of Infantry were called upon to guard prisoners of war, at Indianapolis, where they were mustered into the service of the United States for a period of three months. On their return home, these companies were disbanded; other companies were organized previous to this date, but failing to be provided with arms they were disbanded.

In addition to the regular organized Legion of the county, the citizens of Madison organized eight companies of Infantry, (minute men) and tendered their services to repel invasion of the State. During the winter and spring of 1863, there was no occasion to call upon the Legion and minute men to perform duty along this portion of the border until about 8th July, when information was communicated to us by Gov. Morton, that John Morgan, with a large force, had crossed the Ohio river at Brandenburg, and was marching into the interior of the State. I also received orders from Gov. Morton directing that the Legion of this county be called immediately into

active service, and to hold transports ready to convey them to New Albany. All the companies of my command reported promptly for duty, and transports were held in readiness to convey them to New Albany.

On the 5th July orders were received from headquarters to hold my command at Madison—that Morgan was moving in this direction, and calling upon us to use every effort to check his progress and to prevent him crossing the river at this point. The citizens and minute men responded promptly to the call of the Governor, and every preparation made to defend this point and prevent the enemy from crossing into Kentucky.

On Friday the 6th July, Gov. Morton informed me by telegraph, that Morgan had crossed the Jeffersonville Railroad at Vienna, and was moving in the direction of Madison, through Lexington, Scott county, at the same time he informed us that reinforcements would be sent to this point as rapidly as possible. The same evening, the Legion from Johnson and Bartholomew counties arrived, numbering some 400 men. Early next morning we were further re-inforced by a regiment of the Legion from Switzerland county, numbering 500 men, also, one section of artillery from the same county—thus furnishing us a force of about 2,000 men, Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery.

A company of Cavalry had been dispatched on Friday evening, in the direction of Vienna with instructions to proceed until they met Morgan's force and to ascertain the direction of his march. Early Saturday morning a messenger from our cavalry, informed us that Morgan's force rested at Lexington, Scott county, some 18 miles west from this place. The troops were immediately called into line, and after making the necessary details for duty along the river and in the city, we at once proceeded on the road leading to Lexington and South Hanover. After proceeding some 5 miles on this road we took strong position on the hills covering the turnpike road to Lexington, and also the road to South Hanover, with about 1800 Infantry and 4 pieces Artillery.

This position was greatly strengthened by obstructions thrown across the roads, and by falling trees in the immediate vicinity, which afforded a good shelter in case of an action. These precautionary and valuable preparations were made by the citizens under the immediate direction of Hon. D. C. Branham.

Getting our small force into the best possible position we waited for the appearance of the enemy, who we presumed would attempt to pass through our lines on the turnpike road leading to the river.

Until late in the afternoon, we were much annoyed by uncertain and contradictory reports from our scouts in front. Morgan's forces were reported on every road leading in this direction, and until late in the afternoon we were not advised that his main column was moving to the north of us, and thus threatening to enter the city from the north side. Ascertaining that his whole force had gone in this direction, at 12 o'clock Saturday night, we got our force into column and marched in the direction of North Madison, distant 6 miles.

The night being exceedingly dark, we did not reach that point until daylight Sunday morning. Soon after arriving at this point, our scouts came in and reported Morgan's forces again on the roads leading to North Madison. Our troops were immediately thrown into line of battle, and every preparation made to give them a warm reception. Later in the day it was ascertained that the enemy was moving in the direction of Versailles, Ripley county, but fearing that he might suddenly change his direction, our troops were kept in line, resting on their arms, until Monday morning, when learning that the enemy was moving east, we went into camp at North Madison where we remained until the 16th July, when the troops were dismissed from service by order of Gov. Morton.

From this period until the close of 1863, the Legion of this county were not again called into active service, but occasional demonstrations by small parties of guerrillas in Kentucky, opposite this point, required an occasional guard along the river, and almost constant watchfulness on the part of the officers of the Legion.

During the fall of 1863 one company of cavalry was organized in this county and was added to my command, thus giving us on the 1st of January, 1864, a force of 3 companies of cavalry, 4 companies of infantry, and 1 company of artillery of Legion. From this period until the 9th of June, 1864, the Legion of this county were not called into active service. On that day I received an order from Gov. Morton, to immediately assemble my command and hold them subject to further orders. The companies of my command promptly responded to the call, and on the 12th day of June, I was directed to secure transportation by the river and be in readiness to embark my command for Jeffersonville. Boats were secured and we remained here under these orders until June 15th, 1864, when by order of the Governor, the command was dismissed and sent to their homes. During this service it was found necessary to guard closely the border along the front of our county, in consequence of the presence of a Confederate force in Trimble and Henry counties, Kentucky, under the com-

mand of "Col." Jesse. Upon this, as well as upon all other occasions, the Legion of this county were prompt to respond to the call of the Governor, although at a season of the year when the crops of the country required the constant attention of the farmers, and their absence from home at this time was a matter of serious loss to them. Since that time until the present writing we have been in a constant state of suspense in consequence of the presence of parties of guerrillas in the counties opposite this place, and their frequent approaches to the river.

Neither the citizens of Madison, nor the city authorities have evinced that interest which the circumstances around them would demand, but seem almost lost to any sense of danger, and our city is suffered to remain exposed and liable to attacks of the enemy, and would be easily captured whenever they are disposed to make the effort. Recently a small band of guerrillas have visited Carrolton, twelve miles above, Garrit's Landing, fifteen miles below, Spring Creek, eight miles below, and even Milton, just opposite this city, and from all these points have fired upon passing boats. The steamer Boston, Capt. David, plying between this place and Cincinnati, has been fired upon by this band several times during the past week. At the solicitation of Capt. David, I provided him with thirty-seven muskets and ammunition, and on his upward trip he was again fired upon; he returned the fire and drove the guerrillas in confusion. On Friday, last, learning that this boat would probably be attacked by a larger force, at the request of Capt. David, I sent on board one of our cannon, with cannister, shells, &c., under the command of Lieut. Crawford, of Western Artillery Company, with instructions to fire upon the guerrillas wherever seen. The boat has returned without meeting with the guerrillas; she will, however, retain the gun a few days longer.

The organized Legion of this county consists, at this time, of four companies of infantry, three companies of cavalry, and one company of artillery. All of these companies are small, and in consequence of the recent draft, and the enlistment of the men in the regular service, it requires constant exertion on the part of the officers to keep up an organization. These companies have all uniformed themselves (and some of them more than once), have drilled regularly, with few exceptions, and have done much duty, for which they have received a very small compensation.

Before closing this report, allow me to express the hope that the convening Legislature will adopt some means for the better defense

of the border counties and the State, and a more complete and efficient organization of the militia of the State.

Under the present inefficient law, the organization of the Legion is small, and, I am informed, mostly confined to the border counties, where their services are frequently required, and they are called upon to perform military duty, and to guard the State against invasion, while the citizens of the interior of the State are seldom called upon to do military duty. It would, perhaps, be difficult to provide a law that would fully remedy this objection, but means might be provided to better compensate those doing service on the border than the present law provides.

I make the above remarks, knowing that I express the views of the officers and men of my command, as often expressed by them, but would not be understood as offering complaints for the past—only desiring a better condition of affairs in the future.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

SAM. B. SERING,

Col. Comd'g 9th Ind. Legion.

REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. A. C. DOWNEY,

COMMANDING 4TH BRIGADE INDIANA LEGION.

HEADQUARTERS 4TH BRIGADE, INDIANA LEGION, }
Rising Sun, August 20, 1864. }

Laz. Noble, Adjutant General:

I make the following report of the services rendered by the forces under my command during the Morgan invasion:

On the afternoon of the 9th of July, 1863, I received orders from his Excellency, the Governor, to have all the Legion under my command sent to Seymour, by the Ohio and Mississippi railroad.

I immediately communicated the order to Col. G. H. Burkham, of Dearborn, by telegraph; and Col. Williams, of Ohio county, being absent from the city, I dispatched messengers to the Captains of the companies in his regiment, directing them to report to him at Aurora. Soon after, Col. Williams returned, and I informed him of what I had done, and directed him to report, with his forces, at Seymour. Early on the morning of the 10th, the forces of Col. Williams and those of Col. Burkham were on the railroad ready to embark, but transportation was not supplied until about 12 o'clock, when they started for their destination. On the morning of the 10th I was directed by you to have the companies go on to Mitchell, which order I gave to Col. Williams at Aurora, and Col. Burkham at Lawrenceburgh, by telegraph, before they started from those points. When it is known that most of the forces in this county, and many of those in Dearborn, are farmers, and that they were then engaged in harvesting their crops, and that all of them were destitute of everything essential to the comfort or convenience of men in actual service, the promptness and cheerfulness with which they responded to the call are worthy of the highest praise. After my forces had been thus sent to Mitchell, I was, on the afternoon of the 10th, ordered by his Excellency, the Governor, to report, with the Legion from Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland counties, at Madison immediately, as it was supposed that Morgan would try to get out that way. As I did not notify the Governor of any compliance with the former orders, this one was probably given under the supposition that my forces had not yet been sent away. I communicated this order to Col. Keeney, of Switzerland, and attempted to communicate it to Colonels Williams and Burkham, but it was not received by them, they being then in the neighborhood of Seymour or Vernon. I did not report in person at Madison for a reason then communicated to the Governor. The accompanying report of Col. Williams will show the part which his regiment took, and also in part the services rendered by Col. Burkham's regiment, from which I have as yet received no report. On the 12th, on receiving information that the enemy was moving in the direction of Cincinnati, scouts and parts of armed men, to obstruct his progress, were sent out by me, who furnished accurate information of his position and movements. This I communicated to General Manson, then at Carrolton, Kentucky, by telegraph, and the General in person, on his arrival here, at about 2 o'clock, A. M., of the 13th. At this hour Morgan was resting his forces at, or near, Milan, in Ripley county. Believing that General

Manson and the gunboats were able to prevent him from crossing the river, should he attempt it, that there was force sufficient on his left to prevent him from going farther into the interior, and that there was a sufficient force in his rear to prevent him from retracing his steps, I was in hopes that a force had been sent from Cincinnati strong enough to resist his progress in that direction, and thus compel him to come to a stand. But this, for sufficient reason, no doubt, was not done. The policy of the rebel commander seemed to be to avoid an engagement. Had this not been the case he would hardly have passed round our forces at Vernon and refused to fight them. The very daring and seeming recklessness of the invasion of our State, so different from most military enterprises rendered ordinary calculations or conclusions of no avail. Most persons supposed that he would get out of the State not far above the point where he came in. Our forces were, in consequence, concentrated at points too far south, and not being mounted, were soon left by him far in the rear. His progress was more like a retreat, however, than like a hostile and victorious march. There was, probably, no time while he was in this part of the State that he could have remained in one place for forty-eight hours without having been overwhelmed by armed forces. If we are to have a repetition of raids into our State, it is very important that we have more mounted forces and a better supply of field artillery in this part of the State.

I wish to bear testimony to the readiness of the citizens in this part of the State, without reference to party, to render the services asked of them in expelling the enemy from the State. If I shall receive a report from Col. Burkham I will forward it to you.

Very respectfully yours,

A. C. DOWNEY,

General 4th Brigade.

REPORT OF COLONEL H. T. WILLIAMS,

11TH REGIMENT, 4TH BRIGADE, INDIANA LEGION.

HEADQUARTERS 11TH REG., 4TH BRIG., IND. LEGION, }
Rising Sun, Ind., July 19, 1863. }

To Brig. Gen. A. C. Downey, commanding 4th Brigade:

I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the part taken, and duty performed, by my command in the recent laborious and exciting chase after Morgan and his raiders :

It will be remembered that you ordered me, on Friday, July 10th, to proceed with my command to Mitchell. Arriving at Seymour, Gen. Love, then in command of that post, ordered me to proceed no further. On Sunday, the 11th of July, was ordered by Gen. Love to proceed to Madison by rail, on the same train with Col. Burkham, and was informed by Gen. Love's Adjutant that in case of any difficulty occurring, the command of both his and my regiments would devolve upon me as ranking officer. At North Vernon we were informed that the enemy were within four miles of old Vernon, and marching on that place in force. We requested the telegraph operator to inform Gen. Love of the state of things at this point, and in a few minutes a telegram was received from him ordering us not to proceed further. After forming my command in line, we marched immediately south of North Vernon to a grove. I then returned to the depot and asked Col. Burkham what disposition he thought we had better make of our forces. He remarked that we had better defend the railroad property at North Vernon, to which I replied that I thought the town of old Vernon and the bridges of that place of equal importance to those of North Vernon, and far more exposed, and that it was certainly our duty to save the place and bridges if possible. I then told Col. Burkham that he must detach from his command two pieces of artillery and one company of infantry, to be

attached to my command, and that he might remain at North Vernon, and I would proceed to old Vernon. The detached forces, consisting of Capt. Giegoldt's and Capt. Pholing's companies, and the two pieces of artillery from Capt. Miller's battery, both from Aurora, moved promptly forward and joined my command. Leaving them in command of Capt. J. C. Wells, (senior officer,) I proceeded forward, accompanied by Major Lostutter, of the 11th, and Capt. Wright, of Aurora, to examine the situation and select a position. After satisfying myself as to the best position for defense, I dispatched an officer back to hurry the troops forward with all possible speed. As fast as they arrived I busied myself in placing them in position; but before they had all reached the place designated for them to occupy, a flag of truce was announced, demanding the surrender of the town, to which I replied that "I was abundantly able to hold the place, and if Gen. Morgan got it, he must take it by hard fighting." I immediately sent Lieut. Williams, one of my officers, back to North Vernon, ordering Col. Burkham forward to my support. Before the return of the courier, a second flag of truce was announced, asking a reconsideration of my former decision. The bearer of the flag, as I conceived, having violated the privilege of a flag of truce in approaching nearer our lines than is warranted by military usage, I refused to receive any communication from him, and left him in charge of two of my officers. Just at this time my courier returned, informing me that he did not see Col. Burkham, but that Gen. Love was advancing, and had anticipated my orders, sending me word to hold the place by all means; and furthermore, that he would be there in twenty minutes. I sent back word to the head of Gen. Love's column, asking him to come immediately to my headquarters so as to dispose of the bearer of the flag of truce. Within the twenty minutes Gen. Love came forward, and after informing him of the circumstances connected with the flag of truce which prompted me to decline any communication with the bearer, I accompanied him to Capt. Taylor, of Morgan's staff, the bearer of the flag. After a short interview between the parties, Gen. Love ordered me to have him escorted beyond our lines. I designated Lieut. Williams for the service, who promptly performed the duty assigned him.

Gen. Love and myself, having inspected the several points where my men were posted, I was ordered to proceed under a flag of truce to the enemy's lines to ask a delay of hostilities for two hours in which to remove the women and children from the town. After a detention of an hour and a half, I was informed that thirty minutes

would be given for the purpose mentioned, and fifteen minutes additional in which to reach our lines, as his guns were in position and that we had sufficient knowledge that the place was already fully invested. From the demonstrations made by the enemy, all were confident that he would attack us at the expiration of the time specified, and we awaited in silence and readiness for the conflict to begin, but were sadly disappointed in our expectations—our enemy evidently having concluded to march for a more congenial locality. We remained at Vernon until Sunday evening, when, in pursuance of orders, we marched to North Vernon. Here we remained until after 12 o'clock on Monday, when we received orders to embark on the cars for Osgood. The next morning, Tuesday, 14th, our whole force started on foot to Sunman, a station on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad, distance about twenty-eight miles. Our men, through the hot sun and over dusty roads, pressed vigorously on with but little complaint. Here we remained until Thursday, 16th, when we received orders to return home.

In conclusion, I have no special commendation to bestow on any one at Vernon. All seemed imbued with the importance of presenting a bold and steady front to the enemy. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the men of my command, as well as those attached to it from Col. Burkham's command, for the promptness with which they obeyed every order. I feel under special obligations to Capt. H. F. Wright, of Aurora, late of the 3d Indiana cavalry, for the valuable assistance rendered me in the selection of a position for defense, and the prompt occupation of those points by the forces under my command.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. T. WILLIAMS,
Col. Comd'g 11th Reg., 4th Brig., Ind. Legion.

REPORT OF COL. HARRIS KEENEY,

10TH REGIMENT, INDIANA LEGION.

HEADQUARTERS 10TH INDIANA LEGION, }
Vevay, Dec. 14th, 1864. }

General J. L. Mansfield:

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your order I would respectfully make the following report of the doings, &c., of the 10th Regiment Indiana Legion since it has been under my command:

On the 10th day of July, 1863, I received a telegram from Adjutant General Noble, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., ordering me to report, with my regiment, to the commander of the post at Madison. I immediately sent couriers to the commanders of the companies to report without delay at their headquarters—except company “D,” Captain Bassett, who was as near Madison as Vevay; I ordered him to report at once at Madison, which he did with his entire company at 8 o'clock A. M., July 11th. I sent company “A”—artillery, two guns, Lieut. Holden commanding—to Madison the same evening, July 10th. Early in the morning of July 11th the balance of the regiment had reported to me, and were ready to start for Madison—except company “I,” Capt. Hicks, who had about twenty-five miles to travel and failed to arrive in time to accompany us on the steamboat *Bostonia*, which had been sent to convey us to Madison. We embarked about five hundred strong—not including the artillery and company “D”—arrived at North Madison at 2 o'clock P. M., and went into camp at Camp Noble, where, altogether, we numbered about seven hundred men. On leaving Vevay I left Major H. B. Sheets to take charge of any forces which might arrive after our departure; also of the companies of Minute Men which were forming for duty. Company “I,” arriving after our departure, went on duty at Vevay, in connection with the companies formed for the

emergency. I may say here, that through the efficiency of Major Sheets and Captain Hicks, together with Lieutenants Walker and Gordon of company "I," a great deal of trouble was prevented here on account of some rebel sympathizers. On Sunday morning, July 12th, Col. Sering (9th regiment) ordered me to take my regiment, together with a battalion from Johnson county, Col. Lambertson, and march from Camp Noble to Wirt—six miles—it having been reported that some of Morgan's men had been at that place early that morning. In obedience to said order we moved. Not finding the enemy at Wirt, we turned to the right and crossed the Madison and Indianapolis railroad at Wirt Station, and struck the Michigan road about seven miles north of Madison, where, according to arrangements, I expected to have met the 9th regiment, but that regiment had stopped and formed a line of battle across the Michigan road just east of North Madison.

Being without any further orders, and not knowing the disposition of the other forces, I called a halt, and dispatched a courier to the headquarters of Col. Sering for orders what to do. In answer, he ordered me back to camp without having seen anything of the enemy.

Had we—as I wanted to do—taken our forces and moved out in the morning on the Michigan road, we would have certainly been able at least to have cut off the rear of Morgan's forces at or about Bryantsburg. Had we encountered the rebels, I have confidence that the men under my command would have acted their part well. We remained at Camp Noble for two or three days and received orders to march for home, the danger being over in that vicinity, which order was promptly obeyed, as was the order for marching to the threatened danger, all feeling well satisfied, but greatly disappointed in not meeting the enemy.

In the recent threatened raid under Morgan, there was but little done by the Legion here. By order of the Governor I notified the Captains to hold themselves in readiness to march on short notice. Not considering it necessary to call all to guard duty, I ordered two companies—Captains Pavey's and Siebenthal's—to do that duty, which order was promptly obeyed. They were on duty four days, when the danger of invasion having passed, they were discharged. I would say here, for the most of the officers and men of the regiment, that they merit praise for the promptness in which they have answered the calls in assisting to repel invasion, and for regimental and battalion drill.

In regard to the present organization of the Legion, it is not as

strong in numbers as it was when I took command of this regiment, in consequence of great numbers of the men and officers volunteering into the United States service. One company ("B") alone having furnished some sixty-five recruits to the United States service, and numbers having moved, while some have passed the age of military duty, so that instead of having nine hundred and fifty men, as at first, we now only have about four hundred and fifty. I hope that you will lay the matter before our next Legislature and have the laws so amended that all who are of the proper age will be compelled to attach themselves to some regular military organization, so that the burden of guard duty will not fall on a few men to guard others' property, while they are permitted to rest secure and are not required to expose their precious lives to the cold and to the enemy.

Respectfully, yours,

HARRIS KEENEY,

Col. 10th Ind. Legion.

REPORT OF COL. JOHN A. PLATTER,

COMMANDING 12TH REGIMENT, INDIANA LEGION.

AURORA, IND., December 15th, 1864.

GENERAL MANSFIELD, *Commanding Indiana Legion:*

GENERAL:—In compliance with your request I submit the following report of services rendered by the 12th Regiment of Indiana Legion. Owing to the absence of former officers my report has been unavoidably delayed. I hope, however, it will be in time.

The 12th Regiment, under command of Colonel J. H. Burkham, was called out July 9th, 1863, during the Morgan raid, under orders to repair to Mitchell, Indiana; but upon arriving at Seymour the regiment was ordered on picket duty by General Love, commanding at that place, in which capacity it rendered service until the 11th, when it was ordered to Madison, Ind. But on arriving at North

Vernon the enemy were reported menacing the town of Old Vernon. Colonel Burkham here received orders from Gov. Morton to hold North Vernon at all hazards until reinforcements arrived. The regiment was soon formed in line of battle, and so remained until reinforcements came up. Reinforcements having arrived the regiment, in connection with other troops, moved in the direction of Old Vernon, arriving there just in time to save the place from the ravage of the vandals under John Morgan.

It was soon ascertained that the enemy was moving in the direction of Aurora or Lawrenceburg, and the regiment was now ordered to take the train, and if possible gain his advance at Lawrenceburg, or some place on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad; but in consequence of unavoidable delay on the road, the enemy had crossed at Van Wedden's station an hour previous to the arrival of the regiment at that place. It was now considered useless for an infantry regiment to further pursue a mounted enemy, and in view of the heavy services performed by the regiment, and their fatigued condition, Colonel Burkham was ordered to report to Colonel Gavin, at Lawrenceburg, where the regiment performed picket duty until the 15th, when it was discharged from further service. Captain Miller and Company, of Aurora, with four pieces of artillery, accompanied the regiment, and performed duty with credit to themselves.

Lieut. Col. John F. Cheek, late of 7th Regiment, and Captain H. F. Wright, late of 3d Cavalry, volunteered their services and accompanied the regiment, rendering valuable service. The regiment is in rather an inefficient condition—poorly equipped. The companies need to be re-organized. It is my intention to make this an efficient regiment, if our incoming Legislature will give us an efficient military law. I have reason to hope they will see the great necessity of such a law as will enable us to thoroughly organize the Legion.

Trusting that this may be the case,

I am General, very truly,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. PLATTER,

Colonel 12th Regiment, Indiana Legion.

REPORT OF COLONEL LAWRENCE S. SHULER,

COMMANDING 103D REGIMENT INDIANA MILITIA.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 20th, 1863.

Laz. Noble, Adjutant General State of Indiana:

I have the honor to report to you the following as the proceedings of my command while chasing John Morgan through the States of Indiana and Ohio.

The command proceeded from Indianapolis, by order of General Carrington, on the evening of Saturday, July the 10th, and arrived at Vernon, Indiana, at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant. At that place I was ordered, by Major General Lew Wallace, to mount as many of my men as possible, and follow Morgan vigorously as long as he was within the State lines.

In pursuance of said order I mounted one hundred and forty-six men, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day started in pursuit. At 5 o'clock, P. M., of July the 11th, we overtook Brig. Gen. Hobson's command, who had been following him for some days. I immediately sent forward and ascertained that it was General Hobson's wish that I should take the advance of his column. I ordered my men forward, and took the advance at about 11 o'clock, on July the 12th. I pressed forward as rapidly as possible, and succeeded in reaching Morgan's rear guard about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. After picking up several stragglers we came up with the main body of the enemy's rear at Harrison, which is situated on the line of Indiana and Ohio. There we found the bridge over the Whitewater burned. After firing several shots at the enemy across the river, we forded it and took possession of Harrison. At that place, our men being greatly fatigued, we rested for a few hours. At 5 o'clock, on the morning of the 13th, we again resumed the chase. He having been so hotly pursued on the day previous, marched rapidly all night and

was twenty-five miles in the advance. I followed him as far as Batavia, Ohio, and finding the citizens willing to protect their own State, commenced my return from that point.

But few points were visited along the line where we did not find the most extravagant demonstrations of joy at the arrival of our own troops and the departure of Morgan's band of horse thieves and robbers. At Batavia, and other points along the line, we were met by many true patriots, who cheered the soldiers on, and were unbounded in their hospitality. Mr. Swing, on behalf of the citizens of Batavia, thanked the soldiers of Indiana, in the most feeling terms, for their gallant efforts in driving the enemy from their own State, and offering themselves for the defence of another. In behalf of the State of Indiana, my fellow-citizens, P. S. Kennedy, of Danville, Sol. Blair, of Plainfield, and Lieut. T. R. Lawhead, responded, thanking the citizens for their hospitality and warm feelings in behalf of the Government. I am sorry to state that there were few points along the line of our march where we did not find men who had been rendering assistance to John Morgan, and who were then willing to do every thing in their power to help him on his expedition of robbery and plunder. Their sympathies were all for Vollandigham, and there was no one among them who could not render valuable information in regard to the "Order of K. G. C.'s."

I would most respectfully suggest the propriety of sending scouts throughout the southern part of our State, whose duty it should be to arrest parties who are declaring themselves friends of Vollandigham, and of the Southern Confederacy. Had it not been for the aid and encouragement which these sympathisers gave, Morgan could never have made a successful raid through our own State.

From Batavia, Ohio, my command returned, expressing themselves well pleased with their efforts to defend their homes and firesides.

I wish especially to notice the conduct of Lieut. Col. Lyons, Major Banta, Adjutant Coons, and other officers of my regiment, who, during the whole chase, manifested cool courage and exalted patriotism.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

L. S. SHULER,

Colonel commanding 103d Regiment Indiana Militia.

REPORT OF COLONEL WILLIAM C. WILSON,

108TH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS 108TH REGIMENT, INDIANA MILITIA, }
INDIANAPOLIS, July 18th, 1863. }

Gen. Laz. Noble, Adjutant General of the State of Indiana:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the 108th Regiment, Indiana Militia, under my command, in the pursuit of the forces of John Morgan. On the afternoon of the 12th day of July, 1863, I was assigned to the command of said regiment, composed as follows:

Company A—Captain Taylor,
“ B—Captain Benbridge,
“ C—Captain Ramsey,
“ D—Captain Longwill,
“ E—Captain Walker,
“ F—Captain Givens,
“ G—Captain Disbrow,
“ H—Captain Weast,
“ I—Captain Welshbelligh,
“ K—Captain Busby.

The regiment was first formed into line and fully supplied with everything but ammunition, on the evening of the 12th. At 12 o'clock of the 13th July, I received an order from General Carrington to move the regiment from bivouac at the State House to Camp Carrington. While in the execution of this order I received, about 2 o'clock, an order to supply the regiment with forty rounds of ammunition, and to report them at the Indiana Central Railroad, in order to march at 3 o'clock. These orders were promptly executed, and my regiment prepared to go aboard the cars at 3 o'clock, P. M., of said day, at the point indicated. For some reason we were here com-

pelled to stand by our arms until about 6, or 6½, o'clock, before transportation was ready. After the regiment was placed aboard the cars, it was perhaps from one to two hours before the train moved out. Good speed was made until we reached Richmond, Indiana, where another delay of from one to one-and-one-half hours occurred in the movement of the train. I reached Hamilton, Ohio, just after day-break on the morning of the 14th and immediately formed my regiment on an open space of ground near the Depot, and ordered the men to stand to their arms for further orders. While thus awaiting orders, I learned that General Carrington had not arrived on the train, and called on Colonel Gray, the ranking Colonel present, and consulted with him in the premises. In the mean time, I learned from the citizens that the forces of Morgan had passed through the lower edge of the city of Hamilton at about 2 o'clock of the morning of the 14th, and that parties of citizen scouts were out to report his movements. It was also reported to me that a large body of cavalry seemed to be approaching from the direction in which Morgan's forces were reported to be, and I thereupon threw out Company "A" under Captain Taylor, as a picket to guard that approach, but soon learned that the alarm was false. Between 10 and 11 o'clock of the 14th, Brigadier General Hascall arrived. At two o'clock, by order of General Hascall, my regiment, with the balance of the brigade, was again ordered to take the cars for Cincinnati, Ohio, which point we reached in good order at 8 o'clock, the same evening, and camped in "Fifth-Street Market." I remained at that point in camp until Thursday evening at 5 o'clock, when I received orders from General Hascall to report my regiment at the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Depot at 7 o'clock, A. M., of Friday morning, July 17th, for transportation to Indianapolis. The regiment was at the Depot on time, but did not get aboard the cars and move out until 11 o'clock, A. M. reaching Indianapolis at daybreak on the morning of the 18th of July, on which day, under the General Order of the Governor, they were mustered out of service.

I cannot close this report without expressing my regret at the delay occasioned in the movement of the trains at Indianapolis, and the delay at Richmond at the time of our advance. Had the movement not been delayed at those two points, as above stated, we, undoubtedly, would have reached Hamilton, Ohio, in time to have formed a line of battle, and have successfully intercepted the advance of Morgan, and driven him to the river and held him in check until the forces pursuing reached him in the rear. At Cincinnati my

regiment was very anxious to move forward in the direction of Chillicothe, Ohio, or Parkersburgh, Va., for the purpose of again attempting to intercept the advance of Morgan, but doubtless the large mass of Ohio troops, then raised, precluded that movement on our part. I desire to state that the injury done by Morgan's forces to the citizens in eastern Indiana and south western Ohio, in my judgement, was very insignificant, in comparison with the forces of the raiders, and I account for this, by reason of the hot pursuit by our forces—rendering any delay for that purpose extremely dangerous to the enemy. I further report, that prior to my departure from Indianapolis, I submitted to each company the question of their willingness to go beyond the State of Indiana, and have the pleasure to report that the determination was unanimous, with the exception of some four or five men in the regiment, who were unfit for duty and prudence dictated that they should remain. I beg leave to return to all the officers and men of the Command, my thanks for their promptness in the discharge of every duty, and for the zeal they manifested to engage the enemy.

I am, sir,

Your truly,

Obedient servant,

W. C. WILSON,

Col. 108th Regt. Ind. Vol. Militia.

REPORT OF COL. KLINE G. SHRYOCK,

COMMANDING 105TH REGIMENT INDIANA LEGION.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 18th, 1863.

Governor Morton:

The organization of the 105th Regiment Indiana Legion, to the command of which I was appointed, having returned to the capital and being disbanded as a regiment, I submit to you the following report of its operations while in the field:

On the day I received my appointment—Sunday, July 12th, 1863—I left with my command under written orders from Gen. Willcox to proceed directly by rail to Lawrenceburg, in this State; there to take boats and patrol the Ohio river, guard fords, &c. I proceeded as far as Greensburgh, where a dispatch from Gen. Willcox was in waiting for me, ordering me to halt there and wait further orders. After waiting there for some time I received orders to move forward, which I did.

On arriving at Morris Station I received a dispatch from General Willcox to strongly picket all the approaches to that place, and to be on the lookout against a surprise on the part of the enemy. In obedience to that order I detailed two companies and strongly picketed every approach to the Station, and had the remainder of my regiment lay on their arms during the night. On the morning of the 13th I received orders to move forward to Sunman's Station, where Col. Gavin's command had been on duty the night previous. On arriving at Sunman's Station I found the citizens in a state of great excitement on account of rumors that the enemy was within a mile of the place. Col. Gavin had left the station before I reached there. I learned at Sunman's Station that Morgan's forces were crossing the railroad near Vanwedden's Station, some two or three miles ahead of where I was. When this information was received I ordered two companies forward to reconnoitre the road on each side, and ordered the train to move forward shortly. At Sunman's I learned that the rebels had torn up the track near Vanwedden's and set fire to the water station of that place. Finding it impossible to proceed farther by rail, I concluded to disembark my regiment and march to Lawrenceburgh. I got my command ready, and after marching near a mile on a cross road to reach the main road to Lawrenceburgh, I met Col. Shuler, in command of the advance of General Hobson's cavalry force, then in pursuit of Morgan. I learned, from what I regarded as a reliable source, that Morgan's forces were not over four or five miles from us on the road leading to Harrison, on White Water, and moving in the direction of the latter place. On finding Morgan so closely pursued by a strong cavalry force, and hoping that our advance, under Col. Shuler, might be able to overhaul the enemy and engage them, I determined to pursue him within supporting distance with my regiment. I followed immediately in the rear of Gen. Hobson's pursuing forces under Col. Shuler, until within about six miles of Harrison, where a portion of Gen. Hobson's forces passed me, which I passed again between that and Harrison, while

they were grazing their horses in a meadow. The horsemen passed me again when within about a mile of Harrison. I received three messages from Col. Shuler to hurry forward my men, as he expected to engage the enemy. The news seemed to stimulate my men, and they moved forward with great alacrity. I reached the top of the hill near Harrison before our cavalry had crossed the river, having marched some twenty or twenty-five miles from 12 o'clock M. until sundown. Having reached the State line, I went into camp for the night. On the next morning I took up the line of march for Lawrenceburgh; arrived there about 2 o'clock P. M.; reported to Col. Gavin, commandant of the post at that place; went into camp at that place, subject to the orders of Col. Gavin for the time. While at Lawrenceburgh, in endeavoring to execute the orders of Col. Gavin, the accident occurred to my regiment, the facts in connection with which I have fully reported to you under date of 15th instant.

Under orders from Indianapolis to Col. Burkham, I embarked my regiment for this place about 2 o'clock P. M. of the 17th inst.; arrived at Indianapolis between two and three o'clock A. M. of the 18th. My men marched to the Soldiers' Home, partook of a good breakfast provided for them at the instance of your Excellency; marched from there to the State House, where, after completing the rolls, they were disbanded as a regiment.

It is due to the men of my command to say that they endured the hardships of our brief campaign with great cheerfulness, and would have volunteered, to a man, to have gone beyond the State, if there had been a necessity for it.

Your most obedient servant,

KLING G. SHRYOCK,

Col. 105th Reg't Ind. Legion.

REPORT OF COL. B. M. GREGORY,

COMMANDING 102D REGIMENT INDIANA LEGION.

ZIONSVILLE, IND., July 18, 1863.

General Laz. Noble:

SIR:—In obedience to orders from Gen. Lew Wallace I proceeded with my command from Indianapolis, on the afternoon of the 11th inst., to aid in the pursuit of the rebel forces under General John Morgan, and reached North Vernon at 3 o'clock A. M. of the 12th by railroad; from thence we marched on foot to Vernon, in which vicinity the rebels had encamped the day previous, and there learned that Morgan's forces had, during the night, left in the direction of Dupont.

At Vernon, pursuant to Gen. Wallace's order, I impressed a number of horses on which Company K, of my regiment, commanded by Capt. Davis, was mounted and placed under the command of Col. Shuler. For a report of the part afterwards taken in the pursuit by this company, you are referred to Col. Shuler's official report.

I was ordered to Dupont, which place I reached about 8 o'clock P. M. of the 12th, and had hardly got encamped when I received orders to board the train and return to North Vernon, where I arrived about 1 o'clock A. M. of the 13th, and remained until 4 o'clock P. M., when I moved to Osgood, on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, near which place, the night previous, the rebels had destroyed two railroad bridges and a number of cars. There I encamped for the night. On the morning of the 14th we took up a line of march in a northeasterly direction, and arrived at Sunman's Station, on the I. and C. railroad, distance from Osgood twenty-two miles, where I learned that the whole rebel force had escaped into Ohio.

I remained at Sunman's, awaiting orders and transportation, until

the 16th inst., when I received orders and returned to Indianapolis; and on the 17th the men of my command were furnished transportation to their homes.

It affords me pleasure to report that during the few days campaign, the officers and men behaved themselves as becomes men and soldiers.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

B. M. GREGORY,

Col. Commanding 102d Reg't Ind. Militia.

REPORT OF COL. ISAAC P. GRAY,

106TH REGIMENT MINUTE MEN.

UNION CITY, INDIANA, }
July 21st, 1863. }

Laz. Noble, Adj't General State of Indiana:

SIR:—I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the brigade that went to Ohio under the command of Brig. Gen. Hascall, to intercept the rebel forces under John Morgan.

On Monday, July 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M., I received orders from General Carrington to march my command to the Indiana Central Depot, Indianapolis, for transportation. By 3 o'clock I was on the ground ready for loading.

I was, at the same time, requested by Gov. Morton to say to my command that while he (Gov. Morton) was desirous of rendering all the assistance he could to Ohio, yet he wanted it distinctly understood that he wished no one to go unless freely and willingly of his own accord, prompted by his sense of patriotism alone; he would, for no consideration, impress or coerce any citizen of Indiana belonging to the Militia to go on duty out of the State against his will. I made the wishes of the Governor known to the regiment

when they immediately decided, unanimously, and with the utmost enthusiasm, to go—regretting only that they had not had an opportunity to chastise the rebel thieves while they were devastating our own State, but expressing a willing determination to follow them and avenge the wrongs that the citizens of Indiana had suffered at their hands.

From some cause we were kept waiting the departure of the train until after 10 o'clock P. M., at which time General Hascall assumed command. Who is responsible for this detention it is not for me to say; but whoever is guilty of causing this detention should be made to shoulder the responsibility, for I have no hesitation in saying that by this delay the whole object of the expedition was lost.

We arrived at Hamilton, Ohio, at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, July 14th, and encamped on the commons south of the depot, awaiting further orders. At 5 o'clock P. M., I received orders from Gen. Hascall to march to the depot and take cars for Cincinnati. My regiment being the last ordered to load, I found there was not enough cars to load my command, without crowding very closely. While thus engaged in getting my command aboard, the train started without giving any notice whatever, causing one of the men to slip, by which one of his feet was caught between the bumpers and badly mashed; and also leaving four companies, viz: Captains Riley, Goolman, Moorehouse and Gorrel, behind. Observing that Lieut. Col. Haines and Maj. Browne were aboard, I remained with the four companies for the purpose of getting them immediate transportation to Cincinnati to join the regiment. I had succeeded in getting loaded, and hitched on to the down passenger train from Richmond, when I received a dispatch from Gen. Hascall to send the four companies left at Hamilton back to Indianapolis. I put Capt. Riley, of company "B," in command, with orders to report at Indianapolis, and proceeded myself to Cincinnati to take command of the six companies there. I found the regiment encamped in the "Eighth street Park."

Wednesday evening, the 15th, I received orders to be with my command at the Cincinnati and Indianapolis depot by 7 o'clock next morning to load for Indianapolis. We were promptly on the ground by 6 o'clock A. M., but were kept waiting about three hours before transportation was ready. Left Cincinnati Thursday morning, July 16th, and arrived at Indianapolis next morning at 6 o'clock, being twenty-one hours on the road. The health of the regiment

was exceedingly good, having left but one sick, which was at Cincinnati, who was kindly cared for by the citizens.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of both officers and men. All seemed prompted by the most exalted patriotism. I found Lieut. Col. Haines, Major Browne and Adjutant Braffett to be most efficient and gentlemanly officers; but to speak of any specially would be to make invidious distinction. When I looked over the rank and file of the regiment I had the honor to command, and saw the wealth and talent there embraced, I thought, can there be any, with such evidence as this before them, who will doubt the success of the Union cause? It was one of those outbursts of intense love of nationality that lies deep in the hearts of the American people.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

ISAAC P. GRAY,

Col. Comd'g 106th Reg't Ind. Militia.

REPORT OF COL. JOHN R. MAHAN,

109TH REGIMENT MINUTE MEN.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, }
July 18th, 1863. }

Adjutant General State of Indiana:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the part taken by the 109th Regiment of Minute Men that I had the pleasure of commanding during Morgan's late raid through Indiana and Ohio:

In pursuance of an order emanating from Governor Morton, Commander-in-Chief of the Indiana Militia, at 5 o'clock P. M. on the evening of the 13th we marched from the State House yard to the depot and boarded the train for Ohio.

In the formation of the brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. Carrington my regiment was entitled to the right. At 6 o'clock P. M.

I notified the Superintendent of the road that my regiment was ready to move out, and on account of an unusual delay we were detained until 10 o'clock, at which time, in pursuance of Governor Morton's order, I assumed command of the brigade, and ordered the Superintendent of the road to move the whole brigade out without delay. He pledged me to move us out in ten minutes. At 10½ o'clock I was relieved of the command by Brig. Gen. Hascall. At 12 o'clock at night the brigade moved out, and arrived at Hamilton, Ohio, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, at which place I received a dispatch from Governor Morton, stating that my entire command would be mounted at Hamilton, with orders to move as rapidly as possible, which dispatch I handed to Gen. Hascall in person. At 2½ o'clock P. M. I left Hamilton, under Gen. Hascall's order, and arrived at Cincinnati at 5 o'clock P. M.

On arriving at Cincinnati I received an order from Gen. Hascall *in person, to remain on board the hog cars* until he could have an interview with Maj. Gen. Burnside, which order I obeyed, with no small degree of suffering to my men from the intense heat and confinement and strong scented cars. At 8 o'clock P. M. I moved off the train and marched to the Sixth street Market House and camped for the night. At 9 o'clock I repaired to the quarters of General Burnside, and received an order from him for warm supper and breakfast for my entire regiment. At 1 o'clock P. M., the 15th, the heat being very intense in the position we were occupying, I again visited General Burnside's head-quarters and received an order to remove a cavalry force that was occupying Eighth street Park and occupy the same with my regiment, which order I obeyed immediately, and found the quarters to be very palatable to my men, for which they gave three hearty cheers for General Burnside. We remained in that position until after supper. There being a prospect for rain, I received permission from General Burnside to occupy the Court House and two large halls for the night.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 16th we marched back to Eighth street Park for breakfast, and at 7 o'clock A. M. we marched to the I. and C. railroad and shipped for Indianapolis, by order of Brig. Gen. Hascall, at which place we arrived on the morning of the 17th, after a tedious ride of twenty-two hours. At 6 o'clock we took breakfast at the Soldiers' Home, and at 9 o'clock A. M. we were mustered out of the service.

In conclusion let me state that I cannot speak in too high terms of the officers and men of my command—it being composed

of Indiana and Illinois troops. The officers and men from Indiana did their duty in every respect, and I was particularly pleased with the gentlemanly appearance and soldier like conduct of that part of my command from Illinois. The discipline of all the companies was so perfect that we had no straggling from the regiment, and what is very remarkable we had not one single case of intoxication while the regiment was in the service.

I am, General,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient service,

J. R. MAHAN,

Col. Comd'g 109th Reg't Indiana Militia.

REPORT OF MAJ. JOHNSON McCULLOUGH,

QUARTERMASTER 2D BRIGADE, INDIANA LEGION.

HEADQUARTERS 2D BRIGADE INDIANA LEGION. }
Bloomington, Ind., Aug. 1, 1863. }

Brig. Gen. James Hughes:

SIR:—On Thursday, July 9, 1863, I was ordered to Mitchell, to take charge of the Quartermaster and Commissary departments.

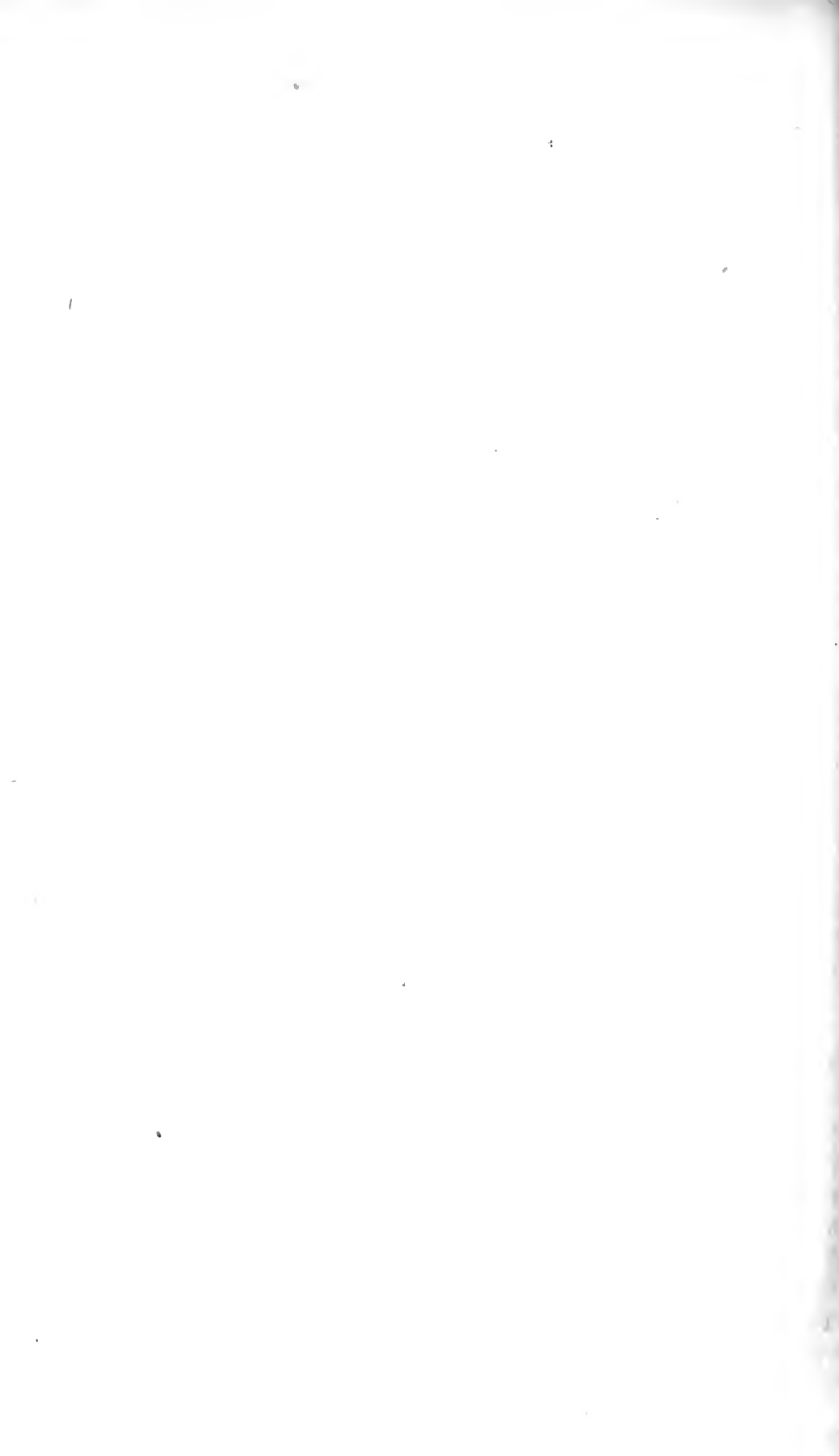
On arriving at Mitchell, I found everything in confusion; so much so that it was impossible for me to make a minute and accurate report, owing to the hurry and confusion incident to so rapid a pursuit after Morgan as ours was compelled to be; but, instead, permit me to make the following statement:

At Mitchell we distributed arms and ammunition sufficient to arm the force present; all of which arms have been since returned at Indianapolis, except, probably, four (4) guns. From Mitchell we moved east, begging such articles of necessity as the men were compelled to have—such as cooking utensils, forage for horses, &c., all of which we duly gave receipts for. How many receipts we gave, I

am unable to state, nor how much they amount to, not having any books to keep accounts in. At Sunman's station we were ordered to Indianapolis, at which place we gave up our arms and cooking utensils, and were duly discharged on Friday, July 17, 1863.

Yours,

JOHNSON McCULLOUGH,
Major and Q. M. 2d Brigade, Indiana Legion.



INDIANA LEGION.

REPORT OF LIEUT. COL. E. H. C. CAVINS,
OF MAJ. GEN. JAMES HUGHES' STAFF.

HEADQUARTERS 2ND DIV. IND. LEGION, }
Bloomington, Ind., Dec. 5th, 1864. }

Major General John L. Mansfield:

GENERAL:—On my return from Indianapolis I find yours of the 21st ult., to Major General Hughes, in which you say the Governor expects a report of the military services of the Indiana Legion, &c. I have not the information upon which to make a report, but will furnish you with an informal account of such matters as have come to my knowledge since my connection with the Legion.

I received notice of my appointment as Inspector on Maj. Gen. Hughes' staff on the 10th day of August, 1864, and hence know nothing of the services before that time. At that time the people of Southern Indiana were laboring under great excitement, expecting internal strife and civil war. The fact of an existing secret conspiracy against the Government was developed in many different ways, not at that time conclusive, but satisfactory. In the counties of Washington, Crawford, Harrison, Martin, Daviess, Sullivan, Green, Knox, Dubois, and others, organized bodies of men were officered in military style, and having regular drills, some with, and some without arms. These men were not armed under any law of the State or Government, and their object, so far as they gave

expression to it, was in opposition to the Government. They were threatening to resist the draft, and protect deserters, but the more cautious would say that they were going to have a fair election. This boast of having a fair election was usually in localities where their partisans then had large majorities, and where it was impossible for their opponents to control the elections. In addition to these evidences of disloyalty, during the latter part of July and early in August, in many counties where these illegal companies were organized, members of the companies talked in such a manner as to cause the people to believe that about the 15th or 16th of August a terrible calamity would befall them in the promiscuous slaughter of Union men and burning of their property.

On the 12th day of August, Maj. Gen. Hughes and staff went to Evansville for the purpose of organizing the Legion along the border. At that time large numbers of guerrillas, under Colonels Johnson and Seipert, were congregating in Union and Henderson counties, Ky., and parties of them had been seen on the river bank above and below Evansville, Ind., and they had actually captured several U. S. transports on the Ohio river. The Ohio river, at that time, was fordable at many places, and the means of defense were greatly inadequate to the threatened danger. The country on this side was swarming with "refugees"—as they called themselves—a most dangerous element at that time, and could readily have been converted into an armed array for purposes of plunder or invasion.

A portion of the Legion in Warrick, Vanderburgh and Posey counties were immediately called into service, and disposed along the river bank so as to guard the fords of the river. Information, deemed reliable, was received that a plot was organized, between citizens of Indiana and refugees from Kentucky, to burn the railroad bridge across White river, between Evansville and Vincennes, on the night of the 15th day of August; and a company of the Evansville regiment, under Capt. Bisch (now Col. Bisch) was sent to that point to guard it. The bridge was guarded two nights, when it was believed that the danger in that direction was over. Information was received that Colonels Johnson and Seipert intended crossing the Ohio river for the purpose of destroying Mount Vernon, Evansville, and other towns along the Indiana border. Maj. Gen. Hughes, upon consultation with Maj. Gen. Hovey, U. S. Vols., determined that the safest and most expeditious way to defeat the object of the invaders was to organize a force and cross over into Kentucky and attack the various rebel camps in detail; and for that purpose the

Indiana Legion in Warrick, Vanderburgh and Posey were called on for volunteers. They responded with great enthusiasm, and on the morning of the 17th of August, after leaving a sufficient guard along the river, seven hundred and fifty cavalry and infantry of the Legion, and five pieces of artillery of the Legion, properly manned, with four hundred U. S. Vols., all under command of Maj. Gen. Hovey, U. S. Vols., started on their expedition. Maj. Gen. Hughes and staff expected to cross the river with the command, but were detained in procuring and sending forward horses for the command. They crossed the river on the morning of the 18th, and joined the command at Morganfield at 12 o'clock on that day, and continued with the command during the expedition. (I send you herewith Maj. Gen. Hovey's report of the expedition.)

This expedition, in promptly breaking up the guerrilla camps near the border, and dispersing the rebels who were threatening our State, served to quiet the general feeling throughout the Division. Gen. Hughes and staff immediately began organizing the Legion throughout the Division, giving special attention to those portions where any considerable portion of the people seemed disposed to resist the legally constituted authorities of the Government.

On the 13th day of September information was received that a band of guerrillas disbanded at Brandenburg, Ky., for the purpose of coming into Indiana to influence the election. Prompt measures were taken by Brig. Gen. Jordan against those who appeared in this State, and some were arrested and turned over to the United States authorities.

On the 2d day of October information was received that a force of from two hundred to three hundred men was assembled in Crawford and Orange counties for the purpose of resisting the draft and plundering the citizens. Immediate steps were taken by the Legion for their suppression, which was promptly accomplished by Brig. Gen. Jordan. (I herewith send you a copy of Brig. Gen. Jordan's report, and confessions of rioters.)

On the 20th day of October, 1864, the Sullivan Guards, commanded by Lieut. Stewart Barnes, were disarmed and disbanded on account of their disloyalty and their refusal to assemble for inspection, after having been properly ordered to assemble for that purpose. Their arms were turned over by Lieut. Col. McCullough, of Gen. Hughes' staff, to the Quartermaster General of the State.

There has not been as much disturbance in the limits of the Division as was feared there would be. The greatest security for peace

is to be prepared for war, and this truth has been fully proved in Indiana during this summer. If the Legion had remained unorganized, inactive and seemingly unable to resist any force, invasion and civil war would certainly have overwhelmed us. But the very fact that it gave visible demonstrations of organization, vitality and strength was the security that has given us peace within the State.

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. C. CAVINS,

Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

P. S.—I will send a report of the strength of the command in a few days.

REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. HENRY JORDAN,

COMMANDING 2D BRIG., 2D DIV. IND. LEGION.

HEADQUARTERS 2D BRIG., 2D DIV., IND. LEGION, }
Corydon, October 7, 1864. }

COLONEL:—I forward herewith specimens of the confessions of the prisoners taken during the recent troubles in Crawford and Orange counties. I will forward the entire document as soon as a copy can be prepared. Your particular attention is called to the confession of *Martin Belcher*, who states that efforts will be made to stuff the ballot boxes and to vote refugees, deserters, and strangers generally, in the approaching election. As I am too unwell at present to prepare my official report, I embrace this opportunity to state a few facts, which it is important should be generally known. I regard the late troubles in Crawford and Orange counties as a miserable failure of an extensive conspiracy. I base this opinion upon the following facts: 1st. Information of a reliable character received more than four weeks ago, that the guerrillas in Kentucky were disbanding and coming, one at a time, to the Indiana side. 2d. Positive evidence that a large number of guerrillas have actually been among us for several weeks. 3d. Information from an officer

of the Sons of Liberty, who did not wish to involve his family and property in civil war, that it had been determined by that organization to resist the draft, and that five hundred guerrillas from Kentucky—many of whom were already amongst us—were to co-operate. 4th. Confessions of the prisoners, who state that the uprising was to be general, and that they expected to receive heavy reinforcements from other counties.

From the testimony taken by my staff officers during and since the difficulties, I am led to the belief that not more than three hundred persons were engaged in actual hostilities. The rioters were divided into small bands, the largest that I could hear of numbering seventy-five (75) men. The ringleaders were guerrillas from Kentucky, whose object was plunder. They seemed to care but little about the draft, and only used it to obtain assistance in their nefarious scheme. When the movement failed they escaped, carrying off, as the prisoners say, the entire proceeds of the robberies, and leaving their dupes to suffer for their crimes. Some escaped to Kentucky, and others to the disloyal portions of the State. I think that at least fifty persons were robbed by these men. Most of the stolen horses were recovered. The number of prisoners taken by my forces was about forty. Some of these, against whom I could find no testimony, I released. I delivered seven conscripts, who had been engaged in the affair, to Col. Merriwether, Provost Marshal of this district. I sent ninety-one citizens, who had participated in it, to Major Gen. Hovey, as directed by you.

The evidence against most of them is very strong, many of them having confessed that they participated in the robberies and resistance to the draft. I arrested several persons for the awful crime of persuading their ignorant neighbors into resistance to law, while they themselves took no active part in the trouble they had created.

I proposed to deliver a portion of the prisoners to the civil authorities for trial, but the leading citizens of Leavenworth, without regard to party, fearing that an effort might be made to relieve them, petitioned me, in writing, to send them to some military post for confinement. The people living near the scene of this disturbance, being apprehensive of further violent proceedings, I stationed Captain Aydelotte's company (L, 6th Reg't.) at Hartford, with orders to remain there until quiet was restored. I will communicate, in a formal report, the operations of the forces under my command during this disturbance.

I am satisfied that the prompt action of the militia force had the

Part II.—D. J.—35

effect to deter many persons from participating in this disturbance, and that if a large force had not promptly confronted the robbers, the affair would have assumed a more alarming aspect. The credit of assembling our forces is mainly due to my subordinate officers, who, in many cases, had mustered their commands and gone in pursuit before my orders reached them. There were no casualties; one or two of my men had their clothes pierced by balls fired at them.

Permit me to suggest, in conclusion, that the facts set forth in this communication be given to the public, so that the importance of the affair may be neither underrated nor exaggerated.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY JORDAN,

Brigadier General Commanding.

COL. E. H. C. CAVIN,

A. A. G., Gen. Hughes's Staff.

TESTIMONY AND CONFESSIONS IN THE CRAWFORD AND ORANGE COUNTY CONSPIRACIES.

(REPORTED BY DIRECTION OF BRIG. GEN. HENRY JORDAN.)

The prisoners were brought into a room, one at a time, and questioned by Gen. Jordan and Col. Woodbury. They were not sworn, and all their confessions were voluntary. Each prisoner was assured that he would not be compelled to disclose anything against his own will. The examination was public. Such citizens as wished to enter the room were admitted, and allowed to listen to the questions and answers.

JUNIUS LOMAX lives in Greenfield township, Orange county; states that he is a drafted man; that he went to Williamsburg, in Orange county, where he heard that the drafted men were going to resist the draft. Geo. Coffman, of Floyd county, made a speech, and advised the drafted men to resist. At another meeting, held south of Williamsburg, Saturday evening, October 1, John Allstott, of Crawford county, advised us to resist. The guns taken from the Home Guards were taken through spite. I took a gun from Valentine

Cook, of the Valeene Home Guards. I was along when Patterson Apple was arrested and robbed of his pistol. A good many of the drafted men were present at these meetings. A number of strangers were also present. I understood that some of them were from Kentucky. A man named Lynch, from Harrison county, was present. John W. Stone has been through there, advising the men to resist the draft. Jacob Cook took the lead in disarming Valentine Cook. Heimener Seibolt took the lead in taking the pistol from Patterson Apple.

WILLIAM SANDERS resides in Sterling township, Crawford county. I saw that something was going to be done. My son James was along with the crowd, and I wanted to get him away from them. I overtook some of them near Belcher's. Before we got to E. H. Golden's there were at least thirty men present. There were seven men present that I can swear to, namely: Union McMickle, Bob Allen, John Allstott, Jas. Sanders, Thos. Highfield, John McKabe, and Benton Newkirk. They told me that they were going to *press* Golden's money and horses. Don't know what they got, as I took no hand in the robbery. I saw Golden's wife, but did not tell her that I had nothing to do with it. I did not see Golden. They pressed a horse and a pistol in another place. Allstott told me that if I ever told it my life was at stake. Just as I was in the act of starting home I heard them say that they knew of several rich hauls. I was at the Post Office in Brownstown on Thursday. There was a good deal of talk about seizing the guns of the Home Guards. I heard Ben. Brown and Benton Newkirk hurrah for Jeff. Davis. The crowd was of unusual size—fifty men or more. The robbers used nicknames, and it being dark I only knew those I saw inside at Golden's house.

LORENZO D. KNIGHT, resident of Patoka township, Crawford county. I am a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle. The signs Gen. Jordan gave me are right. When Morgan was last in Kentucky they told me that if he came over here he would help us and we would help him. We were to seize horses in the neighborhood to mount ourselves. They cursed Lincoln bitterly. Dr. Bowles was a General in the order. I heard Horace Heffren's name frequently. We were to get help from Harrison county in resisting the draft. They were to put Woods, Cummings and Golden's out of the way. There was talk of robbing Bill Ray, who was understood to

have a large sum of money about him. I was with McMickle, Allstott and company, when they went to rob Cummins on Friday morning. I understood that a majority of the people of my county were "Knights." I have heard Jesse McWilliams denounce the President, &c. Kinsey Livingston and Perry Knight asked me to join the K. G. C. I saw at their meetings Jas. Sanders, John Mason, Elisha Mason, Tim. Mason, John Knight, Wm. Sanders, Larkin Lankford, Henry Strand, Duval L. Brown, Jesse Cuzzant, Tim. Belcher, Joel Newkirk and Jonathan Newkirk. The most of these men were at Kendal's store, in Orange county, on Saturday, October 1st. I voted to resist the draft at a meeting at Zion's Hollow, near Brownstown. This meeting was held on Thursday evening, Sept. 29th. I think a majority voted not to resist the draft. Those who voted not to resist the draft said they had failed to get the assistance from other counties that they expected. Frank Enlow said he would not report if drafted. I was with them at Goldens when he was robbed. We did not get as much money as we expected. I think our leaders got all the money. Elias Corby, of Orange, was also at Goldens'.

JOSEPH E. ALLEN, resides in Sterling township, Crawford county. I heard Union McMickle say he intended to use Jas. Sloan up, and kill Woods, Cummings and Joseph Miller at the risk of his life. The man that went under the name of Bob Allen was *not* Bob Allen. The rioters said they were opposed to the milk and water policy of Jim Lemonds (County Clerk) and Mart. Tucker (Sheriff) and would have a policy of their own. I voted to resist the draft. We understood that there was three hundred of our men in camp in Harrison county. There were men from Kentucky with us. Don't know anything about the firing that was done at Col. Johnson's regiment. So far as I know, all the rioters belong to the K. G. C.

MARTIN BELCHER lives in East township, Orange county. I am a brother of Jerry Belcher. I told Captain Tucker that I had no arms of my own, but a borrowed revolver. I delivered it up. I have been at one of those meetings. It was at the school house in Zion's Hollow. Enos Nells was there; also Union McMickle and Josiah Stronde. Heard some talk about resisting the draft. It was the general understanding that the ballot-boxes were to be stuffed; also, that all the strangers among us had the right to vote.

REPORT OF COLONEL CHARLES FOURNIER,

COMMANDING 5TH REGIMENT INDIANA LEGION.

HEADQUARTERS 5TH REG'T INDIANA LEGION, }
Cannelton, Ind., Dec. 6th, 1864. }

Gen. H. Jordan, Commanding 2d Brig., 2d Div., Ind. Legion:

GENERAL:—According to orders received, I would respectfully submit the following report of the operations of the 5th Regiment of the Indiana Legion during 1863 and 1864, compiled from the reports of company commanders:

On February 3d, 1863, I ordered out company Hickory Rangers (fifty-four men) to do guard duty along the lower part of the county, the rebels having full possession of the town of Lewisport, Ky., six miles below Troy. The company was kept on duty three days, stationed at Cannelton, Tell City, and Troy.

On February 25th, a request was sent from Hawesville to send some companies over to repel a rebel attack. Maj. Lees, to whom an order was given from here, called out companies Newcomb Guards, (twenty-two men,) Dutch Yagers, (thirty-eight men,) Emmet Guards, (twenty-six men,) together with Capt. Payne's company, Cannelton Artillery, (sixteen men,) and stationed his forces opposite Hawesville, ready to cross if necessary. No attack was made by the rebels and the companies were discharged.

On the 3d day of March a company of rebel mounted infantry rode into Hawesville about dusk. Proper measures were made for a night attack, but a reconnoissance being made by myself and a few officers into Hawesville about midnight, it was found that the rebels, after enjoying a supper with their sympathizers, had withdrawn to parts unknown.

On June 8th a company of rebels came into Cloverport, Ky., for the purpose of obtaining horses. As they avowed their purpose to

come over and obtain a sufficient number of horses from Tobin's Bottom, I ordered Capt. Tobin, with his company, (eighty-seven men,) to the point opposite Cloverport. The rebels did not wish to fight for the possession of the horses, but took such as they could gather up in Cloverport and made tracks for a more congenial clime.

On the 17th of June the rebel Capt. Hines crossed into Indiana, eighteen miles above here, with a force of sixty-five men. Immediately upon receiving the news, I gathered what mounted men I could and started forthwith in pursuit. It was said that it was the purpose of the rebels to destroy the U. S. ram Monarch, then lying high and dry on Flint Island Bar. We reached the ram at 10 o'clock at night, and there learned that the rebels had gone towards Corydon. Capt. Essary, commanding the 2d battery of this regiment, had ordered out all the companies under his command in pursuit of Hines, who turned to recross the river above Leavenworth at the upper Blue River Island. When on the Island, the Legion of Crawford and Harrison counties, together with Capt. Essary's command, opened fire on the rebels, who, after a vain attempt to swim the river, threw their arms into the water and surrendered. Capt. Essary captured five men, with their horses and equipments. The other command captured two stragglers, one of them mounted.

All the prisoners were sent under guard to Louisville, by steamer J. T. McCombs. The horses and equipments were delivered to Capt. Merriweather, Provost Marshal of the District, except one horse, which belonged to Union Star, Kentucky. The companies were discharged from duty on the 20th. The number of men out on this raid were one hundred and eighty-five mounted infantry of the 2d battalion, and seventy-four of the 1st battalion, together with fifty-seven men of the cavalry company Hickory Rangers.

Such a lesson was taught the rebels that it kept them in check for awhile, until the 8th of July, when by the returning steamer the startling news was brought that the rebel General John Morgan had taken the steamers Alice Dean and McCombs and was embarking his men at Brandenburg, Kentucky—about sixty miles from here. Forthwith every man was called out for duty, and in less than four hours we had taken an advantageous position three miles above Cannelton, where steamers, at low water, are obliged to pass close to the Indiana shore, in order to dispute Morgan's passage down the river, should he attempt to pass. All companies along the border of this county, together with the Militia on the river, were on duty until it was ascertained that Morgan had crossed his forces and burned the

Alice Dean. All such as could be mounted were then sent to Leavenworth, where we heard that Morgan was attempting to recross. Upwards of two hundred mounted men of the 2d Battalion had already gone in pursuit the day before, who arrived too late at Corydon and Leavenworth to participate in the heavy skirmish so gallantly sustained by the boys of the Harrison County Legion.

A portion of the men were sent on the Paoli road, as it was said that Morgan was marching on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. As we had no telegraph communication the wildest rumors were always afloat. On the 11th I received, through Col. Crooks, commanding 4th regiment, an order from Governor Morton to establish a line of pickets so as to form a connection between New Albany and Evansville. A line was formed forthwith, connecting Crawford and Spencer counties, and Col. Crook notified thereof, who expressed his satisfaction after examining the lines. The men belonging to the Legion were kept on duty until the 17th day of July, when learning that Morgan had gone out of the State they were discharged.

My command brought in four deserters of Morgan's on the 12th and two on the 13th, all of whom were sent to Louisville and turned over to Gen. Boyle.

Maj. James Lees and Capt. Essary rendered most efficient services during this raid, as did also Lieut. Hathorn, of company Hickory Rangers, who acted as Adjutant, and proved himself a most efficient officer.

On September 15th, Capt. Eldred Pate, Provost Marshal of Hancock county, Ky., called on me for help to disperse or capture a company of rebels then in that county. With a few men of company Dutch Yagers, I went across and remained until the evening of the 16th, when the news came from Capt. Westerfield that the rebels had gone to Calhoun.

Nothing important occurred until January 12th, 1864, when we were again called upon by the authorities at Hawesville. I did not comply with their wish to send men there, as the citizens of Hawesville seemed not to consider the rebels as enemies; on the contrary, some of the prominent citizens seemed on good terms with them.

On the 15th and 16th of April the companies were called out for inspection, by order of his Excellency, Gov. Morton. A detailed report was sent to Gen. Noble on the 18th of April.

In May, of this year, the rebels again began to be thick on the border, and strong patrol guards had to be called out repeatedly during this and the following month. The rebels fired from Hawes-

ville, Lewisport, Owensboro,' and other points, at U. S. transports and other steamers.

On the 21st of May they crossed into Spencer county, at Taylorsville, but were immediately repulsed by the Legion there. Small squads of Hines' and Forrest's men were then constantly hovering around on the Kentucky shore, coming into the small Kentucky border towns whenever they had an opportunity of doing so unmolested.

On the 15th of June, Capt. Essary's command was ordered out to repel an expected attack of the rebels then in force at Concordia, Ky. He ordered out, and took with him into camp, company Oil Rifles, (109 men;) company Oil Greys, Capt. Charlet, (102 men;) company Union Guards, Capt. Horten, (54 men;) Clark Township Infantry, Capt. Haines, (98 men;) and company Voltigeurs, Capt. Ader, (48 men.) The men were posted from Rono to the mouth of Oil Creek. A few shots were exchanged across the river on the 16th, but as there were no means of crossing the river with horses our men were compelled to stand it without being able to give them a fight, which they were more than willing to do. Our boys claim to have wounded some of the secesh. Only one of the rebel bullets struck the saddle of one of our men on picket duty.

Capt. Hines, of old notoriety, commanded the rebels. He withdrew his forces from Concordia on the 19th, and I discharged the men on the 20th and 21st, except company Tell City Artillery and company Cannelton Artillery, who were kept under arms that day—the rebels having fired into the U. S. transport Science No. 2 at Hawesville. A strong night guard of the companies of Cannelton and Tell City was called out and kept on duty until June 23d. About this time the U. S. gunboat Springfield (No. 22) was placed on duty between Cannelton and New Albany by the Naval Commander of the District. An occasional shell, thrown unexpectedly into the squad of guerrillas galloping along the river bank, between here and Salt river, kept the rebels in salutary dread of Uncle Sam's spitfires, and things went on quietly until July 24th, when a strong squad, pressed by the need of money and clothing, attempted to come into Hawesville again, after robbing a country store half a mile from the town, but Capt. Morgan, of the Springfield, gave them a salute from his brass bull-dogs that made them and their rebel sympathizers, on both sides of the river, wish that powder had not been invented. As long as the gunboat remained here we had very little trouble except to call out a night guard now and then.

Gen. Carrington's order of August 13th was rigidly enforced.

Several prisoners, taken under this order, were forwarded to Louisville to be sent to Gen. Carrington's headquarters.

During August and September squads of companies Tobin Guards, Hoosier Wild Cats, Tell City Rifles, and Tell City, Troy and Cannelton Artillery, were kept on guard duty.

On the 3d of October I received an order from your headquarters to put a strong force along the border of the County.

All Companies were called out and placed in regular camps along the river from Rono to Troy, a distance of 40 miles. Rebels were in force along the Kentucky shore, then, with the purpose of crossing, as they expected help on this side from sympathisers and such malcontents who had conceived the foolish idea of resisting the draft. The men were kept on duty until October 13th, when I received orders to discharge the Companies. Since then guards have been only kept over the pieces of Artillery in possession of Company, Tell City Artillery.

So called Confederate forces, well mounted, but poorly armed, are at present very numerous on the Kentucky shore; unless a strong cavalry force is stationed on that side of the river no permanent good can be effected. Three or four hundred men could be raised in this County as volunteers for such service; perhaps the Governor, on application, would give permission to raise a Cavalry force for that purpose.

The above report compiled from the report of Company officers, gives a general outline of the operations of the regiment I have the honor to command. All officers and men with few exceptions performed their duty well.

A more uniform system in the management of the Legion is necessary, and I hope the next Legislature will pass such amendments to the present Militia Law, as will make the organization more efficient than it is at present.

To the vigilance and personal exertion of the Company and Field officers of the Regiment, the citizens of this county are indebted for the freedom from rebel raids, and destruction of property thereby.

Respectfully submitting the above to your kind consideration.

I remain General,

Your obedient servant

CH. FOURNIER,

Col. 5th Reg., I. L.

REPORT OF BRIG. GEN'L HENRY JORDAN.

HEADQUARTERS 2D BRIG., 2D DIV., IND. LEGION, }
Corydon, January 2, 1865. }

Maj. Gen. Mansfield, Commanding Ind. Legion :

GENERAL :—Col. Fournier, of the 5th Reg't Indiana Legion, in a letter dated Cannelton, Dec. 28, 1864, says :

“I would further make respectfully the following report, to be added, if necessary, to the report made to you some time ago concerning the operations of this regiment.

“Since the commencement of December, rebel forces have come into the town of Hawesville in strong numbers, and made, in fact, the town their headquarters.

“Maj. Walker Taylor, in command of the forces, demanded that they should be left undisturbed in possession of the town of Hawesville, promising not to interrupt any of the citizens on this side.

“I met the rebel Major on the ferry boat for a conversation on the point named above, but no terms were agreed to there, and all communication stopped.

“On the 23d of December, a ruffian who calls himself Capt. Bill Davidson, with his robber band, took possession of the packet Morning Star, at Lewisport, ten miles below here, where they murdered, in cold blood, four Union soldiers, drowned the steward of the boat, and robbed the boat and all the passengers of whatever money or valuables they had.

“From Lewisport they made the boat take them to Hawesville, without landing either at Troy, Tell City, or Cannelton. As soon as I learned the facts, the companies on the river were called out for duty, and four pieces of artillery brought into position from Tell City. No sufficient force could be collected during the night to go across the river, which would have been of little use, the guerrillas having gone into camp three miles below Hawesville. In the morn-

ing they returned to Hawesville, and were received by my men with a few effective shells, which were thrown after them through the town. This has been, until now, an effective remedy against their depredations. We have neither seen nor heard of any since.

"The shells did but little damage to any of the Hawesville houses, passing through a few, just enough to show the Hawesville people that I was in earnest when I told them last Friday that I should shell the guerrillas out as soon as they would show themselves. In order to carry out this policy effectually, and to afford the border of this county a necessary protection, I have called out a force of fifty men to be stationed here as long as occasion shall require. I have also stopped all communication with the other side of the river, and control all the movements of the ferries.

* * * * *

"Yesterday the Tell City Rifles brought in three men who wanted to take the oath, confessing they had been guerrillas. They were sent to Louisville.

(Signed)

"CHAS. FOURNIER."

The guerrillas attacked a steamboat at Brandenburg last Sunday morning, (Jan. 1st), but were repulsed by the guard on the boat. I think the guerrillas in Kentucky are quite as strong as ever, reports of their having joined Hood to the contrary notwithstanding.

If what Col. Fournier has done does not meet your approbation you will please write to him, giving him full instructions.

Very Respectfully,

HENRY JORDAN,

Brig. Gen. Ind. Legion.

REPORT OF BREVET MAJ. GEN. ALVIN P. HOVEY.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA, }
Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 8, 1864. }

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant General U. S. A.:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to make the following report of my expedition in Kentucky, from the 16th to the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864:

Being at Mt. Vernon, Indiana, awaiting commands under a verbal order from the Secretary of War, and having received reliable information that Colonels Johnson and Seipert, of the Confederate Army, were collecting a large force in Union and Henderson Counties, numbering from one to two thousand, for the purpose of crossing the Ohio river and destroying the towns on the Indiana border, I wrote to Major Gen. Hughes, of the Indiana Legion, then at Evansville, Indiana, directing the defense of the border, stating that if sufficient force could be raised, I would cross the river and attack the camps reported at and near Morgansfield, Ky., hoping to surprise and capture a large number of the force there engaged in conscription and plunder. By the aid of Major Gen. Hughes, and by my own exertions, I had, on the morning of the 17th day of August, A. D. 1864, at Mount Vernon, Ind., the 46th Reg't Ind. Infantry Vol's, Col. Bringhurst commanding—200 men; the non-veterans of the 32d Reg't Ind. Infantry Vol's, Col. Erdelmeyer commanding—200 men; several parts of companies of infantry, and three companies of cavalry, of the Indiana Legion, from the counties of Vanderburg, Warrick and Posey—making a force of 750 infantry and cavalry. To this was added five pieces of artillery belonging to the Indiana Legion.

The artillery not having horses, it became necessary to press them for the guns, which was done by myself in Posey County, and by Gen. Hughes in Vanderburg County, Ind. I also detained five steamers—the Dunleith, Cottage, Gen. Halleck, Jennie Hopkins, and

Jeanette Rogers—for the purpose of transporting the infantry, and to ferry the cavalry and artillery across the river. On the morning of the 17th I started from Mount Vernon, Indiana, with the infantry and artillery on transports, sending the cavalry along the Indiana shore until they arrived opposite Uniontown, Ky., there to cross on transports sent for that purpose. We arrived at Uniontown, Ky., at 2 o'clock P. M. Up to this time the movement, its object and destination, were a complete secret. Immediately moved out upon the Morgansfield road, skirmishing slightly with the enemy's pickets; struck a camp at White Oak Springs, two miles south of Morgansfield, Ky., about 5 P. M., capturing a few prisoners and scattering Johnson's force in all directions. On the 18th I marched rapidly, and at an early hour, to Geiger's Lake, nine miles west of Morgansfield, where a large camp was reported, sending cavalry in the direction of Shawneetown, who were to form a junction and act with the infantry. On our arrival found the camp had been deserted the night before, on hearing of our advance. The cavalry skirmished slightly, taking a few prisoners, but meeting no considerable force of the enemy. At 6 P. M., Gen. Hughes reached Morgansfield, with the information that General Paine had landed at Uniontown with two thousand, and Gen. Prentiss at Shawneetown with — United States troops, upon which information I started on the 19th, for Henderson, Ky., by way of Smith's Mills, at which point the advance met a small body of the enemy whom they charged, taking a few prisoners, including one commissioned officer—Capt. Bates, Assistant Adjutant General to Col. Seipert—who was severely wounded. The Indiana Legion being unprepared for a campaign, I subsisted partially upon the country.

The total number of prisoners taken was three commissioned officers and thirty enlisted men. We also captured several horses and mules. I desire to return my sincere thanks to Major General James Hughes, of the Indiana Legion, for his assistance, both in collecting the force and conducting the expedition; also, to Col. John A. Mann, of the Indiana Legion, Col. Bringhurst, of the 46th Reg't Ind. Infantry Vols., Col. Erdelmeyer and Lieut. Col. Mank, of the 32d Ind. Infantry Vols., and the officers and men under their command, for their cheerful co-operation and prompt execution of orders.

I am, General, with great respect,

Your Obedient Servant,

ALVIN P. HOVEY,

Brev. Maj. Gen. Commanding.

REPORT OF COL. W. W. FRYBARGER,

CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, }
Indianapolis, August 1st, 1863. }

To His Excellency, O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report as to the condition of the organized companies of artillery, and also, the condition of guns found at various points along the South border of the State, on the Ohio River from Lawrenceburg to Mt. Vernon, and for your convenience have condensed the same. I first visited Lawrenceburg and proceeded from that point to Mt. Vernon, and carefully inspected all the artillery on the river. I found but few guns that were not deficient in equipment, the companies organized are deficient in drill, most of them wholly ignorant of this arm of the service, and are not instructed as to the use of ordnance necessary to be used with their guns. The officers and men of the organizations take a lively interest in learning their duties, and are anxious to make themselves useful, and earnestly ask that they be supplied with the necessary equipments. It will be impossible under the present condition of the artillery to do anything towards making that arm of the service available until they have been properly equipped.

The companies already organized have become somewhat discouraged and demoralized in consequence of the facts stated, and until equipments and small arms have been furnished them, nothing can be done to encourage them.

I desire to call your especial attention to the importance of furnishing companies with some description of uniform. If an arrangement could be made to furnish the companies with uniforms and have it taken out of their pay, it would satisfy the men and encourage them in the enterprise of organizing and drilling for the defense of the border, to which no arm of the service could contribute more than

the artillery. Instances have already occurred, in which our soldiers in citizen's dress, have fired into and killed each other. I would also recommend that a change be made along the whole length of the border, in regard to the distribution of the guns; under the present arrangement they are too much mixed. Inexperienced men should have but one description of gun, because that will be as much as they will be able to understand under their organization and facilities for drilling. I found in many points the ammunition which had been shipped for the guns already referred to, was mixed a great deal, and in a condition not serviceable. To sum up all the defects, I regret to say that there is not a complete equipped gun on the border; it will take one officer constantly engaged to keep it on a proper footing. I would respectfully recommend that all the guns, eight in number, (usually called the Dahlgren) be concentrated on the Ohio River where there are hospitals, say at New Albany, Madison and Evansville, from the fact of their being too heavy for light, or field artillery. I will also call your especial attention to the fact that I have condemned eight bronze pieces, which are not safe to be used in consequence of having been in the service for a long time; the defects are especially mentioned in my condensed report.

I have ordered the officers in charge of the condemned guns not to use them for any purpose whatever—since my order they have been used, and two sad accidents occurred from premature discharges. All the guns I have condemned, should be sent to Mr. Greenwood, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and disposed of. He proposes to furnish new guns at 65 cts. per lb. and allowing for the old, 22 cts. per lb. As long as these guns are along the border, they will be used, and when they are in use, will be liable to premature discharges, which always result in disaster and injury to the service.

I have the honor to be,

Yours most respectfully,

W. W. FRYBARGER,

Col. 1st Artillery, Ind. Vols.

REPORT OF COL. J. H. KOONTZ,

COMMANDING DELAWARE REGIMENT, INDIANA LEGION.

YORKTOWN, INDIANA, Nov. 25th, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. L. Mansfield, Indianapolis, Indiana:

DEAR SIR:—My command has as yet seen no service, either in enforcing the laws or repelling raids.

Respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

J. H. KOONTZ,

Col. Delaware Regiment Indiana Legion.

REPORT OF MAJ. DAVID E. SHAW.

COMMANDING RANDOLPH BATTALION, INDIANA LEGION.

HEADQUARTERS RANDOLPH COUNTY BATTALION, }
Farmland, Indiana, Nov. 30th, 1864. }

Maj. Gen. J. L. Mansfield:

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request I have to report that the only service performed by my command within the last year, has been the battalion drills, as the Militia Law, section 37, demands. On each occasion there was a very general turn out and the battalion

was exercised in all the various duties of camp and drill, very much to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

DAVID E. SHAW,
Maj. Commanding Battalion.

REPORT OF COL. KENNEDY BROWN,

COMMANDING 9TH REG'T INDIANA LEGION.

VERNON, Ind., Nov. 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Mansfield:

SIR:—Yours at hand. The 9th Indiana Legion was after Morgan nine days; on duty in Madison four days; making sum total of thirteen days service rendered.

Yours truly,

K. BROWN,
Col. 9th Indiana Legion.

REPORT OF MAJOR WILLIAM MANNING,

COMMANDING WAYNE BATTALION, INDIANA LEGION.

HEADQUARTERS WAYNE CO. BATTALION, }
INDIANA LEGION. }
Abington, Dec. 3, 1864. }

Maj. Gen. J. L. Mansfield:

DEAR SIR:—To-day I had the honor of receiving yours of the 21st ult., requesting a detailed account of the part taken by my Part II.—D. J.—36

command in any of the raids, or on other occasions, &c. I beg leave to say that at the time of the raid of Morgan, in July of 1863, there were organized in this county three companies of Militia, under the act organizing the Indiana Legion, all of which companies responded to the call of the Governor at that time. Of the part taken by each company on that occasion I have no official knowledge. Since that time there have been two other companies organized; and, on the 29th of August, 1863, the five companies were formed into a battalion, and I was elected and commissioned to the command of the same. Since then we have not been on duty.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM MANNING,
Maj. Wayne Co. Battalion, Indiana Legion.

REPORT OF MAJOR WILSON MORROW,

COMMANDING FRANKLIN BATTALION, INDIANA LEGION.

BROOKVILLE, December 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Mansfield, Commanding Indiana Legion:

GENERAL:—I am in receipt of yours of the 22d ult., requesting a detailed report of the military services rendered by the Indiana Legion under my command, since the last session of the Legislature.

No part of my command has been called into actual service since the organization of the battalion, either by the military or civil authorities of the State. There have been frequent company and battalion drills. On the 16th of April last, in pursuance to orders, the battalion met at Brookville for drill, and while thus engaged, an attempt was made by some soldiers at home on furlough, to demolish a printing office in said town, which had abused them and their cause. In obedience to my orders a portion of my command interposed,

restored order, and protected the property from destruction, to accomplish which we had to guard the property all night. Over one hundred of my command, including myself, volunteered, last May, in the one hundred days service.

Perhaps none of the above items come within the *service* of which you required a detailed report, but I submit them for your consideration.

Very Respectfully,

Your Ob't Serv't,

WILSON MORROW, *Major F. C. B.*

REPORT OF COL. THOMAS WEBB,

COMMANDING MARION COUNTY REGIMENT, INDIANA LEGION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, Dec. 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Mansfield:

SIR:—I have the honor to make the following report of my command, in compliance with request from headquarters. Since the regiment came into my command, it has never been in any engagements or done more than drill. The regiment was organized in August, 1863, shortly after the Morgan raid. Six out of the nine companies composing the regiment took part in the campaign against Morgan.

I have requested the officers commanding those companies to make a full and accurate report to me, which I will forward as soon as received, if necessary; or will not those companies be reported in the regiments to which they then belonged?

I am, Sir,

Your Ob't Serv't,

THOS. WEBB,

Col. Commanding Marion Co. Regiment.

REPORT OF COL. HARVEY D. SCOTT,

COMMANDING VIGO REGIMENT, INDIANA LEGION.

TERRE HAUTE, Dec. 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. John L. Mansfield :

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your letter of the 22d November, 1864, I submit the following statement :

The Vigo regiment was organized the 4th day of September, 1863, since which time the regiment has had three battalion drills. The companies composing the regiment have had two drills each month. The commanders of companies have had one officers' drill of three days. The regiment has not performed any active service, but has been prepared and ready for any service required since its organization.

Respectfully,

Your Ob't Serv't,

H. D. SCOTT,

Col. Vigo Regiment, Indiana Legion.

REPORT OF CAPT. THOS. M. ADAMS,

COMMANDING CENTER GUARDS, INDIANA LEGION.

NASHVILLE, Ind., December 9th, 1864.

To Maj. Wm. T. Jones, A. A. Gen'l, 2d Brig. 2d Div. Ind. Legion :

In compliance with a communication from your Headquarters, dated the 28th ult., I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the "Center Guards:—"

The command was organized and mustered in on the 4th day of June 1864, and has never been called out for duty.

It has, however, once been called out for inspection, by the Major General Commanding 2d Division, and was by Lieut. Col. Cavins, inspected on the 8th day of September, 1864.

The company has spent eight days drilling since its organization.

I have the honor to be, Major,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. ADAMS,

Capt. Comd'g Center Guards.

REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. HENRY JORDAN,

COMMANDING 2D DIVISION INDIANA LEGION.

HEADQUARTERS, 1ST & 2D BRIGADES INDIANA LEGION, }
CORYDON, November 25th, 1864. }

To W. H. H. Terrell, Adj't Gen. Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.:

General:—Your attention is respectfully called to the condition of affairs in the counties of this State lying west of New Albany on the Ohio River.

The counties of Kentucky, opposite the District referred to, are, and for months have been, as completely in the possession of the rebel forces as any part of the revolted States. Parties of guerrillas, generally small, but sometimes numbering several hundred each, not only rob and plunder indiscriminately in Kentucky, but sometimes extend their operations to the north side of the Ohio River. They have repeatedly fired upon steamboats, passing up and down the river, seriously hindering the navigation of the stream. They have on several occasions fired across the river at our citizens, thus preventing them from pursuing their usual avocations upon their own premises. They effectually prevent our loyal citizens from visiting Kentucky, either upon business or pleasure. They have several

times crossed the river and robbed, and otherwise injured our citizens. They have constantly threatened, and do now threaten, to invade this State. Heavily reinforced, during the past two months, by citizens of Kentucky escaping from the operations of the Federal draft, and by volunteers, they now constitute a very formidable force, and their presence upon the border of the State is significant of aggressive movements. Bad as this condition of affairs is, our people are apprehensive of still greater calamities. The near approach of winter admonishes us that by the freezing of the river—which is not improbable, as that has often occurred before—we will lose our greatest protection from the operations of these desperadoes, and that it is now important to resort to more effective measures for self defence.

Already some of our people living near the river, are making preparations to remove their property into the interior of the State, and the officers of the Legion are asking that a sufficient force be put upon active duty in each county, to save the artillery from capture by surprise.

I have already advised you, that in my judgment, all our artillery in the river counties, might easily be captured and carried off by guerrillas before the members of the Legion could be assembled and brought to its support; and I have to repeat now, that unless some kind of support is afforded it, it should be removed to the interior counties of the State.

Having had some experience with the companies of the Legion on active duty along the river on the Indiana side, I am entirely convinced that that policy will not give the protection which is desired. As, in a country like Southern Indiana, it requires from twelve to twenty-four hours to assemble the Legion of a single county, a mere picket of observation would be of but little consequence, for if the river should be frozen over, or the means of crossing the river good, the enemy would arrive at headquarters with the picket, and accomplish his purpose and escape before a force could be collected to resist. Our artillery might be carried off in this way, and indeed all the members of the Legion might be surprised and disarmed while off duty and at their respective homes. I repeat that a picket of observation would do but little good, and a *defensive* picket along that portion of our border, which is threatened, is not to be thought of.

From the mouth of Salt River (Ky.,) where the trouble begins, to the mouth of the Wabash where it ends—that is so far as Indiana is concerned—the distance, by the river is something over three hun-

dred miles, and an entire army corps would not give us a line of that length capable of resisting the enemy if he should concentrate his forces and attack a section of the line. Nor will the stationing of troops in the towns on the Kentucky side, secure us from the operations of the enemy. Nothing but cavalry, put on the south side of the river, will answer the purpose. What we want is one or two regiments of cavalry, put upon the Kentucky side and kept there, with orders to scout the whole country along our border, and to run the guerrillas out and keep them out. If the United States Government can't furnish the troops, the State can. I am satisfied that two regiments of cavalry might be raised under the Legion Laws, in the border counties of this State, with the understanding that they should be called into the United States service, say for six months, and kept on the other side of the river. Such a plan would have these advantages:

1st. Having their homes in Southern Indiana, the men would have a peculiar interest in doing their work well.

2d. The fears of retaliation would prevent them from wanton depredations on property, etc., an influence that would not operate upon troops whose property is beyond the reach of such measures.

3d. Being a part of the Legion organization, and our own neighbors, there would be a sympathy between them and us, which would secure a more hearty co-operation in the event of extensive movements by the enemy.

4th. When discharged from the government service, it would give to our Home Guard organization one or two regiments of disciplined men, to be used with an untried militia, in future troubles, should any occur. Other advantages might be cited, but are deemed unnecessary. There is in Southern Indiana, at this time, a large number of discharged officers and soldiers, many of them from the cavalry and mounted infantry service, that would readily engage in this service, and furnish the best of materials for officers and non-commissioned officers, thus giving us an efficient organization from the beginning.

Your attention is earnestly called to this proposition, in the confident belief that measures will at once be taken to secure this part of the State from a fate that it has never deserved.

Permit me, in conclusion, to call your attention to the fact, referred to in the communication of Col. Fournier, of the 5th Reg't Indiana Legion, dated Dec. 28, 1864, and forwarded from these headquarters, that while this state of facts exists, to the knowledge and terror of

all our loyal people in the border counties, the disloyal papers and citizens in our midst are constantly attempting to throw our military authorities off their guard by asserting that the guerrillas have left Kentucky. The warm sympathy and perfect concert of action known to exist between the guerrillas of Kentucky and disloyal Indianians, fully explain this conduct and disarm it of its dangerous influences.

Very Respectfully,

Your Ob't Serv't,

HENRY JORDAN,

Brig. Gen. Com'dg.

REPORT

OF

LAZ. NOBLE,

ADJUTANT GENERAL OF INDIANA,

EMBRACING A PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1, 1863, TO NOVEMBER 12, 1864.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

W. R. HOLLOWAY, STATE PRINTER.

1865.

NOTE.—The official Roster of the Regiments intended to be appended hereto, showing the officers commissioned in the several Regiments, will be embraced in the Report of my successor, Adjutant General W. H. H. TERRELL, soon to be published.

LAZ. NOBLE.

REPORT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Indianapolis, Nov. 12th, 1864. }

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, OLIVER P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

SIR:—After a lapse of two years, I have the honor to submit for your consideration my Report of the operations of the Adjutant General's Department since the close of my last report.

The causeless and bloody rebellion begun in April, 1861, in the Southern States, against the Government of the United States, has now progressed for nearly four years, and our State has continued to furnish and send to the field new levies to augment the Federal forces and fill the places of those who have bravely fallen in defence of the cause to which they had pledged their sacred lives. Recruiting has always been stimulated and fostered throughout the State to fill up the veteran organizations and to raise men for the new ones, until our State, it will be but just to say, will compare most favorably with her sister States in the promptness and alacrity with which she has always furnished her quotas of men.

At the beginning of the year 1863, the number of volunteers furnished by the State largely exceeded her quotas under all calls, and as succeeding calls were made the system of recruiting in operation enabled the authorities to fill them without resorting to a draft, until quite recently. A draft was very objectionable to the people, who greatly preferred to raise their quotas by combining and obtaining volunteers, and now if some feasible and equitable system for bounties can be devised and continued, a sufficient number of volunteer recruits can, as I conceive, be at all times procured to fill the ranks of our Regiments.

ADDITIONAL NEW ORGANIZATIONS.

In June, 1862, the President issued his call on certain States for a large force of six months volunteers, and your Excellency proposed to raise one Regiment in each Congressional District of the State, in the shortest possible period of time. When the call was issued a harvest was near at hand, and a great deficiency of labor was likely to be experienced in the agricultural districts, causing delay and an abatement in enlistments, so that only four Regiments were organized in the State, which were the following :

115th	Regiment,	under	Col. John R. Mahan.
116th	"	"	Col. William C. Kise.
117th	"	"	Col. Thomas J. Brady.
118th	"	"	Col. George W. Jackson.

These Regiments, on their organization and equipment, were marched through Kentucky to Cumberland Gap, and thence into East Tennessee, where they assisted in reclaiming that unfortunate region from rebel authority, undergoing most arduous service and experiencing greater privations during the winter months than any new forces from the State ever experienced in so brief a period of time. Their six months service will long be remembered by both officers and men.

7TH CAVALRY—119TH REGIMENT.

Under special authority from the War Department a new Regiment of Cavalry, to be designated the 7th Cavalry, 119th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, was ordered to be raised under the supervision of Col. John P. C. Shanks, of the Eleventh Congressional District, in pursuance of General Orders issued as follows :

GENERAL ORDERS.

STATE OF INDIANA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Indianapolis, June 24th, 1863. }

SEVENTH REGIMENT INDIANA CAVALRY.

By virtue of authority from the Secretary of War another Regiment of Cavalry will be raised in this State immediately, to serve for three years or during the war. The regiment will be recruited in accordance with the rules and instructions in General Orders No. 75 of the War Department, series of 1862.

The privilege will be accorded to each Congressional District to furnish one company for the regiment, if organized and reported within thirty days. If companies are not likely to be raised in any of the Districts within that time, companies from any part of the State will be accepted.

The regiment will consist of twelve companies, and be officered as follows:

One Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, three Majors, one Surgeon, two Assistant Surgeons, one Adjutant, one Quartermaster, one Commissary, (extra Lieutenants,) one Chaplain, one Veterinary Surgeon, one Sergeant Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Commissary Sergeant, two Hospital Stewards, one Saddler Sergeant, and one Chief Trumpeter.

Each Company will be organized with one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Company Sergeant, five Sergeants, eight Corporals, two Trumpeters, two Farriers, a Blacksmith, one Saddler, one Wagoner, and seventy-eight Privates. Aggregate, 103.

Any Company of fifty-two men will be accepted and mustered, with a First Lieutenant, and if they fail to fill up within a reasonable time, they will be consolidated with other parts of companies. The right is reserved to combine incomplete companies or parts of companies, after a fair opportunity has been afforded them to fill up.

In combining parts of companies the following distribution of the officers is suggested, and parts of companies will be accepted with a view to make such combinations:

For 45 men, a Captaincy;

For 35 men, a First Lieutenancy;

For 25 men, a Second Lieutenancy.

Col. J. P. C. Shanks has been appointed Commandant of the Camp of rendezvous for said regiment, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Applications for authority to recruit companies may be filed at these Headquarters or with the Commandant.

Camp Morton will be the rendezvous of said Regiment.

Recruiting officers and others raising companies may contract for the subsistence and lodging of recruits at places away from the camp of rendezvous, for a period not exceeding one week, at not exceeding thirty cents per day, and the accounts thereof properly verified by the recruiting officer, and approved by the Governor, or Adjutant General, will be paid by the U. S. Disbursing Officer, provided the recruits so subsisted are received into the United States service.

When companies have been accepted they will be furnished with transportation passes to enable them to reach the rendezvous.

25 DOLLARS OF BOUNTY IN ADVANCE.

Every volunteer shall receive in advance twenty-five dollars of the one hundred dollars bounty, to be paid him immediately upon the muster of such regiment into the service.

By order of his Excellency,

O. P. MORTON, Governor.

LAZ. NOBLE, Adj't Gen'l Ind.

The recruitment of the Regiment was somewhat tardy, but it was finally completed, and on its organization and equipment started by railroad on the day of 1863, under orders to report at Memphis, Tennessee.

In the progress of events further requisitions were made on the State for her quotas of forces for the Federal army, and it became

important that we should have an adjustment with the War Department of the number of troops furnished. Accordingly early in September, 1863, a visit was made to Washington by your Excellency, accompanied by me, to adjust the credits due the State up to that time. After a careful comparison of our account it was found that the State's quotas were all filled, and an excess of 1669 still standing to her credit, as shown by the following statement of the quotas and credits then rendered:

INDIANA'S QUOTAS AND CREDITS.

Quotas.

Under call of 500,000 in 1861,.....	38,832	
“ “ 300,000 July 2, 1862,.....	21,250	
“ “ 300,000 9 months men in 1862, equal to 3 years men, 5,312		
“ “ Sept. 1, 1863, being 1-5 of 1st class of enrollment,		
viz: 134,163.....	26,832	92,226

Credits.

Under call of 1861, 48 Regiments Infantry,.....	47,889	
3 “ Cavalry,.....	3,009	
18 Batteries Artillery, }		
7 “ “1862, }	3,355	
Under call of 300,000 in 1862, 28 Regiments Infantry,.....	26,015	
2 “ Cavalry,.....	2,309	
Recruits for all arms of service,.....	2,483	
Additional in 1861, 2 Regiments 1 year, 1,698.....	566	
“ to May 26, 1863, 3 years men,.....	4,942	
“ 9 months men, equal to 3 years men,.....	337	
Subsequent to May 26, 1863, 6 months men 3,767, equal to 3 years		
men,.....	628	
1 year men, 100,.....	33	
3 “	2,329	93,895

Anticipating further calls, your Excellency at that time received authority from the War Department to raise eleven new regiments of Infantry and Cavalry, under a system of most munificent bounties proposed to be paid out of the funds for commutations realized under the then existing conscription laws. The authorization and the General Orders issued at this office calling for said regiments, is added in this connection, and printed as a part of this report:

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Sept. 14, 1863.

His Excellency, the Governor of Indiana,

Indianapolis, Ind.:

SIR:—You are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War, to raise Eleven Regiments of Volunteers—Infantry and Cavalry—to serve for three years, or during

the war. Not more than four Regiments of the authorized force will be of Cavalry.

The recruitment will be conducted under the provisions of General Orders No. 75, series of 1862, from the War Department.

The organization of the respective Regiments and Companies must conform to the requirements of General Orders No. 110, current series from the Adjutant General's Office.

All musters into office will be made and supplies furnished in accordance with the established orders and regulations of the Department.

To Volunteers enlisted under this authority bounties, &c., will be paid as follows, to-wit:

I. To a veteran volunteer, as defined in General Orders No. 191, of June 25, 1863, for recruiting veteran volunteers one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium amounting to \$402, will be paid as follows:

1. Before leaving the State the veteran volunteer will be paid one month's pay in advance,	\$13 00
First installment of bounty,	25 00
Premium,	2 00

Total pay before leaving general rendezvous,.....\$40 00

2. At the first regular pay day, or two months after muster-in, an additional installment of bounty will be paid,	\$50 00
Making pay and bounty then received,	76 00
3. At the first regular pay day, after six month's service, he shall be paid an additional installment of bounty,	50 00
4. At the first regular pay day at the end of the first years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid,	50 00
5. At the first regular pay day after eighteen months' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid,	50 00
6. At the first regular pay day after two years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid,	50 00
7. At the first regular pay day after two and a half years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid,	50 00
8. At the expiration of three years' service, the remainder of the bounty will be paid	75 00

II. To all other men accepted and enlisted as herein required, one month's pay in advance, and in addition a bounty and premium amounting to \$302, shall be paid as follows:

1. Before leaving the State, the men accepted under this authority will be paid one month's pay in advance.....	\$13 00
First installment of bounty.....	25 00
Premium.....	2 00

Total pay before leaving the State.....\$40 00

2. At the first regular pay day, or two months after muster-in, an additional installment of bounty will be paid.....	40 00
3. At the first regular pay day after six months' service, he shall be paid an additional installment of bounty.....	40 00
4. At the first regular pay day after the end of the first year's service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid.....	40 00

5. At the first regular pay day after eighteen months' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid..... 40 00
6. At the first regular pay day after two years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid..... 40 00
7. At the first regular pay day after two and a half years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid..... 40 00
8. At the expiration of three years' service, the remainder of the bounty will be paid..... 35 00

If the Government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of the service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served. The legal heirs of substitutes who die in the service, shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON CITY, September 29, 1863.

O. P. MORTON, *Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis:*

The mode of distributing bounties has been amended so as to make the first payment of advance pay, premium and bounty amount to Seventy-five dollars instead of Forty, the last payment of bounty being Forty dollars instead of Seventy-five. The intermediate bounty remains unchanged.

J. B. FRY, P. M. G.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
REVISED. }

STATE OF INDIANA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Indianapolis, Sept. 21, 1863.

FOR ADDITIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

In pursuance of authority from the Secretary of War, under date of September 14, 1863, four additional Regiments of Volunteer Cavalry and seven Regiments of Infantry will be raised in this State for the United States Service, to serve for three years, or during the war.

The Congressional Districts will be called upon to furnish five companies of Cavalry each, and seven companies of Infantry, to be raised as herein provided, under the control of the Commandants hereinafter designated. The privilege will be extended to any of the Districts to increase the number of Infantry to a full regiment.

As autumn is approaching, it is the design to raise these forces by the 10th of November, and have them fully organized before the beginning of winter.

Recruiting officers will be appointed upon recommendations showing that the applicants possess the proper qualifications, and sufficient influence to insure the enlistment of companies, or such proportions of companies as will entitle them to offices.

Resigned or discharged officers will take notice that they cannot be received into the service again without special authority of the War Department.

BOUNTIES, ETC.

For the purpose of facilitating the recruitment and organization of these additional forces, the following liberal bounties, &c., will be allowed and paid, viz:

I. To a veteran volunteer, as defined in General Orders No. 191, of June 25, 1863, one month's pay in advance, and bounty and premium amounting to \$402, will be paid as follows:

1. Before leaving the State the veteran volunteers will be paid one month's	
pay in advance.....	\$13 00
First installment of bounty.....	60 00
Premium.....	2 00
<hr/>	
Total pay before leaving general rendezvous.....	\$75 00
2. At the regular pay day, or two months after muster-in, an additional	
installment of bounty will be paid.....	50 00
Making pay and bounty then received.....	76 00
3. At the first regular pay day, after six months' service, he shall be paid	
an additional installment of bounty.....	50 00
4. At the first regular pay day, at the end of the first year's service, an	
additional installment of bounty will be paid.....	50 00
5. At the first regular pay day after eighteen months' service, an additional	
installment of bounty will be paid.....	50 00
6. At the first regular pay day after two years' service, an additional in-	
stallment of bounty will be paid.....	50 00
7. At the first regular pay day after two and a half years' service, an addi-	
tional installment of bounty will be paid.	50 00
8. At the expiration of three years' service, the remainder of the bounty	
will be paid.....	40 00

II. To all other men accepted and enlisted as herein required, one month's pay in advance, and in addition a bounty and premium amounting to \$302, shall be paid as follows:

1. Before leaving the State, the men accepted under this authority will be	
paid one month's pay in advance.....	\$13 00
First installment of Bounty.....	60 00
Premium.....	2 00
<hr/>	
Total pay before leaving the State.....	\$75 00
2. At the first regular pay day, or two months' after muster-in, an addi-	
tional installment of bounty will be paid.....	40 00
3. At the first regular pay day after six months' service, he shall be paid	
an additional installment of bounty.....	40 00
4. At the first regular pay day after the end of the first year's service, an	
additional installment of bounty will be paid.....	40 00
5. At the first regular pay day after eighteen months' service, an addi-	
tional installment of bounty will be paid.....	40 00
6. At the first regular pay day after two years' service, an additional in-	
stallment of bounty will be paid.....	40 00
7. At the expiration of three years' service, the remainder of the bounty	
will be paid	40 00

It must be remembered that in addition to the above bounties, the regular monthly pay of \$13, and clothing pay of \$3.50, will be paid, making the first year's bounty, pay and allowances \$380.

If the Government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of the service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served.

The legal heirs of substitutes who die in service, shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

The recruitment will be conducted under the provisions of General Orders of the War Department, No. 75, series 1862.

RENDEZVOUS.

The Cavalry companies, as soon as reported and accepted, will rendezvous at the general camp provided for them at Indianapolis, where they will be organized into Battalions and Regiments, with all possible dispatch.

A camp of rendezvous for the Infantry forces will be established in each Congressional District of the State, at the place, and under the management of a commanding officer, as follows, viz.:

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Camps of Rendezvous.</i>	<i>Commandants.</i>
1st.....	Vincennes	John A. Mann.
2d	New Albany.....	James B. Merriweather.
3d	Seymour.....	Simeon Stansifer.
4th.....	Aurora	John C. McQuiston.
5th.....	Richmond	John F. Kibbey.
6th.....	Indianapolis.....	A. Ham. Conner.
7th.....	Terre Haute	R. W. Thompson.
8th.....	Lafayette	Chris. Miller.
9th.....	Michigan City	Rev. Edward Anderson.
10th.....	Kendallville	Charles Case.
11th.....	Kokomo.....	Thomas N. Stilwell.

The Commandants of the camps of rendezvous will be expected to canvass the Districts and assist in raising the companies, and to render such services as may be necessary for the speedy organization of the regiments, but they are not to be regarded as having any special claims to promotion to any field office.

The Commandants will be supplied with transportation passes for recruiting officers and recruits. The passes show on their face the purposes for which they are to be used. Every person will be held strictly accountable for their proper use, and any person improperly using them, will be severely dealt with.

Recruiting officers, and others authorized to raise Companies, may contract for the subsistence and lodging of recruits at places away from the camps of rendezvous, for a period not exceeding seven days, at not exceeding 35 cents per day, and the accounts therefor properly verified by the recruiting officer, and approved by the Commandant and Governor, will be paid by the U. S. Disbursing Officer, provided the recruits so subsisted are received into the United States service.

Blank forms for making out accounts for subsistence, &c., will be furnished by applying to the Adjutants of the Regiments.

The Second Lieutenant authorized by General Order No. 75, to be mustered into

the service at the beginning of the Company organization, need not necessarily be the Second Lieutenant of the Company on its final organization, but may be made Captain or First Lieutenant.

Others may co-operate with him in raising and organizing the Company, and such disposition may be made of the offices as the Company may decide upon.

In combining incomplete companies under said orders, the claims of those who may have recruited the men will be taken into consideration.

When Quartermasters have been appointed, they will apply to Captain Ekīn, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, for Tents and Camp Equipments for their respective Regiments, and to the United States Mustering and Disbursing Officer, for Tin Cups, Plates, and Knives and Forks.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

CAVALRY.

A Regiment will consist of twelve Companies, or troops, and be officered as follows:

1 Colonel.	1 Chaplain.
1 Lieutenant Colonel.	1 Veterinary Surgeon.
3 Majors.	1 Sergeant Major.
1 Surgeon.	1 Regimental Q. M. Sergeant.
2 Assistant Surgeons.	1 Regimental Commissary Sergeant.
1 Reg't Adj't, (an extra Lt.)	2 Hospital Stewards.
1 Reg't Q. M., (an extra Lt.)	1 Saddler Sergeant.
1 Reg't Com., (an extra Lt.)	1 Chief Trumpeter.

COMPANY OR TROOP.

1 Captain.	5 Sergeants.
1 First Lieutenant.	5 Corporals.
1 Second Lieutenant.	2 Trumpeters.
1 First Sergeant.	2 Farriers, or Blacksmiths.
1 Quarter Master Serg't.	1 Saddler.
1 Commissary Sergeant.	1 Wagoner, and 78 privates.

INFANTRY.

Regiments will consist of ten Companies and the following officers:

1 Colonel.	1 Chaplain.
1 Lieutenant Colonel.	1 Sergeant Major.
1 Major.	1 Regimental Q. M. Sergeant.
1 Regimental Adjutant, (extra Lt.)	1 Regimental Com. Sergeant.
1 Reg'tal Quartermaster, “	1 Hospital Steward.
1 Surgeon.	2 Principal Musicians.
2 Assistant Surgeons.	

Companies will consist of—

1 Captain.	4 Sergeants.
1 First Lieutenant.	8 Corporals.
1 Second Lieutenant.	2 Musicians.
1 First Sergeant.	1 Wagoner, and 82 privates.

Each Company will select a Captain, First Lieutenant and a Second Lieutenant, subject to the approval of the Governor, by whom they will be commissioned, unless good reasons exist for refusing. The non-commissioned officers, until the Company shall be embodied in a Regiment, will be appointed by the Captain; afterwards by the Colonel, on the recommendation of the Captain.

When one-half of a Company has been mustered into service, the First Lieutenant thereof can also be mustered in, and when the organization of the Company is completed the Captain and Second Lieutenant can be mustered.

Companies desiring to enter service will report, by mail or otherwise, without delay, to the Commandant or Adjutant General, file a full company roll, and state when they will be ready for duty. They will be accepted in the order they tender their services and file correct rolls.

Every precaution should be used to prevent the enlistment of persons unfit for service from physical disability, or minors under eighteen years of age. Any one who shall recruit boys under eighteen years of age will be charged with their transportation and subsistence.

The Field officers of the Regiment will be appointed by the Governor of the State, when the companies have been raised and the regimental organization completed.

The Adjutant and Regimental Quartermasters will be appointed by the Governor, and will have the rank of First Lieutenants.

The non-commissioned staff will be selected by the Colonel from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Regiment, and the vacancies so created will be filled by appointment, as prescribed above.

By order of Governor Morton.

LAZ. NOBLE,
Adjutant General Ind.

Recruiting progressed in some districts successfully, and in others tardily. In the First and Second Districts enlistments for Cavalry were satisfactory, but for Infantry nothing was accomplished. In the Seventh and Eighth very little, comparatively, was accomplished for either arm. The other districts, and particularly the Ninth and Tenth, under the efforts of Colonel Anderson and Colonel Case, responded in due time, furnishing their quotas of men.

Under the call the following forces were raised and organized, viz :

INFANTRY.

120th Regiment, Colonel Richard F. Barter.

123d " " John C. McQuiston.

124th " " James Burgess.

128th " " Richard P. De Hart.

129th " " Charles Case.

130th " " Charles S. Parish.

CAVALRY.

9th Cavalry, 121st Regiment, Colonel George W. Jackson.				
10th	"	125th	"	" Thomas N. Pace.
11th	"	126th	"	" Robert R. Stewart.
12th	"	127th	"	" Edward Anderson.
13th	"	131st	"	" Gilbert M. L. Johnson.

The organization of the Infantry Regiments having been completed, they were armed, equipped and turned over to the command of Brigadier General Alvin P. Hovey, who had been ordered here from Chattanooga, Tennessee, by Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding, to take charge of and conduct them to the field. The several Regiments were forwarded, by railroad, to Nashville in the month of April, 1864, and marched thence through to Cleveland, Tennessee, where they were organized into a Division, placed under the command of General Hovey, and soon afterward started upon the campaign which terminated in the capture of Atlanta, and in which they actively participated with highly honorable mention.

The Cavalry Regiments, soon after their organization, and before they could be mounted and armed, owing to the scarcity of horses and cavalry arms, were forwarded to Nashville in the month of May, and sent thence to points along the lines of railroad in Tennessee and Northern Alabama, to guard the important places and protect communications leading to the front.

ONE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN.

In the Spring of 1864, at a consultation held between your Excellency and the Governors of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, it was decided to tender to the President a large force of One Hundred Days' Volunteers, to relieve and take the place of old experienced soldiers stationed along the lines of communication and in garrison at important posts, so that they might be sent on the war-path and join in the proposed active campaigns into rebel districts. The President having accepted the tender, a call was issued by you, accompanied with orders from these Head Quarters for the proportion of the State, both of which are embodied as a part of this report for more specific information, as follows, viz:

TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA

The Governors of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Indiana, have offered to raise for the service of the General Government, eighty-five thousand men for

the period of one hundred days, to perform such military services as may be required of them in any State. They will be armed, subsisted, clothed and paid by the United States, but receive no bounty. They will be mustered into the service of the United States for the period designated, the time to commence from the date of muster.

The importance of making the approaching campaign successful and decisive is not to be over-estimated, and I feel confident that this call will be promptly and fully responded to. I need not enter into the reasons which have induced the making of this offer and its acceptance by the Government, as they will be suggested to all by the condition of the country and the position of our military affairs.

I Therefore call for Twenty Thousand (20,000) volunteers, to rendezvous at such places as may be hereafter designated, and to be organized under instructions to be given by the Adjutant General. Existing organizations of the Indiana Legion offering their services will be preserved when the regiment or company is filled to the minimum number under the regulations governing the army of the United States.

O. P. MORTON,

Governor of Indiana.

Executive Department, Indianapolis, Indiana, April 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS.

CALL FOR 20,000 VOLUNTEERS FOR 100 DAYS.

STATE OF INDIANA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Indianapolis, April 23d, 1864. }

A call having been issued by the Governor, in pursuance of authority from the President, for Twenty Thousand men from this State, to serve one hundred days, the following instructions are announced for the information of the public:

The forces thus called for will be accepted as Volunteers for the United States service, and will be armed, clothed, subsisted and paid as such by the United States. They will be organized into Companies and Regiments, in the manner provided for other volunteers.

To the Farmers, Mechanics, Manufacturers, Merchants, Doctors, Lawyers, and Ministers, throughout the State, this appeal is directed and their aid invoked. Let every man who can possibly be spared from his ordinary pursuits in life, give this "One hundred days" to the cause of his government in this, its hour of trial. Every man should engage in recruiting. It is of the highest importance that these troops be raised and organized in the shortest possible period of time.

The leading men, of all classes, in every county and township throughout the State, are urgently requested to lend their personal aid in raising the men called for.

Let meetings be everywhere called, and every appliance be used to get the subject before the people, so that they may act promptly and intelligently.

Persons desiring to enter this service will form themselves into companies, and elect a Captain, one First Lieutenant, and one Second Lieutenant. Every company must consist of not less than 85, nor more than 98 enlisted men; all of whom

will be required to come up to the standard of age, size and physical ability, to pass inspection and muster.

No boys under 18 years of age will be accepted.

Persons who have been discharged from service on account of disability will not be accepted.

Officers raising companies will guard against enlisting such persons, and will be charged with the transportation and expense of all such whom they allow to accompany them to the rendezvous.

Companies of the Indiana Legion, desiring to volunteer under this call, will hasten to fill up to the required standard, and report by mail or telegraph to this office. They will be accepted, and their organizations preserved, if desired.

Any regimental organization of the Legion will likewise be accepted, upon recruiting up to the standard of Volunteer Regiments, and its organization be preserved.

As soon as companies are enlisted and formed the officers will forward company rolls to this office, naming a day when they will be ready to march to the rendezvous, and wait for marching orders and transportation.

Transportation will be provided for in all cases by these headquarters, and company officers notified.

Camps of rendezvous will be established and announced in due time.

When companies shall have been organized, some future day should be fixed for assembling and reporting to the camp of rendezvous. In the meantime, the men should arrange their private affairs for their absence from home, as furloughs will not be allowed.

A fair division of the call will require two regiments of nine hundred and ten men each to be raised in each Congressional District. To make it pleasant to those concerned, it will be the aim to combine in a regiment the first ten companies raised in any district.

By order of the Governor.

LAZ. NOBLE,
Adjutant General Indiana.

A very ready response was given from many sections of the State. Evansville, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Greensburgh, Richmond and Fort Wayne promptly furnished several companies each, whilst other localities sent companies or detachments. With the forces thus collected, eight regiments were organized between the 17th day of May and the 7th of June, 1864, as follows :

132d Regiment—Col. Samuel C. Vance, of Indianapolis.

133d Regiment—Col. Robert N. Hudson, of Terre Haute.

134th Regiment—Col. James Gaven, of Greensburgh.

135th Regiment—Col. William C. Wilson, of Lafayette.

136th Regiment—Col. John W. Foster, of Evansville.

137th Regiment—Col. Edward Robinson, of North Madison.

138th Regiment—Col. James H. Shannon, of Laporte.

139th Regiment—Col. George Humphreys, of Fort Wayne.

These forces were ordered into Tennessee, Alabama and Ken-

tucky, and stationed at various points on the railroad lines communicating with the army at the front.

CALL FOR 500,000 MEN, JULY 18TH, 1864.

The President issued his call on the 18th day of July, 1864, for 500,000 volunteers, with the further announcement that any deficiencies therein, after the lapse of fifty days, should be supplied by a draft. The quota of this State, as announced through the Provost Marshal General's Department, was fixed at 35,732, which number, however, was subject to a credit of about 12,000 on account of an excess to our credit on former calls.

On your application to the War Department, authority was obtained for the organization of eleven regiments of infantry to serve one year, and in pursuance thereof General Orders were issued proposing to raise one regiment in each of the Congressional Districts, for which camps of rendezvous were designated.

The General Orders promulgated under this call were as follows, viz:

GENERAL ORDERS.

STATE OF INDIANA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Indianapolis, July 28th, 1864. }

CALL FOR QUOTA OF FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

It is announced that under the President's call of July 18th, 1864, for 500,000 volunteers, the quota of Indiana has been fixed at 35,732, which is subject to a credit of about 12,000—our excess of men furnished on former calls. Notwithstanding this excess for the State, a number of townships are delinquent, to fill which about 2,300 in the aggregate will be required from them.

ENLISTMENTS.

Time is given until the 5th of September to fill this quota by volunteering, and men will be enlisted and accepted for either one, two, or three years, to serve in whatever regiment of infantry or cavalry, or battery of artillery, they may individually select.

No new companies can be accepted at present, but any qualified person, coming well recommended, who will enlist thirty men under the call for any company in any of the old regiments or battery, so as to bring the company up to the standard, will be appointed a Lieutenant in such company. This plan enables acquaintances in particular localities to enlist together and enter the service in a body, and at the same time will afford them the advantage of being thrown with well disciplined soldiers.

The following plan is proposed to facilitate enlistments: Let public meetings be called in counties and townships to adopt measures and raise means to fill quotas. Let committees be appointed with power to collect funds, stimulate

recruiting, provide substitutes for such as shall prefer to furnish them, and to take the general management of the subject.

REPRESENTATIVE RECRUITS.

Persons unfit for military service and not liable to draft, who desire to be *personally represented* in the army, may furnish recruits to so represent them. Any person so desiring can present such recruit to the District Provost Marshal, who will enlist and muster him, and issue certificate of such *personal representation*.

SUBSTITUTES.

Substitutes, white men or black, may be furnished either before or after the draft, upon being properly enlisted and presented to the District Provost Marshal.

COLORED VOLUNTEERS.

Colored persons will be enlisted and accepted as recruits for the 28th regiment United States Colored Volunteers, or any other regiment of colored volunteers in the service, and will be entitled to the same bounty and pay as other United States soldiers.

BOUNTIES.

The bounty provided by law is as follows:

For recruits, (including representative recruits,) white or colored.....	\$100
For recruits, " " " " " two years....	200
For recruits, " " " " " three years..	300

The first instalments of bounty will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officers when the recruit is mustered in as follows:

Recruit who enlists in the army for one year.....	\$33 33
Recruit who enlists in the army for two years.....	66 66
Recruit who enlists in the army for three years.....	100 00

PREMIUMS.

No premiums whatever for the procuration of recruits will hereafter be paid by the United States. This, however, will not effect the payment of the premiums due for the procuration of recruits previous to the date of this order.

Neither *drafted men nor substitutes*—furnished either before or after draft—are entitled to bounty from the United States. The fact as to whether the man is a recruit entitled to bounty, or a drafted man or substitute not entitled to it, shall be noted on the enlistment papers and muster-in rolls.

By order of Governor Morton.

LAZ. NOBLE,
Adjutant General Ind.

STATE OF INDIANA, ADJ'T GEN'L'S OFFICE, }
Indianapolis, August 3d, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS.

Under the President's call for 500,000 men, dated the 18th ult., authority has been received to organize eleven new regiments in this State; in pursuance of

which it is proposed to raise one regiment to each Congressional District, to serve one year, and to be rendezvoused at the following places, to-wit:

First District.....	Evansville.
Second "	New Albany.
Third "	Columbus.
Fourth "	Lawrenceburg.
Fifth "	New Castle.
Sixth "	Shelbyville.
Seventh "	Greencastle.
Eighth "	Lafayette.
Ninth "	Michigan City.
Tenth "	Fort Wayne.
Elev'nth "	Kokomo.

Orders have heretofore been issued for the recruitment and reorganization of the 23d Regiment Indiana Veteran Volunteers in the Second Congressional District, to rendezvous at New Albany, under the superintendence of George S. Babbitt, Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment.

The following paragraph, from General Orders No. 13, series 1864, relative to Recruiting Officers, is inserted for the information of the public:

"1. In organizing new regiments or independent companies of volunteers, the Governors of States are hereby authorized to appoint, in addition to the staff officers heretofore authorized, one Second Lieutenant for each company, who shall be conditionally mustered into service at the date of his appointment. Any officer thus appointed and mustered shall only be entitled to be paid on the muster and pay roll of his company; and should he fail to enlist an organized company within such time as the War Department may designate, the men enlisted by him shall be transferred to some other company; his appointment shall be cancelled, and he shall be discharged without pay, unless the Governor give him a position in the consolidated company to which his men shall have been transferred."

The provisions of this paragraph will be so modified, that instead of one recruiting officer for each company, three will be appointed, neither of whom shall be mustered into service conditionally, as provided in said paragraph, unless it shall be agreed upon between them which one shall be so mustered; and on the organization of a company, should the three succeed in enlisting a sufficient number of men, the company shall decide which shall fill the respective offices, or they may be commissioned with respect to the number of men each may have enlisted.

Recruiting Officers will be appointed on presenting to these Headquarters satisfactory testimonials that they possess sufficient ability and influence to insure the enlistment of companies, or such proportions of companies as will entitle them to commissions.

The Commandants of the camps of rendezvous will be expected to canvass the Districts, and assist in raising the companies, and to render such services as may be necessary for the speedy organization of the regiments; but they are not to be regarded as having any special claims to promotion to any field office.

The Commandants will be supplied with transportation passes for recruiting officers and recruits. The passes show on their face the purposes for which they are to be used. Every person will be held strictly accountable for their proper use, and any person improperly using them will be severely dealt with.

Recruiting Officers, and others authorized to raise companies, may contract for

the subsistence and lodging of recruits at places away from the camps of rendezvous, for a period not exceeding seven days, at not exceeding thirty cents per day for subsistence, and twelve cents for lodging; and the accounts therefor, properly verified by the recruiting officer, and approved by the Commandant and Governor, will be paid by the United States disbursing officer, provided the recruits so subsisted are received into the United States service.

Blank forms, for making out accounts for subsistence, will be furnished by applying to the United States disbursing officer.

Every precaution should be used to prevent the enlistment of persons unfit for service from physical disability, or minors under eighteen years of age; any one who shall recruit boys under eighteen years of age, will be charged with their transportation and subsistence.

Field officers of the regiment will be appointed by the Governor of the State, when the companies have been raised and the regimental organization completed.

When one-half of a company has been mustered into service, the First Lieutenant thereof can also be mustered in; and when the organization of the company is complete, the Captain and Second Lieutenant can be mustered.

The bounty provided by law is one hundred dollars, one-third of which will be paid when the companies are mustered into service. No premiums for procuring enlistments will hereafter be paid by the United States.

By order of Governor Morton.

LAZ. NOBLE,
Adjutant General Indiana.

A diversity of opinion existed among Union men through the State as to the propriety of filling the call by volunteering. The then pending political canvass, and approaching election, created fears in the minds of many leading Union men of their ability to carry the elections; and as volunteering was exclusively from that party, any encouragement given it had a tendency to reduce our strength at home, and diminish the chances of success in the election. Many localities had, on all former calls, failed to furnish their quotas, and it was argued that all districts and sub-districts should be made to bear equally the burdens of sustaining the war, and this could only be effected by means of the draft. This increasing feeling in favor of a draft seemed to check all attempts to stimulate volunteering, notwithstanding liberal local bounties were offered by the residents of many localities desirous of filling their quotas. Measures, however, were taken for recruiting, and camps of rendezvous established in the following districts, under the management of the officers named, to-wit:

Third District—140th Regiment, Captain Samuel J. Harris.

Fifth District—141st Regiment, Colonel Thomas J. Brady.

Sixth District—142d Regiment, Colonel Frybarger.

Ninth District—143d Regiment, Colonel John M. Wilson.

Volunteering proved so tardy that on the — day of — 186—, con-

solidations were ordered of the men from the 3d and 6th districts, and subsequently of those from the other, so as to form two Regiments, which were duly organized and designated as follows :

140th Regiment— Col. Thomas J. Brady, commanding.

142d Regiment— Col. John M. Comparet, commanding.

25TH BATTERY.

On application to the War Department, special orders were given on the 22d day of August, 1865, for the organization of a new Battery of Artillery, and its recruitment was entrusted to Frederick Sturm, subsequently commissioned Captain, on the organization of the Battery, which, soon after its completion and equipment, was ordered to Nashville, Tennessee, for active duty against the rebel forces, under General Hood, threatening Tennessee.

In the meantime, recruiting for old Regiments and Batteries was prosecuted with success, and large additions were made to many of them. In my statement of the troops furnished for the United States service an estimate will be found embracing the number as nearly as can now be ascertained.

TRANSFER AND CHANGES IN ARM OF SERVICE.

Company A, of the 17th Regiment, which was originally organized as an Artillery Company, under Capt. John T. Wilder, of Greensburgh, and subsequently assigned to the 17th Regiment on its organization, having been detached while the regiment was on duty in Western Virginia and placed in charge of a Battery of Artillery by the Commanding General of the department, was, on the 1st day of January, 1863, by orders, permanently assigned to the Artillery arm of the service, and in compliment to Col. John T. Wilder, commanding the 17th Regiment, and in acknowledgment of his early and patriotic response to the call for volunteers, was designated "The Wilder Battery, Indiana Artillery."

71ST REGIMENT—SIXTH CAVALRY.

While the 71st Regiment was awaiting exchange at Camp Morton, after their second unfortunate capture at Muldraugh's Hill, Ky., the officers united in an application to be transferred from Infantry to the Cavalry service, which was granted, and General Orders issued accordingly on the 10th day of March, 1863. In a short period the Regiment was recruited up to the standard for Cavalry; two additional Companies were added, and its designation changed to the Sixth

Cavalry, 71st Regiment. The Regiment, as soon as equipped and mounted, was ordered into East Tennessee, where active service was soon found.

Here are appended the authority and orders :

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 23, 1863.

His Excellency, GOVERNOR MORTON:

SIR:—Authority is hereby given by the Secretary of War, in reply to your letter of the 14th inst., to mount and change the 71st regiment of Infantry from your State into a regiment of Cavalry.

The regiment will be recruited to twelve companies, and will be reorganized in accordance with the requirements of General Orders No. 126, series 1862, and General Orders No. 7, current series, from this office. The mustering in of the additional officers will be in conformity with Paragraph 86, revised mustering regulations, but the second Major will not be mustered till there are eight full companies of the Cavalry standard, and the third Major not till the regiment is fully organized.

Respectfully,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
STATE OF INDIANA,
Indianapolis, March 10, 1863.

[ORDERS.]

Authority having been granted by the War Department to change the 71st Regiment into a regiment of Cavalry, two additional companies will be raised therefor. Samuel G. Biddle has been appointed a Second Lieutenant to recruit for said Regiment, and will be governed by General Orders No. 49 and 57, (including No. 75 of the War Department, series 1862,) issued by this office.

By order of Governor Morton.

LAZ. NOBLE,
Adjutant General Indiana.

21ST REGIMENT—1ST HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The 21st Regiment, serving in the Department of the Gulf, in and near New Orleans, were, by orders of the Major General commanding, transferred to the Heavy Artillery service, and placed in charge of Batteries of siege guns for operations in that Department. When the transfer had been sanctioned by the Secretary of War, orders were issued at these Headquarters on the 25th day of April, 1863, for the organization of the Regiment accordingly, and it was designated the First Heavy Artillery, 21st Regiment Indiana Volunteers. Steps were at once taken to recruit it up to twelve companies of the proper standard for the Artillery service, which proved successful, and the organization was in due time completed accordingly.

39TH REGIMENT INTO 8TH CAVALRY.

The 39th Regiment having been mounted and equipped and placed on active duty as mounted Infantry, by orders of the Major General commanding the Department of the Cumberland for several months, on application of your Excellency authority was granted by the War Department to transfer the Regiment into the Cavalry service by letter dated at the War Department, October 9th, 1863. The Regiment was accordingly recruited up to the Cavalry standard, and its designation changed to the Eighth Cavalry, 39th Regiment Indiana Volunteers. Since its organization the Regiment has been actively engaged in Southern Tennessee and Northern Georgia, where its general designation among the people is "Harrison's Critter Regiment."

REORGANIZATION.

On the expiration of the term of enlistment of some of the volunteer organizations, at the earnest request of a part of the officers who were desirous of continuing in the service, applications were presented to the War Department for authority for their recruitment and reorganization, among which were the following :

THE 23D REGIMENT.

Authority was obtained and granted to Capt. George S. Babbitt to establish recruiting headquarters at New Albany, in the 2d Congressional District, and reorganize this Regiment. With very little delay he succeeded in raising the men, and the Regiment was reorganized, and sent to the Field under his command as Colonel.

THE 1ST GERMAN (32D) REGIMENT.

On the discharge of the non-veterans, the re-enlisted veterans of this Regiment were organized into three companies and ordered on post duty at Atlanta. Lieut. Col. Wm. Mank was desirous and confident of being able to recruit and reorganize the Regiment out of the German population of the State, and on application to the War Department the following telegraphic authority was obtained therefor :

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 6th, 1864. }

GOVERNOR OF INDIANA:

You are hereby authorized to recruit seven companies of volunteer infantry for the 32d Regiment so as to reorganize that Regiment by adding them to the companies now in the field.

J. B. FRY,
Pro. Mar. General.

Recruiting headquarters were established at Evansville, and after several weeks time only sufficient men were enlisted to organize one company, which, with the the three companies in the field, were organized into a Battalion and further efforts stopped.

SECOND BATTERY.

Capt. Whitcher, on the discharge of the non-veterans of this Battery, proposed to recruit the number of men required and reorganize the Company, and the following telegraphic authority was obtained therefor :

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
Washington, D. C., Sept. 22d, 1864. }

GEN. L. NOBLE,

Adjutant General of Indiana :

Your letter of the 19th inst., in relation to 2d Indiana Battery, received. I am informed, from Adjutant General's office, that these men were sent to the State in some irregular manner, and have been ordered back to the field. Notwithstanding this, however, all the men who wish to enlist for that Battery will be accepted and sent to it until it is filled. Col. Jones, A. A. P. M. General, will be instructed accordingly.

JAMES B. FRY,

Pro. Mar. General.

As the draft was in progress in the State, the Company was filled without delay, organized and sent to the field, under command of Capt. Whitcher.

FOURTH BATTERY.

Lieut. Benj. F. Johnson, of this Battery, having returned with the non-veterans to be discharged, leaving a number still in the field, application was made in his behalf for orders for the recruitment and reorganization of the Battery, resulting in the following telegraphic authority therefor :

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
Washington, D. C., Oct. 4th, 1864. }

GOV. O. P. MORTON :

This is authority from Secretary of War for you to reorganize the Fourth Battery Indiana Volunteers, using the men in the field as basis, as per your telegram of this date.

THOS. M. VINCENT,

A. A. General.

The requisite number of men having been recruited in a short

time, through the efforts of the Lieutenant, they were mustered and forwarded to the field for organization in his charge as Captain of the reorganized Battery.

Thus it will be seen that under the several calls during the years 1863 and 1864 the following new organizations have been raised, viz:

SIX MONTHS' VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

- 115th Regiment—Col. John R. Mahan.
- 116th Regiment—Col. William C. Kise.
- 117th Regiment—Col. Thomas J. Brady.
- 118th Regiment—Col. George W. Jackson.

THREE YEARS' VOLUNTEERS.

- Infantry—120th Regiment—Col. Richard F. Barter.
- “ 123d Regiment—Col. John C. McQuiston.
- “ 124th Regiment—Col. James Burgess.
- “ 128th Regiment—Col. Richard P. DeHart.
- “ 129th Regiment—Col. Charles Case.
- “ 130th Regiment—Col. Charles S. Parrish.
- Cavalry—7th Regiment—Col. John P. C. Shanks.
- “ 9th Regiment—Col. George W. Jackson.
- “ 10th Regiment—Col. Thomas W. Pace.
- “ 11th Regiment—Col. Robert R. Stewart.
- “ 12th Regiment—Col. Edward Anderson.
- “ 13th Regiment—Gilbert M. L. Johnson.

ONE HUNDRED DAYS' VOLUNTEERS.

- 132d Regiment—Col. Samuel C. Vance.
- 133d Regiment—Col. Robert N. Hudson.
- 134th Regiment—Col. James Gavin.
- 135th Regiment—Col. William C. Wilson.
- 136th Regiment—Col. John W. Foster.
- 137th Regiment—Col. Edward Robinson.
- 138th Regiment—Col. James H. Shannon.
- 139th Regiment—Col. George Humphreys.

ONE YEAR VOLUNTEERS—CALL OF JULY 18, 1864.

- 140th Regiment—Col. Thomas J. Brady.
- 142d Regiment—Col. John M. Comparet.
- 25th Battery—Capt. Frederick Sturm.

REORGANIZATIONS.

23d Regiment—Col. George S. Babbitt.

2d Battery—Capt. ——— Whitcher.

4th Battery—Capt. Benjamin. F. Johnson.

RE-ENLISTED VETERAN REGIMENTS.

On the 25th day of June, 1863, General Orders, No. 191, were issued by the War Department, among other things providing for the re-enlistment of men of such Regiments as had been two years in service, and offering, as an inducement, a large bounty, and a furlough home to the men for thirty days. Subsequently favorable modifications were made in the provisions of said orders by General Orders No. 305 and 376, series of 1863, giving greater benefits to men reenlisting, and rendering the plan more popular with the soldiers. In view of the fact that the men re-enlisting would be credited as three years men on the quotas, agents were selected and sent to the Regiments, which were accessible, to present the plan and explain it to the men.

When the subject came to be understood by the men in the field, many were found willing to re-enlist, but a majority in most of the Regiments declined. In some instances officers high in command threw obstacles in the way, because the plan would brake up their existing army organizations; in others, delays in the arrival of blanks, and the inattention of mustering officers to the duties devolving on them, or absence of definite instructions, created dissatisfaction and lessened finally the re-enlistments.

A statement is submitted showing the number which re-enlisted in the several Regiments and Batteries, with the date of such re-enlistment, and of their arrival, as near as it can now be furnished. Where Regiments or Companies returned to the State as organizations to be furloughed home, they were generally tendered a public reception by the patriotic citizens of Indianapolis and State Military Officials, the cheering influence of which on the weary and war-worn men, after their many toilsome marches and fiercely faught battles with the rebel foe, will long be fondly remembered by all who participated.

It would be ungenerous, in this connection, to neglect to mention with commendation and thanks the Ladies and Gentlemen composing the Committee, and all others who so generously provided the necessary means and contributed by their presence and assistance at the Soldiers' Home in spreading the tables at the reception dinner. To

the ladies most by far is due for the success of this part of the receptions.

Throughout the whole series of receptions but one circumstance occurred to mar their agreeable influence. On the return of the 50th Regiment the men, in their anxiety to see their homes and friends, preferred to have the reception after the expiration of their furloughs before starting again for the field. On their return the intended reception was forgotten, much to the regret of the authorities. This public acknowledgment is due to the officers and men of the Regiment as showing that they too, were in every way deemed equally worthy of the thanks and gratitude of a patriotic people.

RE-ENLISTED VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

Regiments.	Date Re-enlisted.	No.	Date arrived home on Furlough.
7th .....	.....	47	September 18, 1864.
8th	January 8, 1864.....	386	April 18, 1864.
9th	December, 1863.....	291	August 10, 1864.
10th .....	.....	72	.....
11th .....	.....	296	March 22, 1864.
13th .....	.....	40	January 2, 1864.
14th .....	.....	59	June 15, 1864.
15th .....	.....	74	February 29, 1864.
17th	January 21, 1864.....	288	January 26, 1864.
18th	January 1, 1864	334	June 4, 1864.
19th	January, 1864.....	213	January 17, 1864.
20th	February 21, 1864.....	281	March 8, 1864.
21st .....	.....	503	February 15, 1864.
22d.....	February 4, 1864.....	331	February 10, 1864.
23d.....	February, 1864.....	278	.....
24th	July 15, 1864.....	327	January 23, 1864.
25th	March 11, 1864.....	284	March 19, 1864.
26th .....	.....	73	March 30, 1864, and Sept. 26.
27th	January 30, 1864.....	154	February 22, 1864.
29th	February 23, 1864.....	372	January 10, 1864.
30th	January 30, 1864.....	121	September 28, 1864.
31st.....	January 8, 1864.....	285	January 29, 1864.
32d.....	.....	4	August 14, 1865.
33d.....	February 23, 1864.....	460	March 25, 1864.
34th	February 20, 1864.....	439	March 29, 1864, Sept. 26, 1864.
35th	December, 1863.....	190	January 2, 1864.
36th .....	.....	21	.....
37th	February 7, 1864.	193	October 5, 1864.
38th	December 29, 1863.....	256	.....
39th	March 29, 1864.....	305	April 7, 1864.
40th	February 20, 1864	246	February 29, 1864.
42d.....	January 15, 1864.....	215	January 28, 1864.
43d.....	February 27, 1864	262	June 18, 1864.
44th .....	.....	220	.....
46th .....	.....	107	January 26, 1864.
47th	July 15, 1864.....	416	February 18, 1864.
48th	February 1, 1864.....	284	February 6, 1864.

RE-ENLISTED VETERAN VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

Regiments.	Date Re-enlisted.	No.	Date arrived Home on Furlough.
49th	February 3, 1864	169	July 10, 1864.
50th	June 11, 1864.....	247	August 6, 1864.
51st.....	February 12, 1864	295	February 29, 1864.
52d.....	February 27, 1864.....	370	March 18, 1864.
53d.....	March 1, 1864	381	
57th	February 13, 1864.....	215	March 3, 1864.
58th	February 16, 1864.....	202	March 4, 1864.
59th	February, 1864.....	241	February 7, 1864.
1st Cavalry.....	.....	5	
2d " .....	.....	78	September 30, 1864.
3d " .....	.....	15	August 26, 1864.
1st Battery, Art.....	.....	5	
2d " .....	.....	14	
3d " .....	.....	17	
5th " .....	.....	20	
7th " .....	.....	33	
8th " .....	.....	7	
10th " .....	.....	44	
11th " .....	.....	8	
12th " .....	.....	48	
13th " .....	.....	82	
14th " .....	.....	68	
16th " .....	.....	56	
17th " .....	.....	50	
Wilder's .....	.....	56	January 26, 1864.

VOLUNTEERS, CREDITS AND QUOTAS.

We now come to a subject in which the people of every Township in the State have an important interest, and concerning which, perhaps, too little explanation has been imparted, viz: The credits for volunteers furnished and the basis of quotas under the several former calls. Since the establishment of the Assistant Provost Marshal General's Department, which has exclusive control of the enrollment and of the mustering of recruits, the subject has been confined in a great measure to it, and as the muster-in rolls have been greatly delayed in their transmission to these Headquarters, there has been nothing here on which estimates could be based with any degree of precision, and this office has no other data than that furnished by the muster-in rolls from which to make estimates.

All volunteers enlisted in the State up to the 20th day of October, 1863, numbering within a fraction of One Hundred Thousand, were credited to the State at large, the muster-in rolls up to that time

failing to show the actual residence of the men: hence at that date townships, counties or districts did not receive credit for the men actually furnished by them, but merely for their proportion of the whole number stated, without regard to individuals. Loyal Townships, which had freely responded to all calls, and had at all times furnished men in excess of their quotas, derived no greater allowance or advantage than disloyal ones, which had furnished but few men, and had always been in arrears. The credits were thus made by the Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State, under instructions from the War Department, and were based on the district and sub-district enrollments. The injustice of this plan of distribution will strike every one as apparent, but probably it was the only one that could have been adopted under the existing circumstances. It was clearly an oversight in not providing by law for the enrollment of all men who had already entered the service from the Townships, as well as those still liable to service, for then an equalization could have been made whereby every Township could have been required to furnish its just proportion of men for the armies.

An order of very questionable policy had been issued by the War Department, allowing men after their enrollment and prior to the draft, to elect where they should credit themselves, notwithstanding their actual residence and enrollment had been already established. The result was, as could readily have been foreseen, that in wealthy Townships associations were formed and money contributed to pay liberal local bounties to fill their respective quotas, which the residents of less favored Townships accepted and credited themselves to such wealthy Townships, thereby diminishing the strength of their own Townships and increasing the burdens of those left behind.

All volunteer enlistments subsequent to the 20th of October, 1863, were credited on the muster-in rolls to such Townships as the men directed, without regard to their enrollment, and the credits to Townships were made up accordingly.

The draft was ordered to begin on the 19th day of September, 1864, and men began to investigate how their respective Townships were to be affected by it. For five weeks, beginning early in September, this office was crowded by committees, and the time of myself and principal clerks was employed in overhauling and examining the rolls, and explaining, as far as possible, the true condition of the credits. Certificates, stating the facts as they appeared on the muster-in rolls on file, were in a great many instances issued and for-

warded to the Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State as a basis for corrections, which were in many cases made by him.

I have prepared from the papers of the Assistant Provost Marshal General's office a tabular statement showing, as nearly as the same can be now ascertained, the Township enrollments heretofore made, and the quotas and credits of Townships, Counties and Districts, made up to the close of August 1864, which is appended to this report for general reference and information, as Appendix B.

With the foregoing explanations, and the inspection of the appendix referred to, showing the enrollments, credits and quotas, I trust that the subject will be better understood.

There is a discrepancy between our claim for volunteers furnished for the army and the number credited on the books of the War Department, arising mainly, as I conceived, from irregularities in the muster of recruits in 1861 and 1862, during which years many recruits joined the Regiments in the field, to be mustered on their arrival. No exact estimate of recruits can be made until the Registers of Recruits, now being made up in this office, shall have been completed.

The following tabular statement shows the number of volunteers furnished for the armies from this State, as estimated at this office from the muster-in rolls.

The number of drafted men and substitutes mustered and forwarded up to this date, is reported by Brigadier General Carrington, Superintendent of the Draft Rendezvous, who has charge of all drafted men, to be Fourteen Thousand Four Hundred and Eighty men, which number should be added to the tabular statement.

VOLUNTEERS FURNISHED TO JANUARY 1st, 1862.

Infantry,	2 Regiments one year men	1,698	
“	48 Regiments three years' men.....	47,505	
Cavalry,	3 Regiments three years' men	3,238	
Artillery,	17 Batteries three years' men.....	2,292	53,035

UNDER CALLS OF 1862.

Infantry,	1 Regiment, (54th) one year.....	1,023	
“	30 Regiments three years.....	28,272	
Cavalry,	2 Regiments three years.....	2,437	
Artillery,	7 Regiments three years.....	978	31,687

RECRUITS 1861, 1862, AND TO SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1863.

Infantry	4,810	
Cavalry	557	
Artillery	499	5,846
		<hr/>
		93,289

UNDER CALLS 1863 AND 1864.

Infantry, 4 Regiments six months' men.	3,773	
“ 6 Regiments three years' men.....	5,505	
“ 2 Regiments three years' men, (140, 142,)	1,880	
Cavalry, 7th Regiment	1,167	
“ 5 Regiments.....	6,001	
Artillery, 1 Battery (the 25th,).....	144	14,697

RECRUITS FROM SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1863, TO DATE.

Infantry	9,707	
Cavalry (including 2 companies 6th Cav., 197 men,)...	1,347	
Artillery	1,298	12,352
Additional number as shown by rolls in A. G. O., estimated	900	
For 28th U. S. Colored Volunteers.....	518	
For eight Regiments 100 days' Volunteers.....	7,129	
For re-enlisted Veterans	11,494	
		<hr/>
		144,152

THE DRAFT, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1864.

The failure to fill the State's quota by volunteering within the period fixed by the President's call, preparations were made by the Assistant Provost Marshal General of State, and the District Provost Marshals, to proceed with the draft. In many of the delinquent Townships public meetings were held, means subscribed, and committees delegated with power to fill their respective quotas by payment of liberal bounties, and the Assistant Provost Marshal General accorded them every facility to enable them in that way to supply deficiencies. In other Townships no steps were taken to fill the quotas, and no reason existed why the draft should be longer delayed.

Accordingly the draft proceeded, and was continued by the District Provost Marshals until all the delinquent Townships were drafted for the delinquencies therein.

As under the existing laws of Congress the enrollment and draft

are conducted under the regulations and control of the Provost Marshal General's Department, there are no means of knowing at these Headquarters anything relative to the subject except what is obtained at that Department on special application. I cannot, therefore, furnish any definite information as to the result of the draft in the various districts or sub-districts. I have, however, as elsewhere stated in this report, obtained a statement of the enrollments and of the quotas of the Townships under most of the calls up to the time of draft, and also of the credits as given up to that date, which have been arranged in tabular form, and will be submitted herewith as an appendix for general information.

It will be proper to add, in this connection, that the quotas and credits as given have undergone many modifications since that statement was made up and pending the draft.

STATISTICS AND FACTS.

Indiana has, from the very beginning of the rebellion, assumed among the loyal States so prominent a position, and has contributed so readily and abundantly of her best blood and treasure, for the perpetuation of the government of the Union, that I am constrained to urge upon the Legislature, through you, the vast importance of providing by enactment for the organization of a plan for the collection, preservation and publication of all matters of general interest, concerning the military forces of the State.

The Legislature, at its last session, made partial provision for a similar object, in making appropriation and authorizing the work, since published, and in course of preparation by the present State Librarian, known as "Indiana's Roll of Honor;" but that work, judging from the volume already published, falls so far short of what is required in personal details and general statistics, that its claims cannot be justly considered in this connection.

I deem it proper to present the following brief summary of the proposed object, leaving the details to be elaborated and perfected at the proper time.

Let a Department or Bureau be specifically set apart in the Adjutant General's office, in charge of that officer, or of an assistant, designated specially thereto, whose specified duties shall be :

1st. To collect in a preservable shape a full and complete history of the organization and services of the regiments and companies of volunteers raised in this State, including an authentic account of the

officers and men, and all the facts and incidents in their military career, which may prove interesting or instructive.

2d. To collect an account of the number of men raised in the several townships and counties of the State; the amount of money raised therein and expended for local bounties, and for the relief of the families of volunteers, and for sanitary purposes. And incidentally, any and all facts relating collectively or individually to the forces from this State in the existing war.

In this way thousands of interesting facts and incidents will be reclaimed, which will aid in rendering the collection complete, and in enriching it with materials concerning this remarkable period of our history, but which otherwise may be irrecoverably lost. No State of the Union has probably been represented on more battle fields than ours. Our brave men have always been found in every post of danger, and have borne the flag of our State with pride in triumph on every field. Let the State then preserve the story of their deeds, and hand them down for the admiration and emulation of succeeding generations.

MUSTER-IN ROLLS.

It is a matter of regret that the office is not in possession of complete files of the muster-in rolls of our brave volunteers. As I have had occasion elsewhere in this report to state, a number of persons desiring to enlist in particular companies with their friends, joined regiments in the field, and were there mustered on the rolls of the first muster for pay, after joining the commands. In such cases serious difficulties are presented, as it will require a comparison of all the names on company rolls with the returns to the War Department, to ascertain who are such recruits.

Our files of muster rolls are very nearly complete. In February last I secured, through Major Breck, A. A. G. War Department, a comparison of rolls, whereby I ascertained what rolls they were deficient in and what they had on file, which I had not, and was thus enabled to effect an interchange of copies. A few company rolls are not found in either office, and steps have been taken to obtain copies of such from the company officers. My present recollection is, that I supplied the Assistant Adjutant General with seventy-seven copies of company rolls, which he had not on file, and obtained about two-thirds as many in return.

OFFICE BUSINESS.

It has been a continuing source of regret that I have not been able to better systematise and bring up more closely the business of this office. The business has been steadily increased from the beginning, and having no precedent or organized plan, the work has been done as the exigency required, and its systemization deferred till more leisure should be found and time afforded to mature plans. The magnitude and importance of the office and its business has hardly been estimated by any one; but I trust the Legislature, at its next session, will be impressed with the increasing necessity of providing more suitable rooms and clerical force.

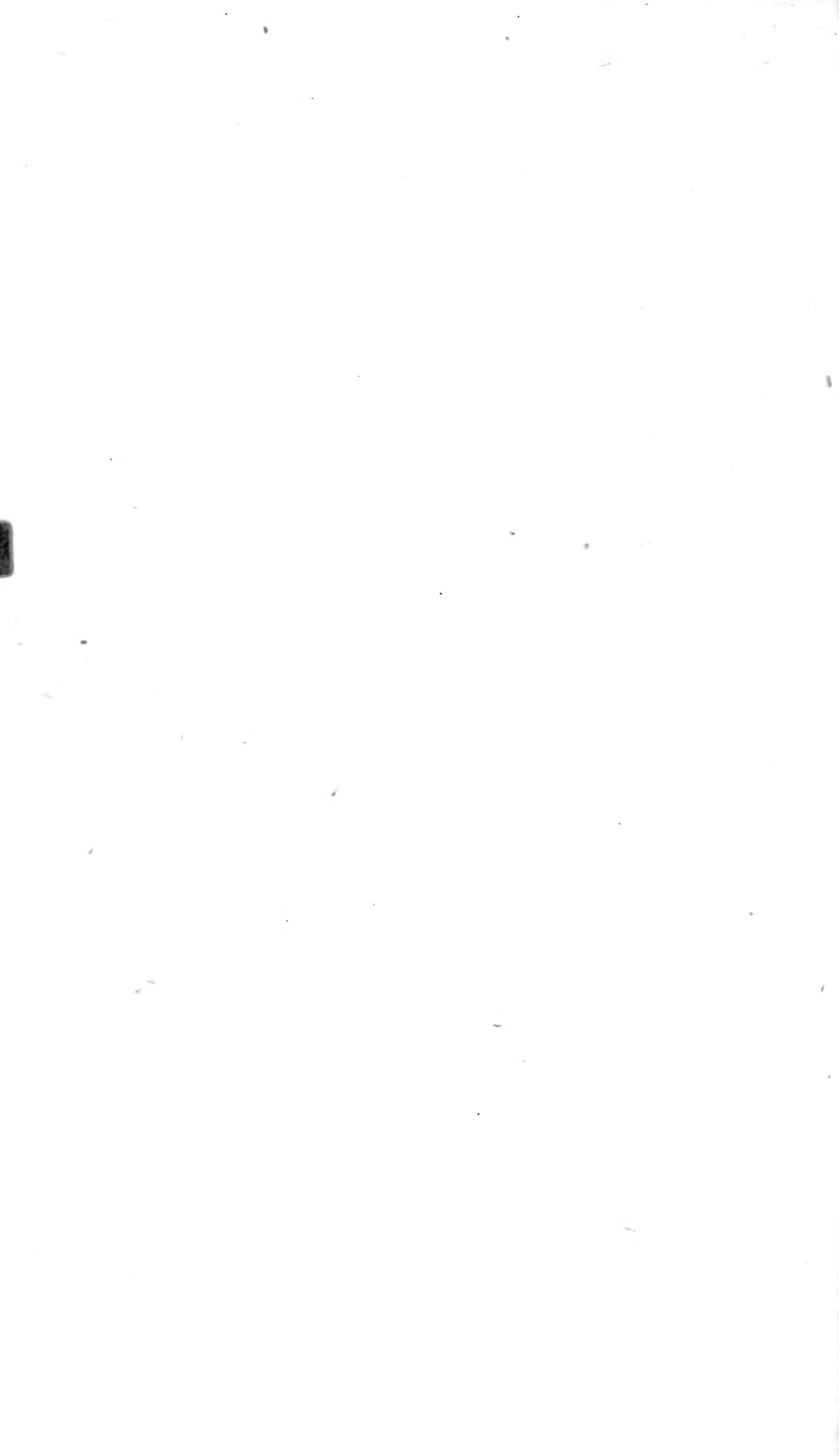
Promotions of officers in the regiments and companies have been made in accordance with the rules originally adopted by your Excellency, and the official registers now exhibit a very large list of officers. It is my plan to have appended hereto, and form a part of this report, Rosters showing the official organizations, and all official promotions and appointments in the various organizations of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, belonging to this State from the beginning of the war, to be published for general information.

I cannot close this report without adverting to the fact that it is nearly three years and a-half since, by your kind favor, I assumed the responsible duties of this office, and that its duties have thrown me much with the officers and soldiers from this State. It has always been my highest aim to serve them, yourself, and the State, according to the best of my abilities. How far that aim has been accomplished, they and you are left to judge. It is a source of great satisfaction, that in all my intercourse with them, yourself, and the public, in the many duties I have had to perform, harmony has uniformly existed, and cause for dissatisfaction and bickerings has rarely, if ever, arisen.

With great respect I remain,

Your obedient servant,

LAZ. NOBLE,
Adjutant General,



REPORT

OF THE

ACTING ORDNANCE OFFICER

OF INDIANA.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

W. R. HOLLOWAY, STATE PRINTER.

1865.

REPORT.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, }
Indianapolis, December 15, 1864. }

HIS EXCELLENCY, OLIVER P. MORTON, *Governor of Indiana*:

SIR:—In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to present the following report of the operations of this office, under and from the date of your order of June 29th, 1864, (a copy of which is herewith furnished), to this date:

“NOTICE TO INDIANA MILITARY OFFICERS.

“EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, }
BUREAU OF FINANCE, }
Indianapolis, June 29, 1864. }

“Indiana officers, who have been or are serving in the army, are informed that their Ordnance Returns will be made up and presented to the Ordnance Department at Washington, D. C., and Certificates of Acquittance obtained free of charge, by applying to C. F. Rooker, Acting Ordnance Officer Indiana. Office up stairs, over Vajen’s Hardware Store, No. 21 West Washington street, Indianapolis.

“By making returns as above directed, officers will not only save all fees, but they will be able to settle with the Government, and draw their pay, from one to six months earlier than if the business is entrusted to Claim Agents.”

Your Excellency having discovered that owing to the complicated nature of ordnance accounts, Indiana military officers experience

great difficulties in making their settlements thereof with the General Government, and that exorbitant fees were being charged and collected from them by Claim Agents, for making settlements of their ordnance accounts and obtaining Certificates of Non-indebtedness, upon which to draw their pay from the Government, kindly issued the above order, and on the date of its issue I entered upon the discharge of my duties.

Since the 29th of June, 1864, up to this date, there have been made up and transmitted through this office, for Indiana military officers, 327 ordnance returns; which, if made out and transmitted by Claim Agents, would, at the lowest rates usually charged, have cost those officers the aggregate sum of \$8,175.

There have been made out and presented to the Ordnance, Quartermaster, Commissary, Medical, and Second and Third Auditors' Departments, applications for Certificates of Non-indebtedness for 300 Indiana military officers, which, at the lowest rates charged by Claim Agents, would have cost those officers the aggregate sum of \$7,500, which sums they have saved by the issue of the above order.

Your order only required that I should make up and present to the Ordnance Department, at Washington, Ordnance Returns, and procure Certificates of Acquittance. I desire to enumerate other duties which I have performed, aside from those required of me by your order, viz :

Many Indiana military officers, who had made up their Ordnance Returns themselves, presented the same at this office for inspection, as to the correctness thereof, previous to transmitting the same to Washington, for examination in the Ordnance Bureau; and since June 29th, 1864, up to this date, I have examined, corrected and transmitted 360 Ordnance Returns, which had not been made up in this office, and by so doing have saved to Indiana military officers the aggregate sum of \$1,800, which might have been paid to Claim Agents but for the facilities offered by your order.

Almost every officer who has been accountable for ordnance stores has had returns of Quartermasters' property to make to the Quartermaster General, U. S. A., at Washington, and, although not required to do so, I have made up those returns in many instances, and examined and transmitted others, and instructed officers as to the mode of making up those returns. And there have been made up, examined, corrected and transmitted through this office, in all, 1,008 Monthly

Returns to the Quartermaster General, which, but for your order, would have cost the officers, for whom those services were performed, the aggregate sum of \$5,000 ; inasmuch as Claim Agents have invariably charged not less than \$5 for each Monthly Return to the Quartermaster General.

There have been made up, examined and transmitted from this office to the Medical and Commissary Departments, in all, 40 Returns, which, at the rates usually charged, would have cost our Surgeons and Commissary officers \$800.

I desire to state that in no instance have Ordnance, or other Accounts and Returns, which have passed the scrutiny of this office, been returned from Washington as incorrect, and rejected ; but all the business of the office has succeeded, and been approved of by the Government officials at Washington, whose duty it was to inspect the same.

The aggregate amount saved to military officers from June 29, 1864, to December 15, 1864, in money, has been....\$23,275 00

The amount paid me by the State for my services, for the same period, is.....	\$507 00
The rent of office for the same period has amounted to....	55 00
The cost of blanks, stationery, fuel, &c., for the same period, has amounted to.....	528 80
Making total expenses of office.....	<u>\$1,080 80</u>

I also desire to state that upwards of one hundred and fifty officers, out of the number upon the register of this office, have received their Certificates of Non-Indebtedness at my hands, and have received their pay thereon from the General Government, amounting to \$100,000.

This office, from necessity, has become, (since the issue of your order), a kind of headquarters for information, or school of instruction for Indiana military officers. For instance, I have received from the army, and from all portions of the State, communications, calling upon this office for information as to how officers should make up their Ordnance Returns, and procure their pay ; and officers have resorted here for instructions as to how they should prepare their Muster and Pay Rolls, Pay Accounts, etc., etc. ; and I have been

applied to by relatives of deceased officers and soldiers for instructions as to how their arrears of pay should be collected.

Information obtained from this office would have cost officers and others making the same, if furnished by Claim Agents, \$1,000.

The number of letters, or packages, mailed from this office, have averaged each week from 300 to 400. The operations and business of the office have become so extensive that I have been compelled to disregard your Excellency's instructions, which were to keep the office open from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M., and have had to transact business from 6 o'clock, A. M., until 10 and 11 o'clock, P. M., and not unfrequently until midnight, and have performed an average daily labor of from twelve to thirteen hours, when only eight were required of me. And I would here remark, that Indiana military officers have expressed themselves highly pleased with the operations of this office, and quite a number of them have voluntarily presented at this office a petition, (herewith filed,) which they ask may be presented to the next Indiana Legislature.

In conclusion, I would state that should your Excellency, at this date, rescind your order of June 29th, 1864, and close this office, there would remain at least six months unfinished business; and Indiana military officers, to whom that business belongs, would be put to great trouble and expense; and in my opinion your Excellency could not stop the operations of this office during the continuance of the present war, nor for a long period thereafter, for the reason that the office was, before the issue of your order, and most certainly since, considered an indispensable auxilliary to officers in settling their accounts with the Government.

It is almost impossible for an officer who has not had a practical experience in making up Ordnance, and other military accounts, to make his settlements thereof with the Government, so as to secure his pay for military services. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that your Excellency present to the next Indiana Legislature the importance of authorizing by law the continuance of this office, or the establishment of the same, for the transaction of business of the nature herein mentioned for Indiana military officers, who have "periled their lives in defence of their country." It seems to me that there is as much necessity for an office of this kind, in which military officers may correctly prepare their accounts, as there is for one to which they are compelled to report the same.

There exists a necessity for the employment of two or three clerks,

to assist in the transaction of the business of this office, as since the issue of your order it has so rapidly increased that I have been compelled to labor, on an average, thirteen hours per day.

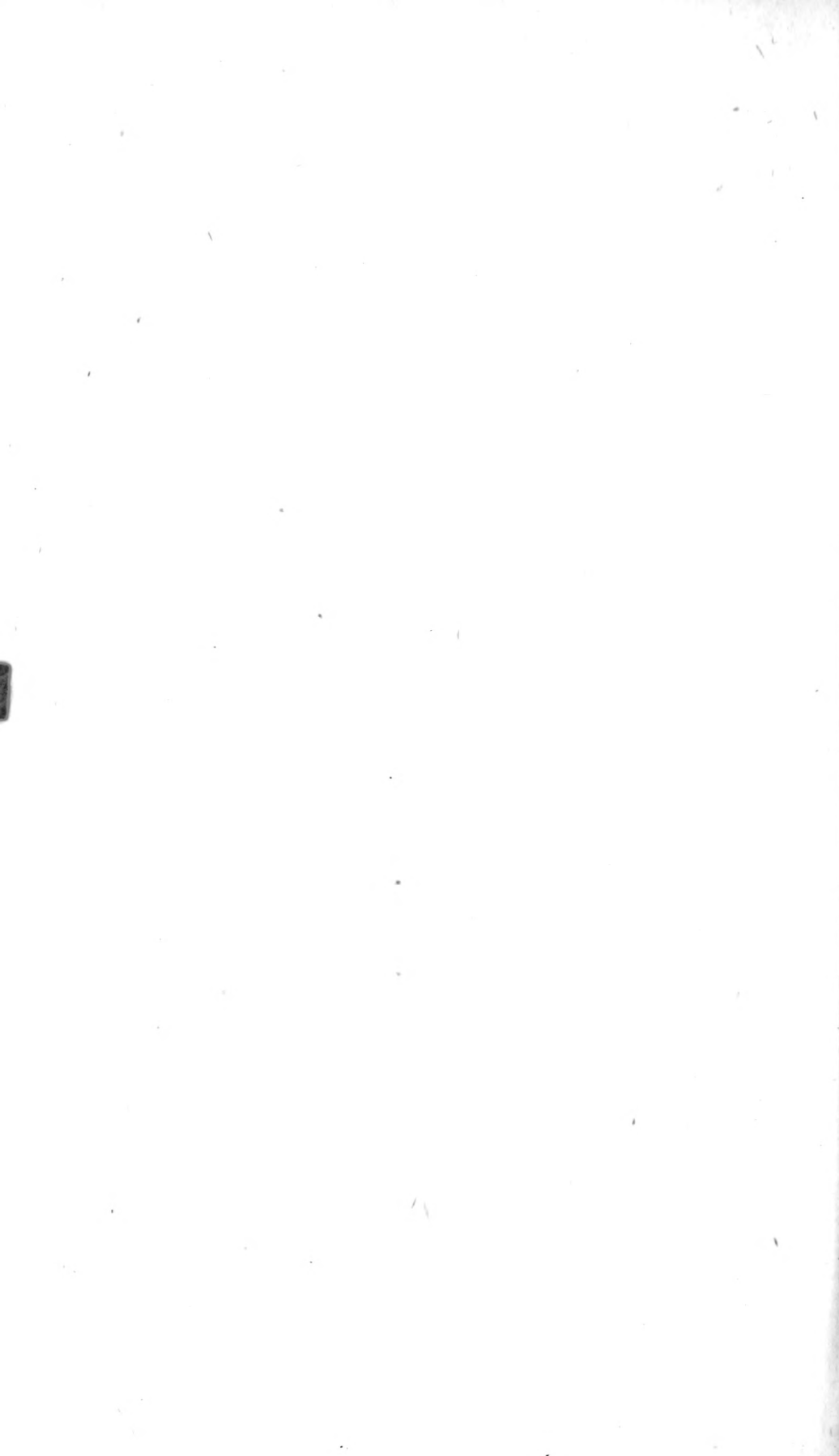
RECAPITULATION OF SUMS SAVED TO INDIANA MILITARY OFFICERS.

As stated on page 2.....	\$15,675 00
“ “ 3.....	6,800 00
“ “ 4.....	800 00
“ “ 5.....	1,000 00
	————— \$24,275 00

At an expense to the State of the sum of \$1,080 80.

Respectfully submitted.

C. F. ROOKER,
Acting Ordnance Officer of Indiana.



REPORT

OF THE

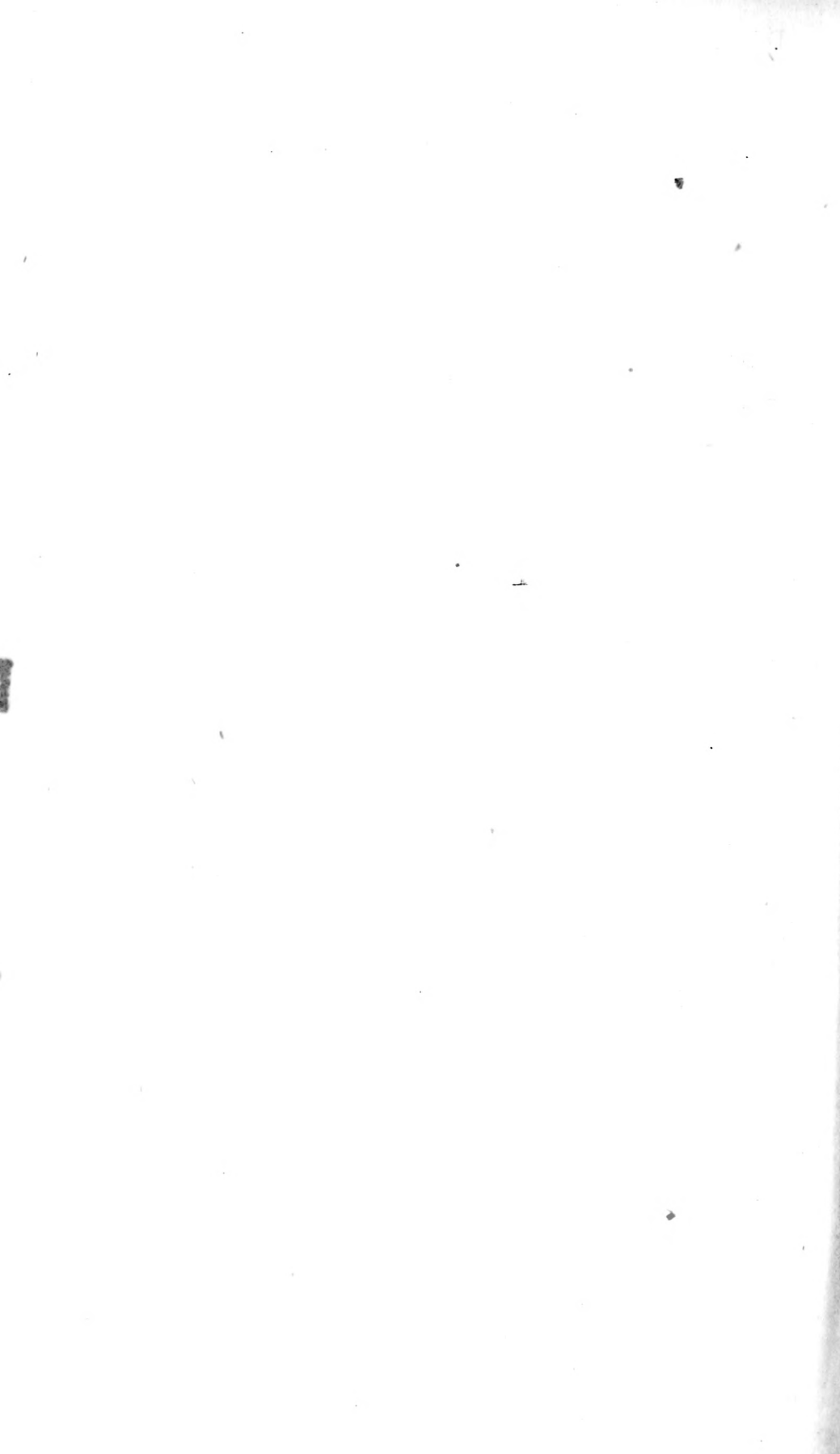
STATE PAYMASTER.

TO THE GOVERNOR.



INDIANAPOLIS:
W. R. HOLLOWAY, STATE PRINTER.

1865.



REPORT.

Hon. O. P. MORTON, *Governor*:

SIR:—The undersigned, Paymaster of the Indiana Legion, submits the following report:

On the 11th day of April, 1863, I commenced the duties of Paymaster, and, in pursuance of your instructions, visited all the Counties bordering on the Ohio river for the purpose of collecting facts and making up pay accounts for services rendered in 1861 and 1862 in repelling rebel raids and guarding the border from threatened rebel invasion.

In many counties no record had been kept of the time the service commenced or of the time it ended. Companies were called into service whenever danger was apprehended, and discharged when the danger was past, and no account kept of the time. The pay accounts had to be made from the best data that could be obtained, which was often imperfect, and in some instances injustice may have been done. In some instances the names of men who had served faithfully were inadvertantly omitted on the rolls, and, in a number of cases, entire companies were omitted, in consequence of the failure of officers to report. It is believed that most of these omissions have been supplied and the accounts made out and audited, but none of them have been paid.

The pay rolls and accounts originally made out, and audited by the Committee October 2d, 1863, amounted to.....\$204,662 49
There has been paid on these claims..... 193,399 74
Unpaid..... \$11,262 75

CASH RECEIVED.

From State Treasury.....	\$75,000 00
From your Excellency.....	171,361 88
Total receipts.....	<u>\$246,361 88</u>

PAID OUT.

Refunded to your Excellency.....	\$50,000 00
Paid for military service.....	193,399 74
Cash on hand	2,962 14
Total payments.....	<u>\$246,361 88</u>
Deduct cash on hand from amount unpaid.....	\$2,962 14
Leaving unprovided for.....	<u>\$8,300 61</u>
There has subsequently been audited and not paid, claims to the amount of.....	\$36,423 96
Claims not yet audited, estimated at.....	3,000 00
	<u>\$39,423 96</u>
Total amount unprovided for	<u>\$47,724 57</u>

I herewith transmit a general summary of payments upon the accounts first audited, showing the amount audited, the amount unpaid, and the amount paid in each of the several Regiments, and the officers of the Brigades. Also, abstracts showing the amount audited in favor of the different Companies, and the regimental officers of each Regiment, and showing the amount unpaid and the amount paid.

Copies of these papers have been previously reported, together with vouchers sustaining each item paid. These reports were made on the 3d and 26th of December, 1863, and on the 9th of February and 1st of December, 1864.

MORGAN RAID.

Under this head is embraced the service in repelling the raids under Hines and Morgan in 1863, the contemplated raid under Morgan in 1864, the service of Lieut. J. T. Bean's company of "Mounted Scouts," called into service on the 17th of December, 1863, and continued till the 27th of April, 1864; the service of Captain E. W. Aydelotte's company of "Border Scouts," from the 27th of July to 28th November, 1864; the service in suppressing an insurrection in

Crawford County, and in guarding the border from threatened guerilla attacks in 1864.

For this service pay rolls and accounts have been prepared and audited by the Committee, excepting in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and a part of the 107th Regiments, and Captain Aydelotte's "Border Scouts," from 27th of September to 28th of November, 1864. There may be a few cases in which Captains have failed to return muster-out rolls, and there are some cases where men are entitled to pay whose names have been inadvertently omitted on the muster-out rolls.

Amount audited for this service is.....	\$133,655 63
Estimated amount not yet audited.....	42,000 00

Total claims.....	\$175,655 63
Amount paid.....	42,368 72

Total amount unpaid.....	\$133,286 91
Received from Treasury.....	\$69,842 09
Paid out.....	42,368 72

Cash on hand.....	\$27,473 37
Deduct cash on hand from amount unpaid.....	\$27,473 37

Leaving unprovided for	\$105,813 54
Amount unprovided for for service in 1861 and 1862....	47,724 57

Total unprovided for.....	\$153,538 11
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I herewith transmit a general summary of payments made to the different Regiments and to the independent Companies, or Companies which belonged to no Regimental organizations.

This summary shows the amount audited in favor of each Regiment and of the independent Companies, the amount unpaid and the amount paid. Also, abstracts of the payments to the different Companies of each Regiment, to each regimental officer, and to each independent Company, showing the amount audited in each case, the amount unpaid, and the amount paid. The summary and abstracts refer only to such Regiments as have been paid or partially paid.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF—ORGANIZING THE LEGION, AND EXPENSE OF PAY
DEPARTMENT.

Under this head, payments have been made to the amount of \$22,842 37.

I herewith transmit a list of the parties paid, showing the amount paid in each case.

These claims were all approved by the Auditing Committee and ordered to be paid. The money to pay these claims was drawn from the Treasury, and the amount is not included in sums mentioned in the previous part of this report.

The various Regiments of Minute Men called out to repel the Morgan Raid were in some cases composed of Companies from different and widely remote portions of the State: hence some Companies have been paid while others in the same Regiment have not. It was my purpose to avoid unnecessary travel, and to pay first at those places where the largest number of men could be paid in the shortest time.

Many of the muster-out rolls were imperfect and had to be returned for correction. Blankets and canteens had been issued and not returned or accounted for. The settlement of these matters delayed the preparation of the pay rolls and accounts far beyond the time that would otherwise have been required, and there are perhaps thirty Companies for which pay rolls have not yet been made from the same cause.

The process of payment is necessarily slow, the amount due to each man is small, and it would be unjust to require him to expend as much as his claim is worth to get his pay. The Paymaster must go to him, or at least to one, and in some cases to two or three places in each County that furnished men. There were nearly or quite three hundred Companies. Every Congressional District in the State was represented except the Tenth.

In some cases not more than half the men present themselves for payment at the time and place appointed, being absent in the army or elsewhere. Calls are daily made at the office by the parties or their attorneys to receive pay, which renders it necessary to keep a clerk continually in the office in my absence.

It is believed that the residue of the rolls can be prepared and payments made in all the Counties during the winter, but many absentees will remain unpaid, and some may never be found.

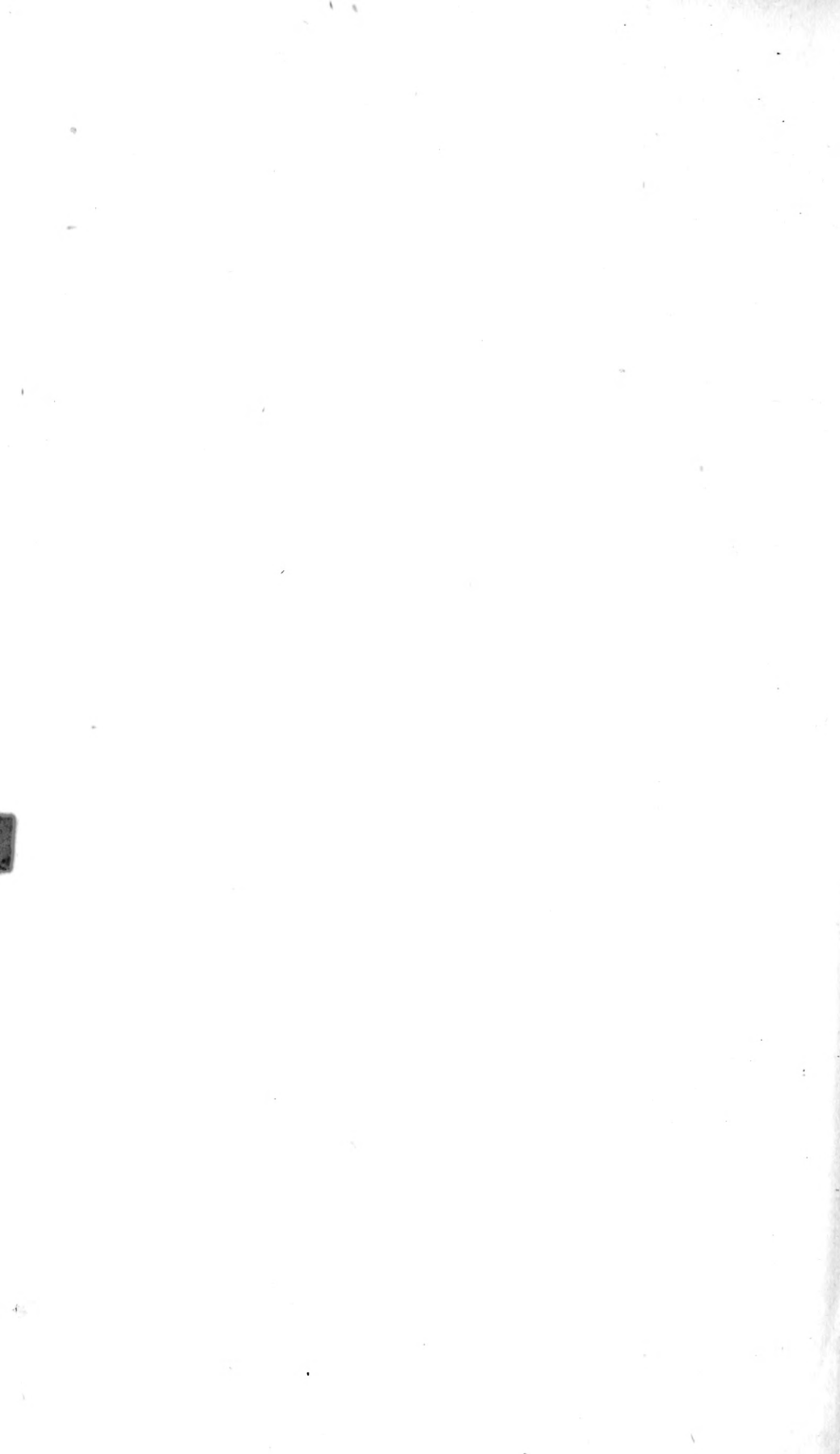
An error occurred in my report of December 1st, 1864. That report stated the payments to have been.....		\$193,392 12
Amount actually paid.....		193,399 74
Difference.....		<hr/> \$7 62

This error arose from short footing of the payments on one of the pay rolls, reported 9th of February, 1864, of \$8 50. A letter addressed to the 2d Auditor of the Treasury was answered admitting the error and stating that the amount was carried to the credit of the State. This still leaves a discrepancy of eighty-eight cents, which I cannot explain.

Respectfully submitted,

S. FISHER,
Paymaster.

December 23, 1864.

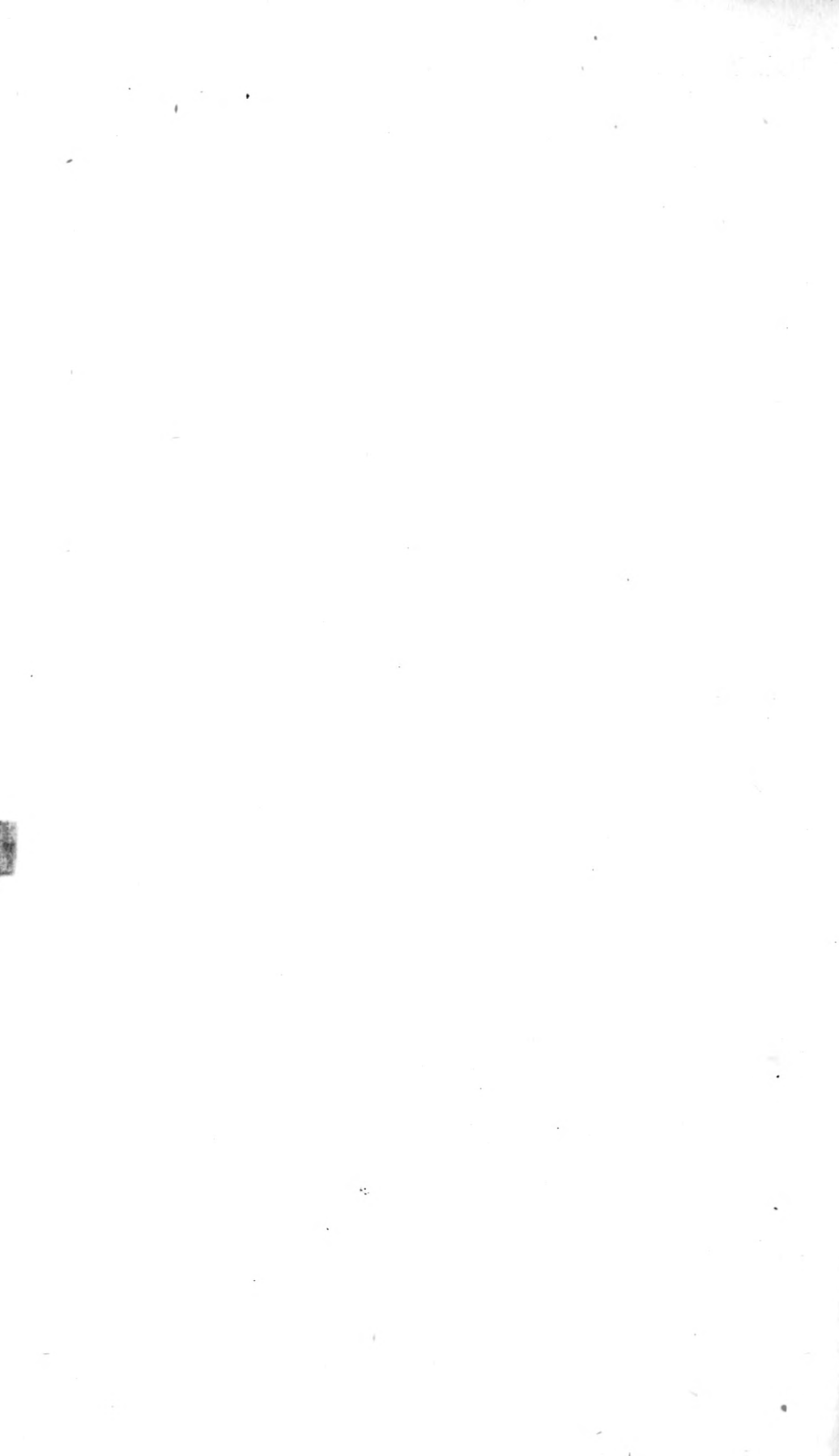


REPORT
OF THE
MINORITY COMMITTEE
ON THE
NEGOTIATION AND SALE OF
INDIANA STATE BONDS.

Made to the Legislature, 1864.

INDIANAPOLIS:
W. R. HOLLOWAY, STATE PRINTER.

1865.



REPORT.

SENATE CHAMBER, }
Indianapolis, January 22, 1864. }

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana :

The minority of the Committee appointed by the last session of the General Assembly to inquire into the negotiation and sale of the Indiana State Bonds, the issue of which was authorized by an act of the General Assembly, at its Special Session in 1861, the disbursement of the Governor's Contingent Fund, and to investigate and report upon the expenditures of the State Arsenal, the Quartermasters' and Commissary Departments of the State, and the purchase of State arms, regard it their duty to the people of Indiana, and but an act of justice to those whose conduct has been made the subject of legislative investigation, to submit the following report :

In doing so, they regret that their efforts to procure the attendance and co-operation of the majority, who so zealously sought and urged the investigation, have been wholly unavailing. Every reasonable effort has been made to secure the attendance of a full Committee, to consider the subject matter of this report, but every effort has, up to the present time, proven abortive. Why the majority of the Committee have so long failed to meet and assist us in the preparation of the report anticipated by the resolution of the Legislature, we are unable to conjecture. The Committee concluded its deliberations in the early part of June last, and adjourned with the understanding that Hon. Thomas R. Cobb, who, (in consequence of protracted illness on the part of Hon. George S. Brown), acted most of the time as its Chairman, would prepare the report, and that the Committee would be convened at the earliest practicable day for its consideration. Up to the 22d day of September, no call had been made for a meeting of the Committee, and on that day, Col. W. H. H

Terrell, the Governor's Financial Secretary, addressed a communication to each member asking that the Committee should be convened at the State House, on the 29th day of September, for the purpose of closing up its business and making its final report. On that day, in compliance with this request, we met at the State House, but neither Mr. Packard, the Clerk, nor any member of the majority, was present. Hoping that at a future day it would be convenient for them to meet us, we transacted no business at that time, but forwarded each of them a note requesting a conference on a day named, in the early part of the month of October. In the event they were enabled to be present with us, we asked that a copy of the record and evidence taken should be sent us to enable us to prepare the report. At the time last mentioned, of the majority, Mr. Cobb only was present, and the record of proceedings could not be had. Without doing anything, those present agreed upon an adjournment, fixing the first week of the ensuing term of the Supreme Court as the time when the Committee should meet and make its final report. Again the majority wholly failed to meet us, and again we concluded to take no action, cherishing the hope that at some early moment in the future it might suit the convenience of the Chairman to call us together. No such call has yet been made, and, believing, from the circumstances above named, that the majority are not inclined to meet us, or to make a report of our proceedings, we have thought it right that we should assume that responsibility.

In making this report, we labor under unusual embarrassments, not the least of which is that the evidence taken, and the journal of proceedings had, are in the possession of Mr. Packard, and it is impossible for us to have access to them in preparing it. For this reason, we shall be unable to state facts with that accuracy we would wish or which their importance demands. To us this is a matter of deep regret. Our investigation covered a wide range of subjects and embraced transactions amounting to millions of dollars. Volumes of vouchers were examined, and the conduct of numerous agents of the State Government closely scrutinized. Our aim was to discover corruptions and frauds, if they existed, and expose them and bring the delinquents to justice. If the public money had been squandered, if employes of the State had taken advantage of the trust confided to them for their own personal aggrandisement, we hoped to discern it and to recommend the proper measures for redress. On the other hand, if the people's servants had been faithful; if they had discharged their duties with ability and fidelity; if

the expenditures of the public money had been characterized by prudence and economy, we felt it but simple justice to them that the fact should be stated. Much had been said about corruption in high places. Many insinuations had been thrown out about frauds and fraudulent contracts. Much, therefore, was expected at the hands of the Committee. When its labors had been concluded, the people had a right to hear the results of its investigations. We do not suppose a difference of opinion would have existed between the majority and ourselves in reference to any matter disclosed in our investigations. Indeed, there was no conflict in the testimony to reconcile, nor was there any statement made that could furnish room for differences of opinion. Therefore, our report can contain but a plain summary of facts.

THE GOVERNOR'S CONTINGENT FUND.

The Committee first directed its attention to the expenditure of the Contingent Fund, placed at the disposal of the Governor, by the act of May 6, 1861. They carefully examined each voucher and the cause of the expenditure. They found the vouchers correct and the disbursements proper in every respect. This fund was placed at the disposal of the Governor "for the purpose of paying the expense of calling out and paying and sustaining the militia, under the requisition of the President of the United States." At the time of the appointment of the Committee, Indiana had about 100,000 men in the field in response to the call of the Government. Most of them were in front of the enemy; disease had stricken many down, and they were lying in the various hospitals of the South. Others bore the honorable wounds of the battle-field. The care and attention of friends, under the circumstances, could not be given them. We are gratified to state that the fund placed at the disposal of the Governor, was, in part, expended for the benefit of the patriotic and courageous men who had gone to endure the toil and brave the dangers and perils of the field. Physicians and nurses, medicines and supplies were freely furnished for our sick and suffering soldiery. Scarcely had the smoke of battle been swept from the ensanguined field, before Sanitary supplies and everything within the range of possibility, were on the ground for the relief of the wounded. Much the larger part this fund was expended in procuring supplies and equipments for the Indiana regiments, and in paying for services that might properly have been paid out of the General Military Appropriation, which

had, however, been previously exhausted. No one can feel but that these expenditures were proper.

The Committee found the items of expense to correspond in every particular with the statement of the Governor, made in response to a resolution of the Senate on the 20th of January, 1863.

The Committee next proceeded to inquire into the

NEGOTIATION AND SALE OF THE INDIANA STATE BONDS, AUTHORIZED BY AN ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MAY 13, 1861.

It is only necessary to state that the Commissioners, James M. Ray, John H. O'Boyle and Jesse J. Brown, Esqs., performed the responsible duty assigned them with their characteristic ability and fidelity. The Bonds were sold on the most favorable terms for the State, and we may be permitted to say that we regard the selection of those gentlemen as peculiarly fortunate. A detailed statement of the number and amount of Bonds sold, the price at which they were sold, of those redeemed, and the amount of those outstanding, was made to the Committee by Mr. Ray; but, for the reasons before stated, they cannot be given. It was the same as reported by them to the General Assembly. Nothing was developed in the examination of this subject but what reflected the highest credit upon the gentlemen above named.

INDIANA STATE ARSENAL.

The Committee spent much of its time in examining the transactions of the arsenal. The organization of this institution was a necessity, growing out of the circumstances under which the State was placed at the beginning of the war. Many of the first regiments were ordered to the field wholly unprovided with the necessary ammunition. None could be readily furnished by the Government. Our soldiery had to be sent forward without the requisite ammunition, and run the hazard of getting it, or else it had to be provided by the State. The Governor saw the urgent necessity, and promptly adopted a remedy. The manufacture of the required ordnance stores was ordered, and Col. Hermann Sturm, who was thoroughly instructed in this branch of business, was appointed to superintend their manufacture. That which was at first intended as a temporary expedient ripened into a permanent establishment. Under the superintendence of Col. Sturm the Arsenal was not only enabled to supply an existing necessity, but was made a source of profit to the

State. It depended for its success upon its utility and the economy of its management. Subsequent to its establishment, and after large quantities had been sent to the field by it, an arrangement was made by which the General Government agreed to pay for the ammunition already issued by it at prices below what similar stores cost in Government Arsenals, but at prices which were remunerative to the State. It was also provided that the Arsenal should be continued, and that future supplies furnished should be paid for at the same rates. Up to the time of the investigation, Col. Sturm had manufactured and turned over to the Government about 100,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, and nearly 30,000,000 rounds of ammunition for small arms. The ammunition was thoroughly tested by competent agents of the Government and pronounced to be of superior quality. Not only did the State thus meet a demand created by the exigency of the times, but it gave constant employment to from one to five hundred persons at good wages—the preference always being given to those whose relatives and supporters were in the field. The Arsenal not only did not prove disastrous in a financial point of view, but turned out to be a source of profit. While it furnished stores of a superior quality, at prices below those usually paid, yet, by the judicious and economical management of Col. Sturm and the State authorities, on the first of May, 1863, according to the estimate made by the Committee, it had realized a net profit of over \$60,000. In every respect was the management of the Arsenal singularly successful. Its purchases were made judiciously, and every thing was so thoroughly and perfectly systematized that it could not be else than a success. Large purchases having been made for the benefit of the Arsenal at New York, the Committee soon found that a thorough investigation could not be made without visiting that city. The same was true as to the purchase of State arms—that business having been almost wholly transacted in New York. The sitting of the Committee was limited, by the resolution creating it, to forty days, and no appropriation having been made for expenses to New York the Committee feared that they would have to suspend its action and leave the investigation incomplete. The Governor learning this, promptly tendered the Committee the means of defraying their expenses East, and insisted that it should continue in session until its duties had been performed thoroughly and completely. Not only did His Excellency propose to defray the expenses of the Committee, but also to pay its per diem for any time it might necessarily be employed beyond the forty days contemplated by the resolution.

The Committee, finding itself thus provided with means, proceeded to New York and continued its investigations in that city for some two weeks. Those who had furnished material for the Arsenal were examined as witnesses, touching the prices paid, and as to whether any bonus of any kind whatever had been paid or given Col. Sturm, or any other person in any wise connected with the State Government, to influence them in making purchases. The examination fully convinced the Committee that every transaction in this connection had been conducted honorably and fairly; that the prices paid for materials were never above, and in many instances below, their market value.

We think the Governor was particularly fortunate in selecting Col. Sturm as Superintendent of the Arsenal. His thorough knowledge of the business, his capacity and energy as a man, and his honesty of purpose, in an eminent degree qualified him for the place. While in New York the Committee also took evidence touching

THE PURCHASE OF STATE ARMS.

The General Assembly, by the act of May 1st, 1861, directed the Governor to procure, immediately, a supply of first-class arms for the State, appropriating \$500,000 for that purchase, and authorizing him to borrow money for that purpose.

On the 31st of May, Hon. Robert Dale Owen was appointed as agent from the State, in negotiating these purchases. It appears that Mr. Owen's purchases of arms, equipments and uniforms, up to the time of our investigation, amounted to nearly \$900,000. Of this amount \$750,000 was for arms, and the residue for cavalry equipments, Army blankets, and infantry great coats. Our inquiries were made with a view of ascertaining whether these last purchases were made upon terms favorable to the State, whether the prices paid were fair, and whether or not, if the arms were of good quality, the agent entrusted with the management of the business, had been guilty of speculations. It will be seen by reference to Mr. Owen's testimony, that the average price at which he contracted for 20,000 Enfield Rifles, was \$19,59 each, and that when the time arrived for their delivery, the General Government was paying for the same arm, and by no means of a superior quality, \$22,50. His estimate upon the entire purchases of arms was, that the difference between the contract prices and those governing at the times the arms were delivered, would fall little, if any, below *seventy thousand dollars*.

From this no other inference can be drawn than that these pur-

chases were judiciously made. Many of the other States, and, indeed, most of them, paid in the same market and for a similar weapon, but a short time subsequently, prices averaging from 20 to 25 per cent. higher than those paid by Mr. Owen. Indeed the arms thus purchased and placed in the hands of Indiana troops, were greatly superior in quality to those that were purchased for other States. Before any of these guns were received, they were submitted to the inspection of competent and wholly disinterested persons, and none were taken except those that, upon such inspection, were pronounced to be of good quality and finish. Two thousand carbines contracted for proved to be of inferior workmanship, and were consequently rejected. The arms thus procured by the State, were placed in the hands of troops of the United States, and the Government has subsequently paid or indemnified the State for their original cost, including all expenses incurred in making the purchases. It is not necessary to state that the evidence developed no frauds entering into or growing out of these transactions. The arms procured were of the best quality, the prices paid, as before stated, were much below the market value a short time subsequently. In our opinion, Mr. Owen exhibited much foresight in making the various purchases at the time he did. His duties were discharged with commendable energy and fidelity, and certainly the trust could not have been confided to a more faithful or an abler agent. In no particular, that we now remember, did the evidence before us conflict with the report made by Mr. Owen to the Governor, in February, 1863.

Something had been said about the compensation paid the agent for these services. It was stipulated that he should receive the sum of eight dollars per day for the time he might be actually employed, together with his extraordinary expenses. This amount was subsequently audited and allowed by the Auditing Committee appointed by the General Assembly, and considering the magnitude of the trust, its responsibilities, and the ability requisite to its performance, the sum paid, in our opinion, was by no means exorbitant. Men competent to transact business of such a character cannot be obtained for a less rate of compensation.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Committee examined the accounts and vouchers of Quartermaster General, J. H. Vajen. They sent for the persons with whom that officer had made the largest of his contracts, and examined them closely touching the kind of supplies furnished, and as to whether

anything had been promised, paid or given, to any person whomsoever, to influence the giving of such contracts. The business in this department, while in charge of Mr. Vajen, appears to have been regular and legitimate, except certain transactions had with Mr. J. C. Geisendorff of Indianapolis. He somewhat hesitatingly charges that contracts were let to him for furnishing supplies to the Quartermaster's Department by Mr. Vajen, and his deputies, on condition that a certain per cent. should be paid them, and for their personal benefit, upon the gross value of the goods furnished.

The contracts thus procured were for furnishing uniforms, &c., for the earlier troops, sent by the State to the field. While these contracts were not large, and the goods furnished by Mr. Geisendorff were by him sworn to be of a superior quality, and sold at prices not beyond their market value, yet we regard such conduct upon the part of officers entrusted with public business, very reprehensible and deserving severest censure. The compensation paid by the Government is sufficiently remunerative, and this system of official brokerage, already grown too common, is without excuse or palliation. No one can enter into such peculations without incurring the reprobation of honest men, and giving ample cause for suspicion that he has used the influence of his official position for private pecuniary gain to the detriment of the public interests.

In no other transaction and by no other testimony, save the above, was Mr. Vajen in any way implicated with complicity in bartering, for a premium, government contracts. Except in this, his whole business relations with the State have been creditable and legitimate.

Appointed to this position in the early part of the war, without previous experience, and having extraordinary labors to perform, he conducted its business with commendable promptness and energy. As to whether Mr. Vajen is guilty of the charges preferred against him by the testimony above mentioned, we give no opinion. The testimony is in the record, and to it the public can refer and draw its own inferences and conclusions. The testimony of Mr. Geisendorff on this point, stands alone and unsupported. Having testified before the Congressional Investigating Committee, previous to his examination by us, touching these same transactions, and being fully committed, he still hesitated to restate them. We cannot know how the truth is, and while we would take pleasure in condemning the culpable, we would hesitate long before we could subject to ignominy and reproach one whose guilt was not fairly warranted by the evidence.

While the foregoing embraces the various departments into which an investigation was had, yet it gives but an imperfect idea of the

extent of the labors performed by the Committee. It examined the vouchers of the various military departments of the State on file in the Auditor's office, examined a large number of witnesses at Indianapolis, New York and Cincinnati, touching the various matters given to the Committee for investigation.

No examination of consequence was made into the affairs of the Benevolent Institutions. In the examination of other matters it had more than exhausted its time, and while the Governor had made provision for its pay and insisted upon its continuing in session until all these matters were fully examined, it was thought best to adjourn, which was done early in the month of June.

Throughout the investigation the Governor gave us every possible facility to aid us in making our investigations thorough. Without the assistance provided by him, we would not have been enabled to have taken the testimony in regard to the purchases made in New York, involving the largest contracts made by the State.

The heads of the various departments cheerfully put at our disposal all papers and documents required by us, and cordially co-operated with us in our labors. Those into whose conduct we enquired, in no instance put obstacles in the way of our investigations, but upon the contrary gave us every necessary assistance.

The resolution by which the Committee was raised, contemplates the publication of the evidence taken by it. We hope this may be ordered. It is due the people—it is demanded by the importance of the subjects examined, and but justice to those whose official conduct was submitted to the ordeal of the closest scrutiny.

An examination of the testimony will show that the affairs of the State have been, with scarcely an exception, committed to the management of able men, who have been actuated by the single purpose of discharging faithfully the important trusts committed to them. The financial affairs of the various departments, to which our examinations extended, were conducted with marked ability and economy. We make these statements with confidence, knowing that the record, when submitted to the public, will fully sustain them.

We submit this report, regretting that we have been denied the means of making it more accurate and satisfactory.

B. F. CLAYPOOL,

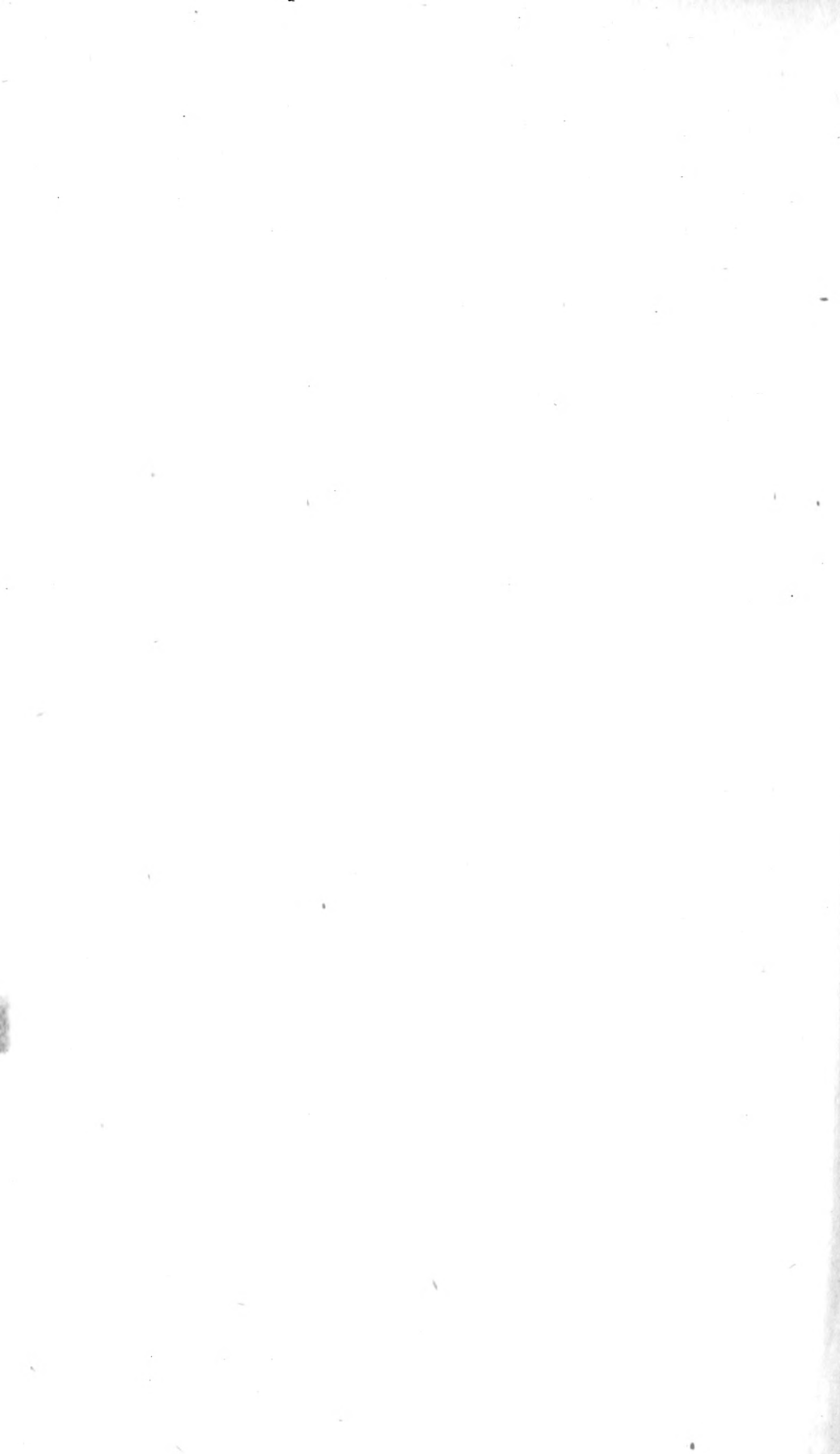
THOS. M. BROWNE,

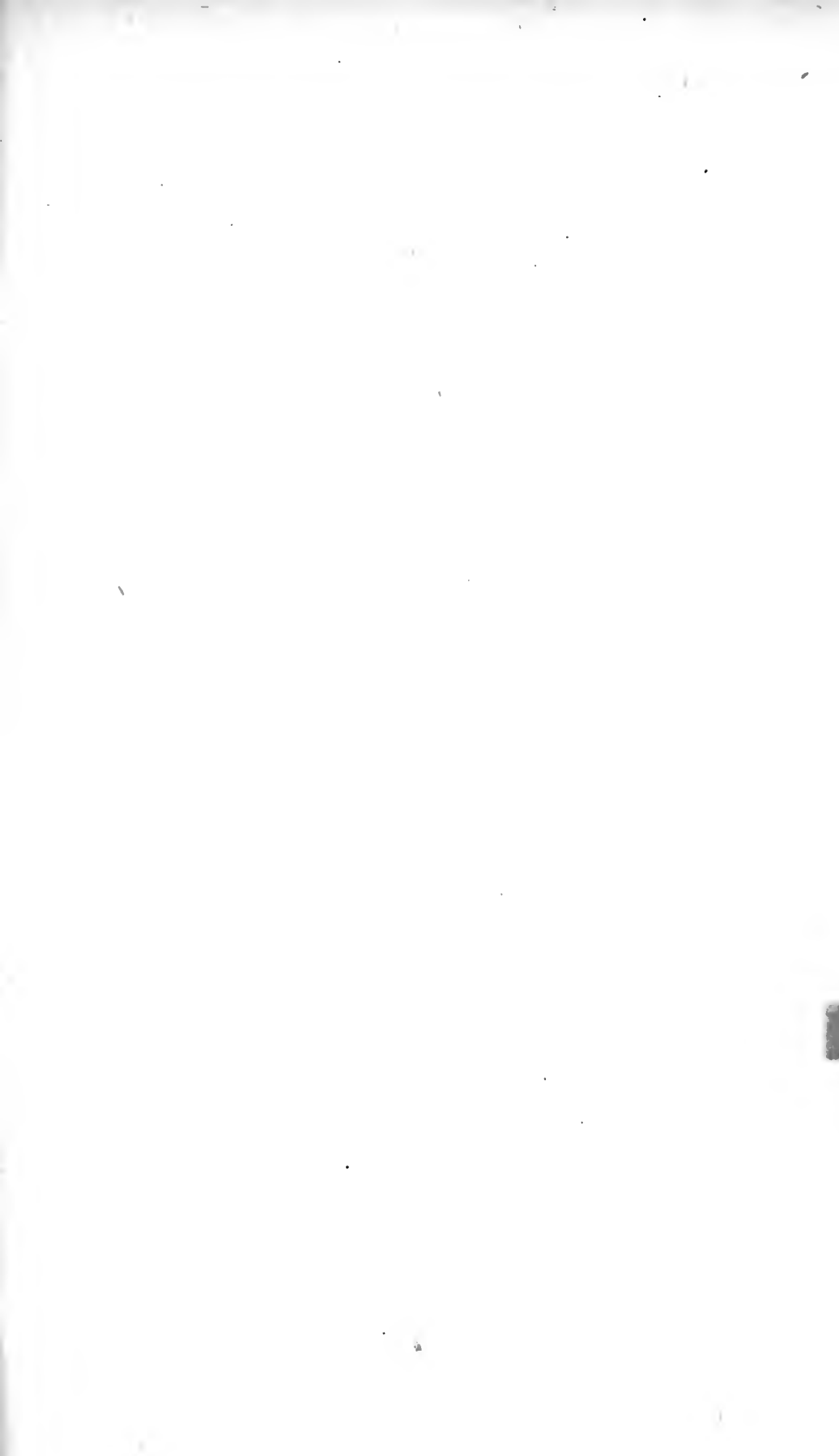
On part of Senate.

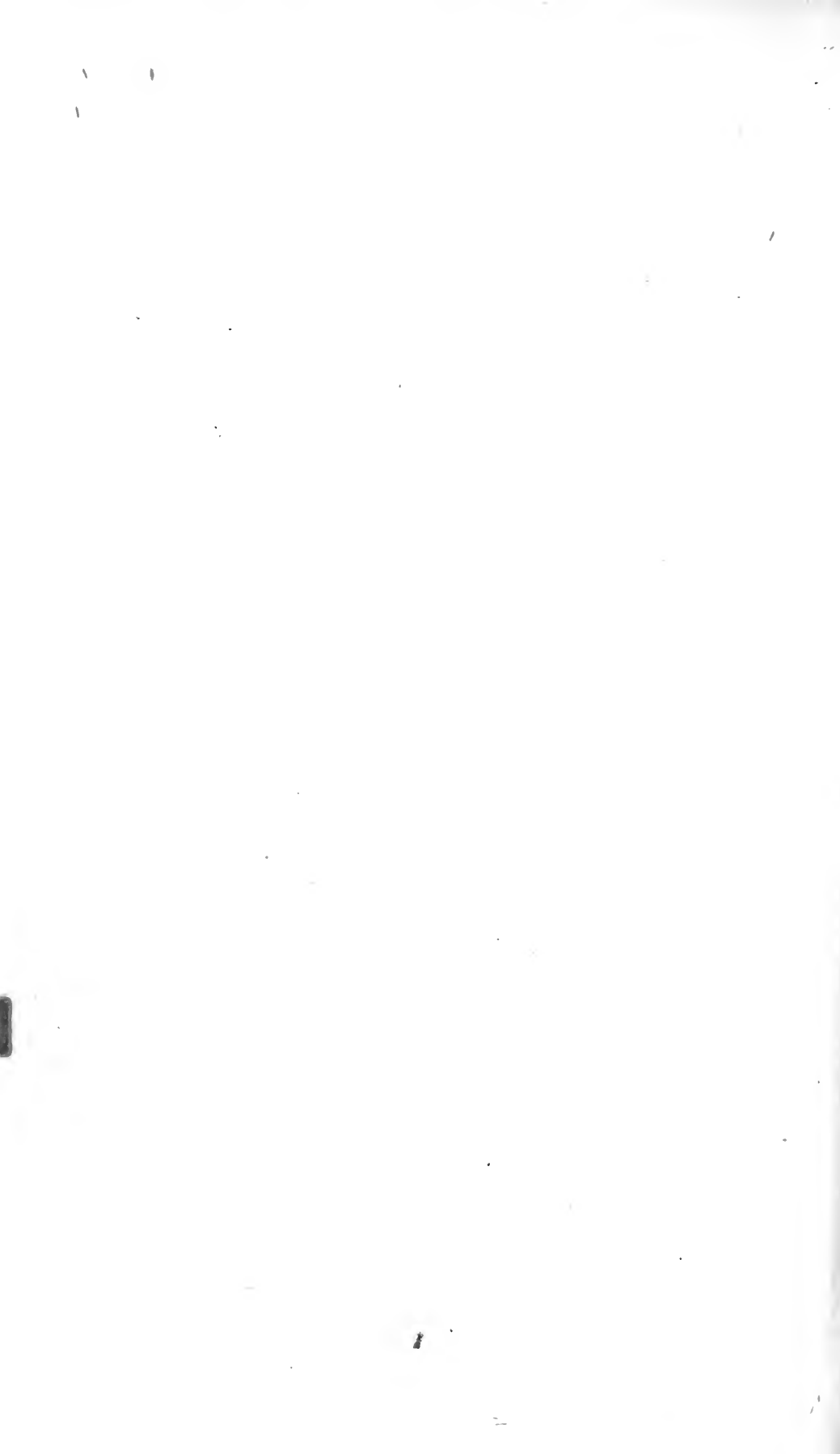
J. S. TARKINGTON,

On part of House.









REPORT

ON THE

PAYMENT OF THE INTEREST

ON THE

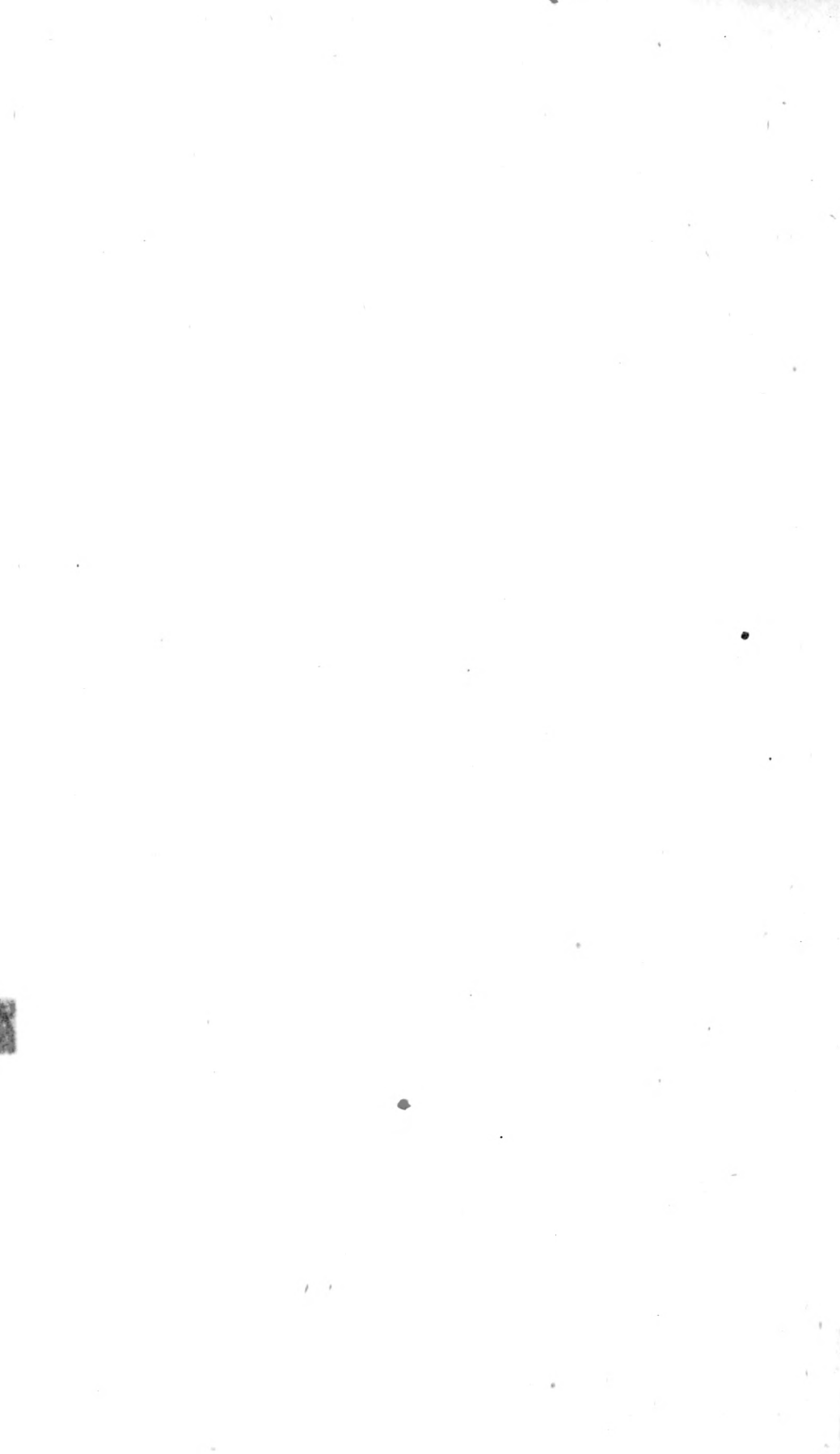
STATE'S DEBT.

MADE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

INDIANAPOLIS:

W. R. HOLLOWAY, STATE PRINTER.

1865.



PAYMENT OF THE INTEREST
ON THE
STATE'S DEBT.

STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
April 23d, 1863. }

Mr. Winslow, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—In obedience to my promise, made while in New York, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the law, as I understand it, touching the payment of the interest on the Funded Debt of Indiana.

The Attorney General of the State has published an opinion in which he comes to the conclusion, that there is no law of the State authorizing the payment of such interest.

After the lapse of sixteen years since the State compromised with her creditors, and the making of thirty-two semi-annual payments, this will seem a strange announcement to the world.

I shall endeavor to show that his conclusion is not correct.

He defines the word "appropriation," as used in the Constitution, as follows:

"The word 'appropriation,' as used in the Constitution, I suppose to mean an act of the General Assembly, setting aside money to be applied to a definite purpose, with authority to take it from the Treasury for application to that purpose."

This definition seems to imply that a particular sum of money or fund must be designated or set apart for the payment of a particular debt; as for example, the sum of \$320,000 for the payment of the interest on the public debt in a given year. The definition is not accu-

rate. Many appropriations, perhaps a majority, are made upon the whole Treasury, and for which no specific fund or sum of money is set apart. An able lawyer has defined an appropriation as "*a legal provision for the payment of a debt due from the State, or to become due, out of the funds of the State.*"

Another lawyer, of acknowledged ability and learning, speaks of an "appropriation" thus: "The term 'appropriation made by law' has no peculiar signification, other than that there is a law requiring payments to be made out of public moneys of the State, whether the amount shall be specified in the law or left to calculation, as the amount of interest to be paid on a public debt, and the quarterly payments made to our public officers, where they have fixed annual salaries." These definitions are in substance the same.

An appropriation may be accurately defined as a direction given by law to pay money out of the Treasury for a particular purpose. This direction may be specific, and in terms, or it may be a necessary intendment of a legislative act. If a direction to pay money is in direct terms, or is the necessary construction of a legislative act, it is an appropriation within the meaning of the Constitution.

It is, as in all other cases, a question as to the intention of the Legislature, which is to be arrived at by the ordinary rules of construction. If it is the intention that money should be taken from the Treasury for a particular purpose, then such intention is the law, and is an appropriation.

The act of 1846, ratifying the compromise with the creditors of the State, contains the following section:

"Sec. 5. The interest on the stock hereby created shall be payable half-yearly, at the City of New York, on the first days of January and July of each year, commencing on the first day of July, 1847. But if the interest for any half-year shall not be demanded before the expiration of thirteen months from the time the same became due, it shall only be demandable afterwards at the Treasury of State; *and for the payment of the interest, and the redemption of the principal, as herein provided, the faith of the State is hereby solemnly pledged.*"

This section solemnly pledges the faith of the State to the payment of the interest on the funded debt in the city of New York on the first days of January and July of each year, and is a contract of the most binding character, the faithful observance of which is vital to the credit of the State. It is a legal and necessary intendment of this contract that the money shall be drawn from the State Treasury to pay the interest.

On the 27th day of January, 1847, an act was approved, supplemental to the act of 1846, which was accepted by the bondholders, and became part of the contract. The concluding part of the 14th section of this act is in these words:

“Be it further enacted, That all stock to be created, and all certificates and other instruments of title to be issued, in pursuance of the said act, and all principal, moneys, and interest thereby respectively secured, shall not be molested or impaired, arrested or attached by the State of Indiana.”

I submit that it is not in the power of the Legislature to hinder or defeat the payment of the interest on the public debt by the adoption of new regulations, or by making such payments dependent upon uncertain legislation from year to year.

The supplemental act also provides the form of the obligation to be issued by the State to her creditors, which I quote as follows:

“\$1,000.

No. —.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

STATE OF INDIANA.

Five Per Centum State Stock.

“Under two acts of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, entitled “An act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana, and for the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville,” passed 19th January, 1846, and “An act supplementary to the said act,” passed ———, 1847.

“Principal chargeable on the revenues of the State, pursuant to acts of the Legislature of Indiana, passed the 19th of January, 1846, and ———, 1847.

“Be it known that the State of Indiana owes to A. B., or his assigns, the sum of one thousand dollars, being part of the principal of the bonds of the State, declared to have been surrendered to the State *by act of surrender of this date*, and which amount of one thousand dollars bears *interest* at the rate of five per centum per annum from the first of January, 1847, payable half-yearly in the city of New York, at the times and in the manner declared by the acts of the Legislature above mentioned.

“This stock is redeemable at any time after twenty years from the 19th January, 1846, at the pleasure of the State, in the City of New

York, and until redeemed is transferable upon surrender in the city of New York, in books provided for that purpose by the Agent of State, their resident, by endorsement hereon, and according to such other rules and forms as are or may be prescribed for that purpose; and for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal aforesaid, the faith of the State of Indiana is irrevocably pledged.

"This debt is duly recorded, &c.

"Witness our hands at Indianapolis, the — day of —, 1847.

"Countersigned, —, *Treasurer.*

"—, *Auditor.*"

To this obligation a postscript is attached in these words:

"N. B.—The State reserves the right, (according to the terms and conditions of the said acts,) to postpone payment of a portion of the interest due upon this certificate until 1st January, 1853, paying interest on the same at the rate of six per centum per annum, and to fund one per centum of the same without interest after that period, at the rate of two and a half per centum."

Is it possible that further legislation is required to authorize the State to pay the interest on this obligation? The State makes her written promise to pay at particular times, and delivers it to her creditor, which, upon presentation to the proper officer, is a direct and sufficient authority for payment. If it is not, then the promise of the State carries with it no obligation, and the authority to pay must be derived solely from subsequent legislation.

The old Constitution contained the following:

"Section 21, Art. III. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law."

The new Constitution went into force upon the 1st of November, 1851, and contained the following provision:

"Sec. 3, Art. x. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in pursuance of appropriations made by law."

It will be seen that these provisions are in substance the same. The successive Legislatures of 1847, '48, '49 and '50, accepted the sections quoted from the acts of 1846 and '47, as an appropriation to pay interest within the meaning of the Constitution, and made no other except in three special acts in 1849, 1850, and 1851, authorizing the borrowing of money, and directing the money thus borrowed to be paid on the interest on the public debt, which direction was nothing more than a statement of the purpose for which the money was borrowed. The State officers, during the same period, accepted them as

an appropriation. The Auditor drew warrants for the necessary amounts, and the Treasurer paid them.

Many of the men who framed the new Constitution were in the first Legislature that assembled under it. The Legislature did not deem it necessary to make any further appropriations to pay the interest upon the public debt, believing that the acts of 1846 and 1847 were sufficient for the purpose. This opinion was acted upon by every Legislature up to the fall of 1858, and specific appropriations were not made before that time for the payment of interest. It was also adopted and acted upon during the same period by the officers of State.

Thus, from the beginning, the acts of 1846 and 1847 were accepted, both by the Legislature and the State officers, as a sufficient appropriation under the Constitution.

The new Constitution contains the following provision :

“Sec. 2, Art. x. All the revenues derived from the sale of any of the public works belonging to the State, and from the net annual income thereof, and any surplus that may at any time remain in the Treasury, derived from taxation for general State purposes, after the payment of the ordinary expenses of the Government, and of the interest on bonds of the State, other than Bank bonds, shall be annually applied, under the direction of the General Assembly, to the payment of the principal of the public debt.”

This provision is in itself a direct appropriation to the payment of the principal of the public debt, of all the money remaining in the Treasury after the payment of the ordinary expenses of the Government, and of the interests on bonds of the State, other than Bank bonds.

This appropriation, however, can not become operative until after the payment of the interest on the bonds of the State, and carries with it a necessary implication that the interest should be paid out of any money in the Treasury. The Attorney General says, however, that if this section is an appropriation to pay interest, it is, also, to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government.

This does not follow, for the ordinary expenses of the Government, from their nature, are not liquidated, and ascertained, and can only be liquidated and determined by liquidation from time to time, while the interest on the public debt is liquidated and determined in the most solemn form. If additional legal authority were required outside of the act of 1846, and the supplemental act of 1847, to pay the interest, it will be found in this provision of the Constitution.

Thus for a period of twelve years the various Legislatures and Auditors and Treasurers of State received the acts of 1846 and 1847 as a sufficient appropriation within the meaning of both Constitutions upon which twenty-three semi-annual payments were made, and more than three millions of dollars disbursed. All the laws that were in force during these twelve years are still in force, under which the interest was paid, and, after such long acquiescence and practice by Legislatures and officers of State, it is too late to say there is no appropriation.

In 1857 the Legislature adjourned without making the ordinary appropriations for the support of the Benevolent Institutions, and without having passed a revenue bill. The Hon. Joseph E. McDondald, a lawyer of reputation and ability, was then the Attorney General of the State. He advised Governor Willard and the State officers, that no further legislation was required to authorize the payment of the interest on the funded debt of the State, as the act of 1846 was a contract with the bondholders, and a sufficient appropriation. He, however, gave the opinion at the same time that there was no appropriation under which money could be lawfully drawn from the Treasury for the support of the Benevolent Institutions.

Under the authority of this opinion, and in pursuance of the practice for the preceding ten years, Governor Willard, together with the Treasurer and Auditor of State, borrowed \$165,000 to pay the July interest in 1858.

The Attorney General quotes a passage from the message of Governor Willard to the extra session in the fall of 1858.

In his commentary on the passage he represents the Governor as defending his act in paying the interest on the public debt without an appropriation as a matter of public necessity to save the credit of the State. He has imperfectly read the passage, and the misapplication of it is total. The Governor said nothing of the sort. In that part of the message, in which the Governor refers to the absence of an appropriation, he is speaking of the Benevolent Institutions. And in that part in which he speaks of borrowing money, he refers to the payment of the interest on the public debt. The case stood thus: For the payment of the interest on the public debt there was an appropriation, but not sufficient money in the Treasury; for the support of the Benevolent Institutions there was money in the Treasury, but no appropriation on which to pay it out.

On the 24th day of April, 1857, Governor Willard published in

the "Indiana State *Sentinel*" an address to the people of Indiana, from which I extract the following passage :

"By laws which were passed by previous Legislatures provision is made for sustaining every Department of the Government excepting the Benevolent Institutions. The tax is levied for the support of the Common Schools, and two cents upon each one hundred dollars, for the purpose of paying the principal of the public debt. As long as there is money in the Treasury belonging to the State, it is believed that there is authority to pay the interest on said debt."

In this passage he clearly states his opinion that there is authority to pay the interest on the public debt as long as there is money in the Treasury, and that every Department of the Government was provided for by previous legislation excepting the Benevolent Institutions. Further on he used the following language :

"Again, on the 19th day of January, 1846, the Legislature passed an act to provide for the funded debt of the State, in which your faith was solemnly pledged for the payment of the interest on said debt, and on the 27th of January, 1847, another act of the Legislature was passed repealing the obligation given in the previous year to the creditors of Indiana.

"Ever since these acts were passed the State has maintained her faith and credit, the result of which has been to encourage the introduction of population and capital into the State."

He then complained that the Legislature had adjourned without passing a bill leveying taxes with which to pay the interest in 1857 and 1858.

The only responsibility which Governor Willard and the State officers took by paying the interest on the public debt in 1858, was in borrowing the money for that purpose, which was clearly authorized by the act of 1852, which act is still in force.

The quotation which the Attorney General makes in his opinion from the debates in the Legislature of 1859, are irrelevant, as they refer to the legality of the loan made by Governor Willard, and not to the absence or existence of appropriations.

The Treasury act of 1859 and Embezzlement Bill of 1861, are not broader than the Constitution. They do not make that illegal which was not illegal before. It required no more to constitute an appropriation after the passage of those bills than before. They simply affixed a punishment for paying money out of the Treasury improperly, where before there was none. The simple question is, as to the existence of an appropriation, within the meaning of the Consti-

tution, and this is conceded by the Attorney General, as he does not contend that an appropriation good before the Embezzlement Bill is not good after it. This was expressly decided in the case of *Lange, Auditor vs Stover*, at the November Term, 1862, of the Supreme Court of Indiana, in which case it was held that the State Auditor could draw a warrant under the general appropriation contained in the Swamp Land act of 1862, notwithstanding the Treasury act of 1858 and the Embezzlement Bill of 1861. Where the appropriation is general it can be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; when it is special and payable out of a particular fund it must be paid only from that fund. The section quoted by the Attorney General from the act of 1859, means this and nothing more. Instances illustrating the first class may be found in the appropriations for the payment of the interest on the public debt, and the salaries of the State officers. Instances of the second class may be found in former appropriations for the support of the Benevolent Institutions, at a time when a separate and specific tax was levied to raise a fund for that purpose.

At the regular session of 1859, an act was passed entitled an act to provide a Treasury system for the State of Indiana, for the manner of receiving, holding and disbursing the public monies of the State, the 16th section of which reads as follows :

“ At some convenient period, prior to the falling due of the interest on the foreign debt of the State, payable at New York, the Treasurer shall, without making any discrimination, draw on the bank notes in the Treasury an amount of specie sufficient to pay said interest, which he shall transmit to New York by Express, or otherwise, as may be deemed most safe ; but any bank or banks on whose notes specie is thus demanded, may redeem such notes to the extent of such dividends, by draft on New York, payable fifteen days preceding the day of payment of said interest, and without any premium of exchange, and giving ample security to the Treasurer for the prompt payment thereof.”

This section is disposed of in the following manner by the Attorney General :

“ The interest on the State debt was payable in New York, and at the time this act was passed, there existed no statute providing the manner in which the money should be transmitted to that city, and making it the duty of any particular person to perform that service ; and this section does nothing more than provide the instrumentality by which the interest shall be transmitted to the place of payment.”

It is true this section provides the manner in which the money to pay the interest on the public debt should be transmitted to New York; but it does more. It declares that at a convenient period before the interest falls due, which is on the first days of January and July of each year, the Treasurer shall take from the State Treasury, enough money to pay such interest and transmit the same to New York for that purpose. He has no discretion in the matter. The act to be performed by him is not made contingent upon future appropriations or legislation. He can be excused from its performance only by the want of money in the Treasury, and in that case it is made his duty by another act of the Legislature, together with the Governor and Auditor, to borrow an amount sufficient to meet the deficit. The section constitutes an appropriation taking precedence of all others. The Treasurer is ordered to take twice a year, enough money from the Treasury to pay the interest; and how shall he escape obedience to the mandate? He cannot shelter himself behind the opinion of the Attorney General or any form of construction however learned and ingenious.

The command is plain, direct, unconditional, and must be obeyed. If, before, technical objections could be raised of the want of a formal appropriation, they were completely removed. Will the Treasurer perform this most plain and important duty? I believe he will. I believe he is an honest man, and will not permit any influence to stand between him and the discharge of a duty so vital to the good name and welfare of the State.

The credit of the State, at one time greatly deprecated, has been restored by many years of faithful observance of her obligations, and if blemish again come upon it, woe be to those by whom it shall come.

The Attorney General quotes the 7th section of the Treasury act of 1859, prohibiting the Treasurer from paying any money out of it, or transferring any money from the Treasury, except upon the warrant of the Auditor.

If this section applies to the interest on the public debt, it is the duty of the Auditor to issue his warrant for the requisite amount in time to enable the Treasurer to send the money to New York as required by the section above quoted. I submit, however, that it has no application, and the Attorney General has failed to notice the fact that this section and the 16th section before quoted are parts of the same act, and are to be construed together.

The practice under the act of 1859 has been this: At a convenient time before the first of January and July, of each year, the Treasurer would transmit to New York a sum of money sufficient to pay the interest, place it there in the hands of the Agent of State, taking his receipt for the same, and afterwards take this receipt to the Auditor and obtain the necessary warrant. This practice prevailed throughout 1859 and 1860 under the administration of Nathaniel F. Cunningham as Treasurer, and John W. Dood as Auditor, and afterward through 1861 and 1862, under the administration of Jonathan S. Harvey as Treasurer, and Albert Lange as Auditor.

The 16th section was regarded and acted upon by State Officers as making the interest an exceptional case, not governed by the 7th section.

To show that the Legislature did not regard the section I have quoted from the act of 1859 as constituting a sufficient appropriation he makes the following statement:

“Bearing upon the effect of the section, I call your attention to the fact, that the same Legislature that enacted it, and after it had been passed, passed an appropriation bill appropriating \$320,000 for interest for the year 1859, (Acts 1859, 13;) also \$320,000 for interest for 1860, (Acts 1860, 14;) and that the Legislature of 1861 made similar appropriations for the years 1861 and 1862, (Acts 1861, pages 6 and 7.)”

On the 11th day of April, 1863, the Attorney General obtained from the Auditor a warrant for his salary for the quarter ending on the 31st of March, 1863, which warrant was promptly paid by the Treasurer.

The payment of this salary was legal and proper, and I refer to the fact only to show that the Attorney General has made a practical decision of the question at variance with his written opinion.

The act of 1861, which contains the specific appropriations for the payment of the interest on the public debt, also contains specific appropriations for the payment of the salary of the Attorney General and other Officers of State. Yet the absence of specific appropriations for salaries in 1863 is not, in the opinion of the Attorney General, a sufficient reason why he should not draw his salary.

He argues, in substance, that the Legislature of 1861 believed the section I have quoted from the Treasury act not a sufficient appropriation to pay interest, else they would not have made special appropriations.

According to this logic, this Legislature was of the opinion that

the general law regulating the salaries of State officers, also passed in 1859, was not sufficient to authorize their payment, and that special appropriations were required. But against this argument, drawn from legislative action, the Attorney General enters his practical dissent.

The general salary act does not come within his definition of an appropriation. It does not set apart any specific sum or fund for the payment of salaries. It is general in its character, and is an authority to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise disposed of.

The 32d section of the act regulating fees, approved March 2, 1865, reads as follows:

“The Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State, shall furnish at the expense of the State the necessary record books and office rent and stationery for the offices of the Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State and Clerk of the Supreme Court, and fuel and stationery for the use of the General Assembly.”

The Attorney General, in a written opinion recently delivered to the Auditor, decided that this section makes an appropriation, and authorized the Auditor to draw warrants, and the Treasurer to pay them, for the purpose therein mentioned. The section does not contain an appropriation in terms, nor does it set apart any money or fund.

It declares, however, that certain articles shall be furnished at the expense of the State, from which the Attorney General *infers* the appropriation and the authority to take the money from the Treasury. Is the declaration that certain articles shall be furnished at the expense of the State, stronger than the solemn promise of the State repeatedly made to pay the interest upon her debt at a certain place and at specified times?

Can authority to take money from the Treasury be inferred in one case and not in the other? If, when provision is made to furnish certain articles at the expense of the State, it is a necessary inference that the money to pay the expense shall be drawn from the Treasury, is it not likewise a necessary inference that money shall be taken from the Treasury to meet the interest on the public debt which the State solemnly bound herself to pay at a particular time and place? And how can the Attorney General hold this section to be an appropriation, and break the force of the 16th section in the Treasury act of 1859, by calling it directory? And if the Treasury act of 1859, and the Embezzlement bill of 1861, do not impair the

character of this section as a good appropriation, nor make payments under it penal, with what show of reason can it be pretended that they affect the right to pay the interest on the funded debt of the State?

It is not to be supposed that the payment of the interest upon the public debt should be left to the uncertainty of legislation from year to year, to be hindered or defeated by the accidental or willful failure of any legislature to make an appropriation. It is eminently proper that it should have been provided for by general and continuing legislation, and not left open to the neglect or caprice of each succeeding Legislature.

It is of the essential nature of such stocks that permanent provision be made for the payment of the interest, and if it were understood that the interest was not provided for, and its payment depended upon legislation from year to year, the value of our stocks in the market would be greatly diminished and our chances for future negotiations much impaired.

The act of 1846 was regarded in that light, and the act of 1859 was intended to give increased security against failure from the neglect or errors of judgment in State officers by making imperative the provision for sending the money to the place of payment in due season.

And so careful was the Constitutional Convention in 1850 to provide for any contingency which might result in a failure to pay the interest on the public debt, that a special provision was made in the Constitution to authorize the borrowing of money for the payment of such interest.

Sec. 5, Article 10th of the Constitution declares that, "No law shall authorize any debt to be contracted on behalf of the State, except in the cases mentioned, of which to pay the interest on the State debt is one."

And the Legislature at its first session under the new Constitution carried out the provision by the following enactment, to-wit:

Section 5 of an act prescribing the duties of Governor, approved May 27, 1852, provides as follows: "The Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer of State are hereby authorized to procure a temporary loan of money sufficient in amount to meet the deficiency in the Treasury, should any such occur, to pay the semi-annual dividends of interest on the State debt.

It is a necessary construction of the above section that if there be money in the Treasury, the interest shall be paid. It is predicated

upon the obligation of the State punctually to pay the interest on her debt, and assumes the existence of all legislation necessary for that purpose.

Further argument is unnecessary. By his decision upon the act of 1855, regulating fees, the Attorney General has overruled the principles he sought to establish in his first opinion, and has recognized a rule broader even than is necessary to authorize the payment of the interest on the public debt. The law is plain, the money is in the Treasury, and if the interest is not paid, the responsibility will rest with those officers upon whom the law has devolved the duty of making the payment.

Very respectfully yours,

OLIVER P. MORTON,

Governor of Indiana.

OPINION OF THE HON. JOHN S. NEWMAN.

His Excellency, O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

GOVERNOR:—In response to your question propounded to me as an old friend and associate, as to the obligation and duty of the executive and administrative officers of the State, to pay the interest to fall due during the current year and the succeeding year, on the funded debt of the State, without there having been any appropriation made for that purpose, by the General Assembly recently adjourned. I have given the subject such examination as the limited time at my disposal would permit, and have made up my mind clearly, that it will become their duty to do so. I think the law, the good faith, and the honor of our State, imperatively demand that this view shall be taken of the subject, and acted upon by the public functionaries charged with the duty.

Prior to the adoption of the present Constitution, the State had been involved in pecuniary difficulties alike painful and embarrassing to its citizens. We were weighed down by our public debt, and struggling to remove the odious stigma of repudiation unjustly cast

upon us. We had no money to pay either principal or interest of our public debt. But we had the resource of certain of our uncompleted public works, and a very considerable one in the lands appropriated by the Congress of the United States, to aid in completing the Wabash and Erie Canal. Under these circumstances overtures were made to the State by a large part of its creditors, to take that canal and the lands appropriated for its completion, and relieve the State of one half of its bonded debt, if the State would execute new bonds for the remaining half, and promptly pay the interest on that half of the debt.

These overtures were met by the State in a spirit of fairness, and the Legislature passed the act approved January 19, 1846, entitled "An act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana," &c., in which provision was made for the transfer of the Canal and lands for one half our bonded debt, and for the creation of a new stock for the residue. Among other provisions, the 5th section of that act provides, that "The interest on the stock hereby created shall be payable half-yearly at the city of New York, on the first days of January and July of each year, commencing on the first day of July, 1847," "and for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal, as herein provided, the faith of the State is hereby solemnly pledged." The provisions of the act were accepted by the creditors of the State and the Canal and lands transferred, and no honest nor honorable citizen of the State but felt that a galling incubus had been removed, and individually and collectively the people felt an honest glow of satisfaction at being restored to honor in their collective capacity as a State, and each citizen felt that a portion of the stigma had been removed from himself, and that a brighter future was opened for himself and his beloved State.

So scrupulous was the Convention that formed the present Constitution to maintain the honor of the State and provide against similar embarrassments, that they provided that "no law should authorize any debt to be contracted on behalf of the State, except to meet casual deficits in the revenue, to pay interest on the State debt, to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and provide for the public defence." To provide for the payment of the interest on the State debt was deemed equally prominent with the provisions to protect the existence of the State.

The executive and administrative officers of the State have felt and acted ever since as though the burthen rested on them to make payment of this interest, and when funds were not in the Treasury

for that purpose, to borrow temporarily the needful money, and to transmit the funds to New York to pay the interest as it fell due.

The act approved June 13, 1852, 1 Rev. Stat. 408, in reference to the public debt, provides that all the revenues derived from the sale of any of the public works of the State, and any surplus that may remain in the Treasury derived from taxation for general purposes, after paying the ordinary expenses of Government, and interest on the State stocks, &c., shall be applied towards paying off the principal of the State debt as therein provided. This act already provides what shall be done with certain specific moneys and the surplus for general purposes, and needs no particular or further appropriation; and as clearly recognizes that the money needed to pay interest on the State debt is appropriated, as though the appropriations were direct and specific to that end, (Gavin and Hord's Statutes, page 503, section 3,) and has been so viewed by every administration of the State Government up to the present.

The same provision is found in the act entitled "An act in relation to applying certain funds therein named to the payment of the public debt," &c., approved March 9, 1861. Laws of the regular session of 1861, chapter 47, pages 107-8. Sec. 4 of that act provides "That all revenues derived from the sale of any of the public works belonging to the State, and the net annual income thereof; the taxes mentioned in the first section of this act, and any surplus that may remain in the Treasury derived from taxation for general purposes, after paying the ordinary expenses of the State Government, and the interest on the State stocks other than the original bonds not surrendered, and the State Bank bonds, shall be applied towards the payment of the principal of the State debt," &c. The same act provides for creating a sinking fund, and three Commissioners of it, consisting of the Auditor, Treasurer and Agent of State. The 8th section provides that "The Agent of State under the direction of such Commissioners shall invest all moneys mentioned in the 4th section of this act, (the section above recited,) not otherwise appropriated, in the purchase of bonds specified in the act." This, it seems clear to me, is an appropriation of the moneys therein named as fully as can be required to satisfy the Constitutional requirement in section 3, article 10. It provides that "After paying the ordinary expenses of the State Government and the interest on the State stocks," the surplus derived from taxation shall be applied to the payment of the State debt, by the Commissioners, of whom the Treasurer is one. It is then clearly the duty of the Commissioners

to apply the enumerated moneys in the manner provided by that statute, and to ascertain how much that surplus is; it is clearly the duty of the Treasurer, under the act of 1859 hereafter referred to, to pay "the interest on the foreign debt, payable in New York," and such other appropriations as the act provides for, and then invest the surplus in conformity to the act of 1861 above named. The appropriation of the surplus, after paying the interest, is as clearly an appropriation of the sums needed to pay the interest as language could make it, and so clearly recognizes the law and the obligation to pay the interest under the prior legislation, that no public officer should err in failing to pay the interest. In other words, if there were no other law on the subject, an appropriation of the surplus after payment of the interest, is an appropriation to pay the interest also.

The duty to pay the interest on the State debt has been acknowledged and acted on without any further appropriation by law, without dissent from a single public functionary or even private citizen, that I am aware of, up to the act of March 1, 1859, entitled "An act to provide a Treasury system for the State of Indiana, for the manner of receiving, holding, and *disbursing* the public moneys of the State, and for the safe keeping of the public moneys." (Acts 1859, pages 227 to 234, 1 Gavin and Hord, 645 to 650, inclusive.) The 16th section of this act, page 234, provides that "at some convenient period before the falling due of the interest on the foreign debt of the State, payable at New York," the Treasurer shall (in the manner provided in that section) draw on the moneys in the Treasury an amount sufficient to pay said interest, which he shall transmit to New York by express, or otherwise, as may be deemed most safe.

This would seem to be "an appropriation made by law" as full as would be needful in any case to satisfy the Constitutional requirements in section 3, article 10. (The term "appropriation made by law, has no peculiar signification other than that there is a law requiring payments to be made out of the public moneys of the State, whether the amount shall be specified in the law, or left to calculation, as the amount of interest to be paid on our public debt, and the quarterly payments made to our public officers, where they have fixed annual salaries.)

Section 1, article 6, of the Constitution, providing for the election of certain officers, and among them a Treasurer of State, provides that "they shall perform such duties as may be enjoined by law," and it seems to me that the duty of paying the interest on our public debt is as clearly and unmistakably imposed by law on our State Treas-

urer, as any duty enjoined by law can be, without any further legislative action whatever; and that the needful money to pay the interest on our "public debt" or "State Stocks," or our "foreign debt payable in New York," as the various acts term the debt, is already provided for and appropriated by law.

It has been suggested that the act entitled "An act defining certain felonies and misdemeanors and prescribing punishment therefor," &c., approved February 22, 1861, commonly called the embezzlement law, would subject the Treasurer to penalties if he should pay the interest on the State debt. The 3d section of that act provides that "if the Treasurer of State," &c., shall pay out any public moneys in any other manner than as prescribed by law, he shall be fined and imprisoned. This is doubtless a wise law, but it does not undertake to define the manner in which payments out of the public moneys shall be, or had been prescribed by law. The act of 1859 before quoted, had prescribed that the Treasurer of State at some convenient period prior to the falling due of the interest on our foreign debt, should transmit funds to pay the interest. And the act of 1861 providing for the creation of three Commissioners to invest the funds named in the act, including the surplus of the general fund, after paying interest on the foreign debt, prescribed the manner in which the Treasurer of State should pay out the money to liquidate the interest on the foreign debt of the State, as I construe it. It is worthy of note, too, if there was the slightest question as to the construction, that the last named act is later in date than the so-called embezzlement act, and if there were any conflict between the two acts, the latest in date, according to judicial decisions, must prevail. I cannot see, however, the slightest conflict between the embezzlement act, and any law appropriating or directing payment of the interest on our foreign debt, whether made prior or subsequent to the passage of that act. And I think it will be the duty of the Treasurer of State in conformity with law, to provide for payment of the interest on the public debt and save the solemnly pledged faith of the State.

Most respectfully,

JOHN S. NEWMAN.

OPINION OF MESSRS. McDONALD AND ROACH.

At your request we have examined the various provisions of the Constitution and Statutes relating to the payment of the interest on the funded debt of the State, and herewith give you the result:

The funded debt of Indiana, in its present shape, was created by the act of 1846 and the supplemental act of 1847, known as the "funded debt acts," and constituted a contract between the State and the parties who then held her bonds, or have since become the owners of them.

By the 5th section of that act, (1846) it was provided that the interest on that part of the debt resting on the State, was to be paid half yearly in the city of New York, on the first days of January and July, commencing on the first day of July 1847; and for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal, as therein provided, the faith of the State was solemnly pledged.

The Auditor's report for the year ending October 31st, 1847, shows that the July interest for that year has been paid, but does not state the amount paid.

The report also shows that there was still a balance in the treasury after the payment of the interest and other State expenditures.

The Auditor's report for the year ending Oct. 31st, 1848, shows that there was paid out in that year for the January and July instalments of interest, the sum of \$262,300; and in the estimate of expenses for the ensuing year, there is put down for the January and July interest the sum of \$190,000. The report goes on to show that there will be a *deficit* of \$24,000, which is stated in the following form: "Probable deficiency to meet the interest for July 1849, \$24,000."

At the ensuing session of the General Assembly, by an act approved January 16, 1849, entitled "an act to make general appropriations, &c., for the year 1849, and for other purposes," it was provided in the 4th section, that the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer of State, were authorized to procure, by temporary loan, from the

branches of the State Bank of Indiana, or from the Sinking Fund, an amount of money sufficient to meet the deficiency in the Treasury (should any occur) to pay the instalment of interest on the public debt of the State due on the 1st of July, 1849, if, in their opinion, it should be expedient so to do. Acts 1849, page 6.

The report of the Auditor for the year ending Oct. 31st, 1849, shows that on the January and July interest of that year, there was paid the sum of \$188,344. It does not appear whether the authority to borrow to make up the deficiency estimated for July, 1849, had been exercised by the officers of State; but the Auditor remarks that the "interest on our public debt, with the incidental expenses attending it, has still been promptly paid when it fell due."

The estimate for the year 1850; including the sum of \$193,000 for the interest of that year, show a probable balance in the treasury of \$35,000.

At the ensuing session of the General Assembly, no Statute was passed having any reference to the payment of the interest.

In the Auditor's report of October 31, 1850, it is stated that the interest for January and July, amounting to \$188,595, had been paid; and in his estimate for the expenses of the ensuing year, including interest, there would be a deficiency of funds, of \$———. Accordingly on the 12th February, 1851, an act was passed to authorize the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer of State, to borrow money to pay the July instalment of interest, and appropriating the borrowed money to that purpose. See acts of 1851, page 132.

The above is a brief history of the laws, usages, and official transactions of the State, relative to the interest on the public debt down to the time of the adoption of our present Constitution.

It will be seen that every instalment of interest was promptly paid, out of the General Fund, without any special legislation on the subject except alone when it appeared from the statement of the Auditor that there would be a probable deficiency; and that in the two instances in which this occurred, in 1849 and 1851, acts were passed to provide the means for supplying the deficiency.

In the present Constitution of the State, there are two sections relating to this subject. Section 2, article 10, ordains "That all the revenues derived from the sale of any of the public works belonging to the State, and from the net annual increase thereof, and any surplus that may remain at any time in the treasury, derived from taxation, for general State purposes, after the payment of the ordinary expenses of the Government, AND OF THE INTEREST on the bonds of

the State, other than Bank bonds, shall be annually applied under the direction of the General Assembly, to the payment of the principal of the public debt.

And section 5, article 10, provides "That no law shall authorize any debt to be contracted on behalf of the State, except in the following cases: to meet casual deficits in the revenue, to pay the interest on the State debt," &c.

The General Assembly have carried these provisions into effect by formal acts of legislation. The first by the act 1 Revised Statutes, page 408, section almost in the identical words of the Constitution. The second by the passage of a general law empowering the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer, to provide temporary loans of money to meet deficiencies in the Treasury, should any occur, to pay the semi-annual dividends of interest on the State debt:

Under these laws, and without any other legislation, so far as this question is concerned, all the instalments of interest were promptly met, and no specific appropriation was ever made until the session of 1859. In one instance, in 1859, the power to borrow money was exercised; during the rest of the period there was money sufficient in the treasury, the interest was paid at the proper time by the officers of State, and the amounts paid were annually reported to the General Assembly, and taken as a matter of course, without question.

In 1859, an act was passed for the purpose of revising the Treasury system of the State, and the impression has prevailed since then, to some extent, that no money can be drawn from the treasury without a previous *specific* appropriation. In our judgment, this is an error; that act has not in any manner, enlarged or circumscribed the powers of the Auditor or Treasurer. It only reiterates the existing requirements of the Constitution, and imposes penalties upon those officers for an abuse of power, but that is all. The Constitution itself, article 10, section 3, declares "that no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of appropriations made by law." The same prohibition, in nearly the same words, is found in the old Constitution, article section . The acts of 1859, providing a treasury system, adds no more. The real question, after all is, as to the meaning of the term appropriation, as used in the Constitution and Statute. In other words, what amounts to an appropriation by law, of money in the treasury, so as to authorize its payment. Lexicographers define appropriated to mean, "to assign to a practical use," "setting apart a sum of money to be expended for a given purpose." We suppose its true meaning in this

connection to be, “*a legal provision for the payment of a debt due from the State, or to become due, out of the funds of the State.*” This is the principle decided by our Supreme Court in the case of Lange, Auditor, *vs.* Stover, ruled at the November Term, 1862, in which it is held that the treasury law of 1859, and the embezzlement act of 1861, do not change the duty of the Auditor, under the act of 1852, to draw warrants upon the treasury, payable out of the Swamp Land Fund, upon accounts against such fund, although no *specific appropriation* had been made for the payment of such accounts; the only provision on the subject being the general swamp land act of 1832, which charges that fund with the payment of particular classes of debts.

The conclusion to which we have arrived is that, by the laws, constitution, and usages of this State, the general fund in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, is charged with the payment of the interest on the public debt of the State, and when a deficiency is likely to occur, ample authority is given to provide for it, by borrowing, and that no other or *specific* appropriation is required to consummate it. The mode of payment, is of course, as in other cases, by the Auditor's warrant upon the treasury. See duties of Auditor, 1st Gavin & Hord, page 119.

Respectfully,

MCDONALD & ROACH.

OPINION OF THE HON. WM. A. PEELE.

The Constitution of the State provides that “no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of *appropriations* made by law.” (Article 10, sec. 3.) The 8th section of the act of 1859, called the “Treasury system,” reads, “The Auditor of the State shall at no time draw a warrant upon the Treasurer of State, unless there be money in the treasury belonging to the fund upon which the same is drawn to pay the same, and in conformity to appropriations made by law, and on money actually in the treasury subject to the payment of the same.” (Acts 1859, page 230.) The 7th section of same acts, prohibits the Treasurer of State from paying out

money from the treasury except upon warrants drawn by the Auditor of State. The embezzlement law of 1861 punishes the Auditor of State if he draws a warrant, and the Treasurer of State if he pays out money otherwise than is pointed out by law. (Acts 1861, page 112.)

The 5th section of an act entitled "an act to provide for the funded debt of the State," &c., reads, "the interest on the stock hereby created, shall be payable half yearly at the city of New York on the first days of January and July of each year, commencing on the first day of July, 1847." (Acts 1864, page 5.)

The question presented—does this section 5 of the acts of 1846, make an appropriation, or such an appropriation of money out of the State treasury, for the payment of the interest on the stock or bonds of the State, created by said act, as will warrant the Auditor of State in issuing his warrant for the payment of the same without any other law upon that matter? The said 5th section declares the interest *shall be paid*, and *when and where*, also pledges the faith of the State for the payment of the same. The first thing to settle, is there any money in the treasury belonging to the fund out of which it is to be paid? I assume that any and all money in the treasury derived from taxes assessed for carrying on the State Government, belongs to what is properly called the general fund, and to the fund out of which this interest should be paid. If this is true, the only thing unanswered is the question as to the appropriation.

With the constitutional provision first above cited in full view, the General Assembly never, until 1859, (since the adoption of the new Constitution) made any appropriation for the payment of the interest on the bonds of the State, yet the interest was regularly paid, all seeming to acquiesce in the idea that the promise of the State to pay the same at given times was equivalent to an appropriation. Whether this mode is strictly good or not, it seems to have been acted upon for seven or eight years, and indeed, a vast deal of money drawn from the State Treasury, is so drawn upon an equally indefinite appropriation. The General Assembly says by an act, that A. B. is entitled to \$500 for services as Attorney, or for any other purpose, and this by the Auditor of State, and by all our General Assemblies, (that have made any appropriations) has been regarded as a good appropriation; indeed in 1861 and 1863, each branch of the General Assembly, without the concurrence of the other, has ordered, and the Auditor has drawn his warrants for the payment of money for services, &c. If either of these cases constitute an appropriation

"in conformity to law," then the act of 1846 providing for the payment of the interest, should be regarded as a good appropriation.

I am of the opinion that the promise of the State to pay a sum of money for services, or for the use of money—the State fixing the service, or the rate of interest, (as in the act of 1846) that it is a sufficient setting apart or appropriation of money for that service or that interest, to justify the Auditor of State in issuing his warrant for the payment of the same, provided that he has knowledge that the service has been rendered, or the State had the use of the money. That the act, or the section of law of 1846, referred to above, is a good continuing appropriation until repealed, is in my judgment unquestionable.

WILLIAM A. PEELE.

LETTER FROM A. T. STEWART, ESQ., NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 15th, 1863.

His Excellency, GOVERNOR MORTON, Indianapolis, Ind.

MY DEAR SIR:—I thank you for sending me a copy of your letter of the 24d ultimo, in favor of paying the interest of the debt of the State of Indiana, notwithstanding that the last Legislature failed to make an appropriation, and that the Constitution of the State requires an appropriation as a preliminary to payment.

In my opinion, your reasoning, founded on the existence of an unrepealed Statute of the State, authorizing such payment, (which is a continuing authority) and founded also on the previous practice of the State, or of its officers, is sound and unanswerable; but if it were not, I would "take the responsibility."

Neither myself nor my friends hold any of the stock, and I write in the interest of no particular person, but merely in the cause which you so ably uphold, of punctuality and honor.

Yours, very sincerely,

ALEX. T. STEWART.

INTEREST ON THE FUNDED DEBT OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

GOVERNOR MORTON TO WINSLOW, LANIER & Co.

NEW YORK, June 22d, 1863.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—You are already informed of the difficulty in Indiana in regard to paying the interest on the funded debt of the State.

Without entering into the cause of this trouble, allow me to say, that if it is in your power to meet and pay this interest as it shall fall due, you will confer a great favor upon the people of the State, who will, without doubt, fully reimburse and indemnify you.

Should you do this, I pledge whatever official and personal influence I may have, that the State shall make you whole.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

O. P. MORTON,

Governor of Indiana.

WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., TO GOVERNOR MORTON.

BANKING OFFICE WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., }
No. 52, Wall Street, NEW YORK, June 24th, 1863. }

Governor O. P. MORTON,

DEAR SIR:—We are in receipt of your letter of the 22d inst., requesting us to protect the credit of the State of Indiana, by paying the interest on the funded debt falling due on the first of next month, as the officers of State, for reasons publicly known, will probably decline paying the same.

The non-payment of this interest, will indeed be highly injurious to the credit of that State, and mortifying to her citizens, and its consequences injurious to credit generally.

The State of Indiana, since the arrangement made with her creditors in 1849, has promptly met the interest on her debt, under all circumstances, and at times during great pecuniary embarrassments in the country. To fail now in meeting the same, with ample means in the Treasury for that purpose, cannot be satisfactorily explained to the creditors. Having for a long time been citizens of that State, identified with its credit and prosperity, we should regret its default in meeting its obligations. We have therefore, for the sake of protecting its credit, come to the determination that we will pay the July interest as requested. To do this, however, safely and satisfactorily, we must have a certified copy of the pay roll, containing the names of the creditors, and the amount of dividends due to each, on the 1st of July, from the office of the Agent of State in this city.

It will be necessary for us, when we pay, to take from each creditor an assignment of the amount of interest due to each, with powers of Attorneys to collect the same, when the Agent of State is in funds to that end.

Very truly,

(Signed)

WINSLOW, LANIER & Co.

WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., TO JNO. C. WALKER, AGENT, &c.

BANKING OFFICE WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., }
No. 52 Wall Street NEW YORK, June 24th, 1863. }

Jno C. Walker, Esq., Agent of the State of Indiana, New York,

DEAR SIR:—It being now quite certain that the last July interest on the funded debt of the State of Indiana, will not be paid, for reasons publicly known, we have, at the earnest solicitation of Governor Morton and other citizens of that State, agreed to pay the same to the holders of the certificates of indebtedness, to protect the credit of the State; to do this safely to ourselves, we must take an assignment from each creditor, of the amount of interest due, with power of attorney, to collect the same when you are in funds to pay the same. To enable us to do this satisfactorily, we must have a certified copy of your pay roll for July, or list, giving the names of the holders, as also the amount of dividends due to each, &c.

We therefore respectfully request that you furnish us with the same, at as early a day, prior to the day of payment, as your conve-

nience will allow. We shall expect to pay you all expenses that may be incurred in and about furnishing the same. We shall be pleased to hear from you as soon as convenient.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

WINSLOW, LANIER & Co.

JNO. C. WALKER, TO WINSLOW, LANIER & Co.

OFFICE INDIANA STATE AGENT, }
NEW YORK, June 25th, 1864.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.,

GENTLEMEN :—Your favor of the 24th inst. has been received and duly considered. In reply I beg leave to say that in common with every citizen of Indiana, I am exceedingly anxious that the creditors of our State shall be promptly paid that which is due to them. The State has amply provided for them all. Her Treasury is full, and her tax payers will keep it so for every lawful demand. All that is needed is that her Legislature shall have an opportunity to make the appropriations, to give the financial officers of the State authority to disburse the funds. I hope it is correct, as you state in your letter, that the “reasons” why the “next July interest on the funded debt of the State of Indiana” will not be paid at that time “are *publicly known*.” The people of Indiana, with the issues before the country upon them, elected a majority of Democrats to represent them in the Legislature of the State. To prevent the legislation demanded by the people, the Republican minority of the House of Representatives, investigated by Governor Morton, and in violation of their sworn duty, deserted their posts and left that body without a quorum to do business. By this revolutionary proceeding, the acts for appropriating money to defray the expenses of the State to pay the accruing interest on the State debt, to carry on the Benevolent Institutions, and keep up the State Prisons, failed to become laws. In consequence of this, there are thousands of the creditors of the State at home, who suffer already for their just dues, and, as you mention, the credit of the State abroad is about to suffer by the anticipated failure to meet the necessary accruing interest on her funded debt. The majority of the Legislature are ready and anxious to make those appropriations, not only to pay yourselves and the class of creditors

to whom you refer, but other creditors to a large amount, whose claims are equally just. Through you, Governor Morton now asks me, as an officer of the State, whose duties the law prescribes, to co-operate with him, and to furnish the records and facilities of my office, for what purpose? Not to facilitate the State to pay her interest, or to add to her pecuniary resources, for the arrangement you propose, is only a transfer of some portion of the indebtedness to other hands. And you plainly state that you ask this, not as an individual about to buy and operate in the certificates of the State, in a business way, (and as such reasonably entitled to information) but in connection with arrangements entered upon "at the earnest request of Governor Morton and other citizens of that State." For an officer of Indiana who has respect for his duty to himself and his State, to become a party to Governor Morton's real purpose in this scheme, is impossible. That object is not to "save the credit of the State," but to continue himself in his unlawful and disastrous purpose, to override the Constitution and laws of Indiana, to arrogate to himself the functions of all other departments of the State Government, and to set at defiance the people and the Legislature. Governor Morton, if he is faithful to the duties of his office, and the wishes and interests of the people of Indiana, will promptly convene the Legislature, and let them, as they will do, if his friends will remain at their posts, appropriate the money for the payment of the demands of her creditors. The Governor prefers to rush into all sorts of temporary expedients and shifts, bringing the good name and financial credit of his State into bad repute, with every holder and hawker of claims against her. The honor and interests of Indiana require that her faithful servants and friends shall withdraw countenance from him in his mad career.

The State does not need that creditors at home or abroad should be called upon to postpone their demands, nor on the other hand that individuals should be asked to advance money for her. The party or parties who unnecessarily subject her to the shame of such apparent confession, or who seem to sanction it as being necessary, in fact only insult and dishonor her, Governor Morton has his partizan politics, and his selfish ambition to prompt him, and I will not lend myself to a furtherance of his acts which are revolutionary and ruinous. He has no right, after the people of Indiana have taxed themselves and filled their treasury for the purpose of paying their debts, still in his obstinacy to ask them to accept as a favor, the advancement of funds from individuals, to save them from dishonor.

Without, therefore, intending disrespect to you, gentlemen, I must decline to render assistance to the Governor in his attempt to carry on the State Government in defiance of law, and without legislation which the Supreme Court has decided essential in the premises.

Truly yours,

(Signed,)

J. C. WALKER,
Agent of the State of Indiana.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., TO JOHN C. WALKER.

BANKING OFFICE, WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., }
No. 52, Wall Street, New York, June 26, 1863. }

John C. Walker, Esq., Agent of the State of Indiana.

DEAR SIR: — Your letter of yesterday in reply to ours of the 24th, is received.

We have nothing to say in reply save to express our regret that the State should fail in paying the interest on her funded debt. As to where the fault lies in the premises is not for us to say.

It has occurred to us, however, that we could shape our request in a manner that may meet your approbation. It is this: That you shall in the capacity of the Agent of the State, go on and pay each creditor entitled thereto, on your dividend books, taking the receipt of each in the usual form; you to draw your official check on our House, to the order of each party entitled thereto, expressing on the face of each check that it is given for the July dividend on stock thus held or represented, giving the amount of such stock. These checks we will pay, and hold the same as our vouchers, until we are reimbursed. In this way the payments can be made in the usual manner, as the Agent has always heretofore paid, by drawing his check on our House, or some other House or Bank in this city. As it is necessary for us to know whether we are to advance, or not, so large a sum of money by Wednesday next, we will thank you for an early reply.

Truly yours,

(Signed)

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

JOHN C. WALKER TO WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

OFFICE INDIANA STATE AGENCY, }
No. 36, Wall Street, New York, June 26, 1864. }

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.

GENTLEMEN: — Your letter of this morning is received. I regret to say that a sense of duty compels me to decline acceding to your propositions.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed,)

JOHN C. WALKER.

Agent of State.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. TO JOHN C. WALKER.

BANKING OFFICE, WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., }
No. 52, Wall Street, New York, June 27, 1863. }

John C. Walker Esq., Agent of State of Indiana.

DEAR SIR: — We yesterday received your reply to our second proposition. We should, perhaps, have said therein, that we did not propose to hold you personally responsible in case you should agree to our request. We now say so.

Very Truly,
(Signed,)

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

GOVERNOR MORTON TO WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Indianapolis, June 29, 1863. }

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.

No. 52, Wall Street, New York.

It has occurred to me that it would greatly preserve the credit of the State if notice were given in the papers that you would pay the interest, and then go on and pay in such cases where the evidence is satisfactory that the parties are entitled to receive it, taking as-

assignment and power of attorney. It is thought by some of your friends here, also, that a considerable portion can be paid in that way, and that it would be well for the State and yourselves to make the offer. Some here are already stating that your offer was a Peter Funk arrangement, knowing that it would be rejected. You will please excuse my suggestion.

(Signed,)

O. P. MORTON.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. TO GOVERNOR MORTON.

BANKING OFFICE, WINSLOW LANIER & Co., }
No. 52 Wall Street, New York, June 30, 1863. }

Governor Morton.

DEAR SIR: — Your two dispatches received. It will not do to attempt to pay without the dividend books, as it will be next to impossible to settle who is the legal owner of the dividend, as the certificate holder is often not the party entitled to the dividend. To attempt to pay and not pay all, would do more harm than good. The correspondence will be published. This will show whether we were in earnest or not.

At your suggestion on a card we wrote Mr. Walker, that we had no design to hold him in anywise responsible personally, in case he should draw the checks as we proposed. To this we have received no reply up to one o'clock to-day. We have nothing new on the subject. They are giving out at the office of the Agent, that the interest will not be paid. Many inquiries are made at our office. We give the facts of the case.

Yours, truly,

(Signed,)

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

GOVERNOR MORTON TO WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1863.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.

GENTLEMEN: — Allow me to call your attention to a communication I addressed to you in June last in reference to paying the inter-

est on the Indiana five per cent. and two and a half per cent. stocks, and to renew the request therein. I will furnish you what I believe to be a correct list, enabling you to pay the back interest for July, as well as that to accrue in January.

Respectfully yours,
 (Signed,) O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. TO GOVERNOR MORTON.

BANKING OFFICE, WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., }
 No. 52, Wall Street, New York, Nov. 30, 1863. }

O. P. MORTON, ESQ.,
Governor of the State of Indiana.

SIR:— We are in the receipt of yours of this date, requesting us to pay the over-due interest of July last, on the funded debt of the State of Indiana, and that to fall due on the 1st January next, for the honor and credit of the State. As you are now able to furnish us with a correct list of the creditors entitled to payment, together with the amount due to each, we now agree to do so.

Looking to an early re-imbursement from the State.

We are, respectfully yours,
 (Signed,) WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

We shall commence the payment so soon as the complete list is placed in our hands.

(Signed,) W. L. & C.

GOVERNOR MORTON'S CARD.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. will pay at their banking house, in the city of New York, the interest on the Indiana five and two and a half per cent. stocks, which fell due on the first of July last, and that which will fall due on the first of January next.

The failure to pay the interest in July was not caused by the want of money. The money was in the State Treasury for that purpose, and still is; but the State Auditor and Treasurer refused to remit it to New York, alleging the absence of a technical appropriation. In June last I concluded an arrangement with Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., for the payment of the July interest. They notified the Agent of State in New York, John C. Walker, elected by the late Legislature, that they would pay the interest, and to enable them to do so, requested a list of the stockholders to be taken from the books of the Agency.

This he refused to furnish. They then notified him that they would pay his checks issued to stockholders for their interest, in the manner in which the payments have always been made, and exonerate him from all personal liability whatever. He refused to avail himself of the offer, and suffered the interest to go unpaid. They could not safely go forward and pay it in the absence of the required list.

I have taken steps to prepare what is believed to be a correct list, from other sources, which will be completed in a few days; when the payment of the July interest will be proceeded with at once. Notice of the day when payment commences will be given by Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., I have appointed J. K. Gapin, Esq., who was clerk in the office of the State Agent, under Col. Hudson, to assist them in making the payments.

The State of Indiana has made ample provision for the payment of the interest on all her stocks, and the money is in the treasury for that purpose, but is withheld as above stated, and this arrangement has been made, and the money advanced by Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., for the credit of the State.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

Indianapolis, Dec. 6, 1863.

NOTICE.—INDIANA STATE DEBT INTEREST.

BANKING OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., }
No. 52 Wall Street NEW YORK, Dec. 15th, 1863. }

In pursuance of an arrangement made with the Governor of the State of Indiana, we will, on and after the 16th instant, advance the interest due from that State to the holders of the State's fives and two, and one-half per cents. which fell due on the first day of July last.

WINSLOW, LANIER & Co.

Parties to whom Indiana five and two and one-half per cent. stocks have been transferred, since the 1st day of July last, will please notify me of the same, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.

J. K. GAPIN.

LETTERS FROM LEADING BANKERS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 1864.

To His Excellency OLIVER P. MORTON,
Governor of the State of Indiana:

DEAR SIR:—We, the undersigned, holders and agents of the owners of the stock of Indiana, take this method of expressing our appreciation of the efforts you have made, and the responsibility you have incurred, in providing for the payment of the interest on the funded debt of your State.

By your honest and public spirited course in this matter, you have

not only rescued the State from the odium of repudiation, but earned the gratitude and esteem of your fellow men.

JAMES G. KING'S SON,

Agents for several Foreign Stockholders.

CLARK, DODGE & Co.,

VERMILYE & Co.,

H. S. MORGAN,

DEHON, CLARK & BRIDGES,

P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS,

JAMES F. DEREYSTER,

Treasurer B. Fund.

AUGUST BELMONT & Co.

PIERPONT, MORGAN & CO.,

53 Exchange Place.

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,

Agents for Foreign Holders.

MAITLAND, PHELPS & Co.,

Agents for Foreign Holders.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,

Attorneys for Foreign Holders.

D. R. MARTIN, President.

CAMMAN & Co.

BROWN, BROTHERS & Co.,

69 Wall street.

DERAHM, & Co.,

Agents for Foreign Stockholders.

WINSLOW, LANIER & Co.,

52 Wall Street.

F. W. CAPEN,

Agent of London Bondholders,

44 Exchange Place.

C. P. LEVEICH,

48 Wall Street.

MORAN, BROTHERS,

10 Wall Street.

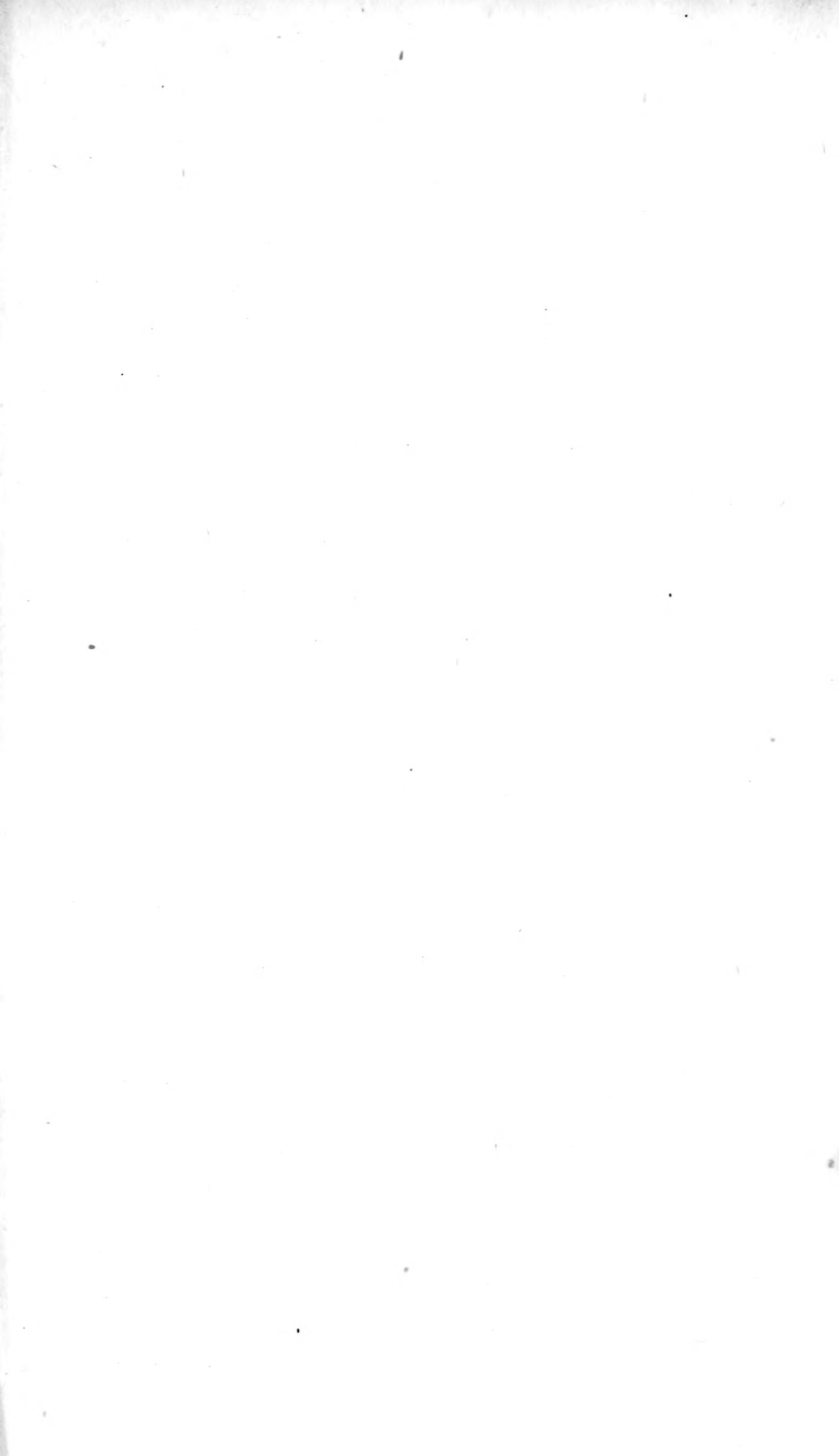
W. & JNO. O'BRIEN,

40 Wall Street.

RIGGS & Co.,

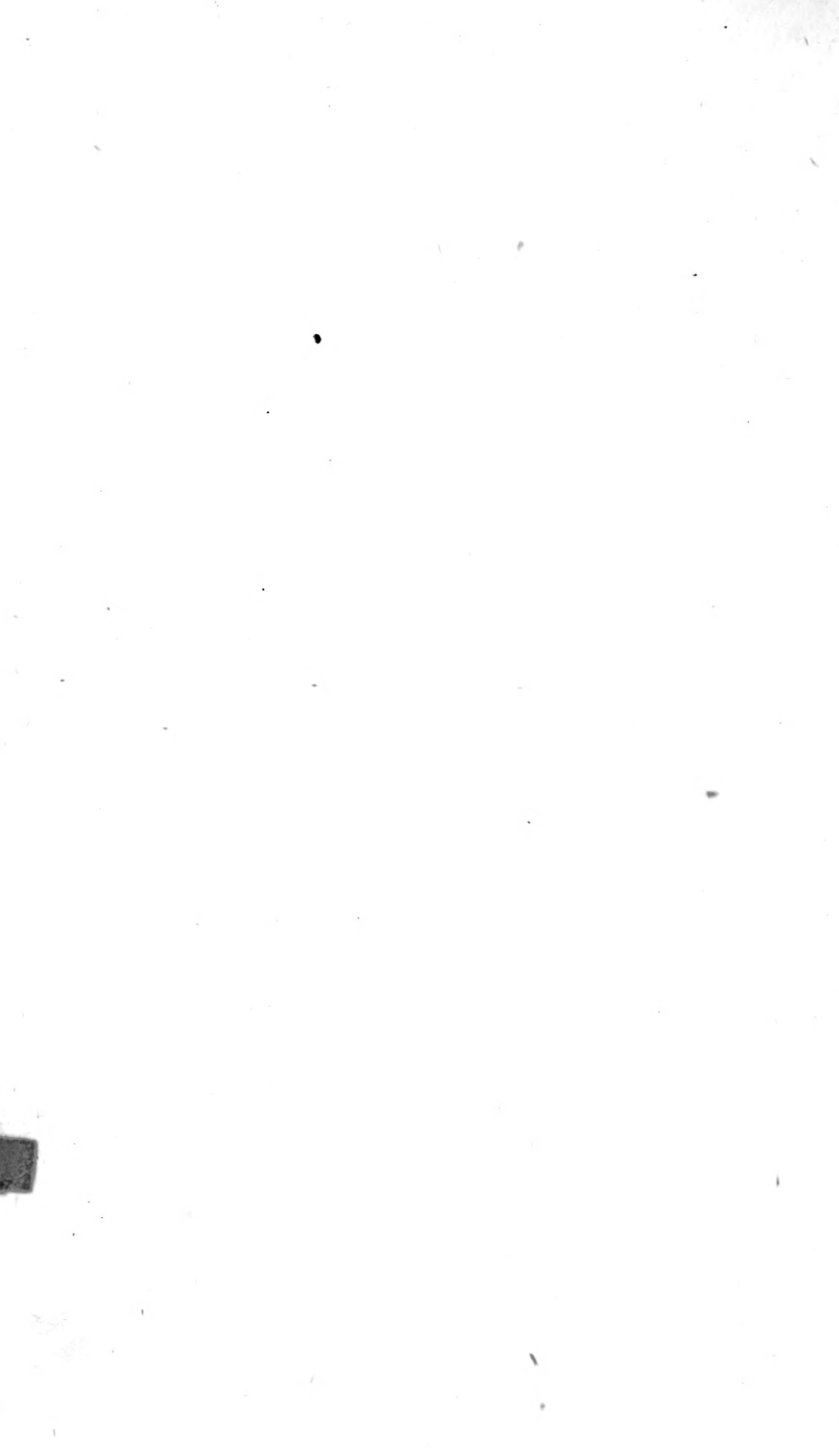
WILLIAM B. ASTOR,

75 Prince Street.









SOLDIERS'

NATIONAL CEMETERY,

AT

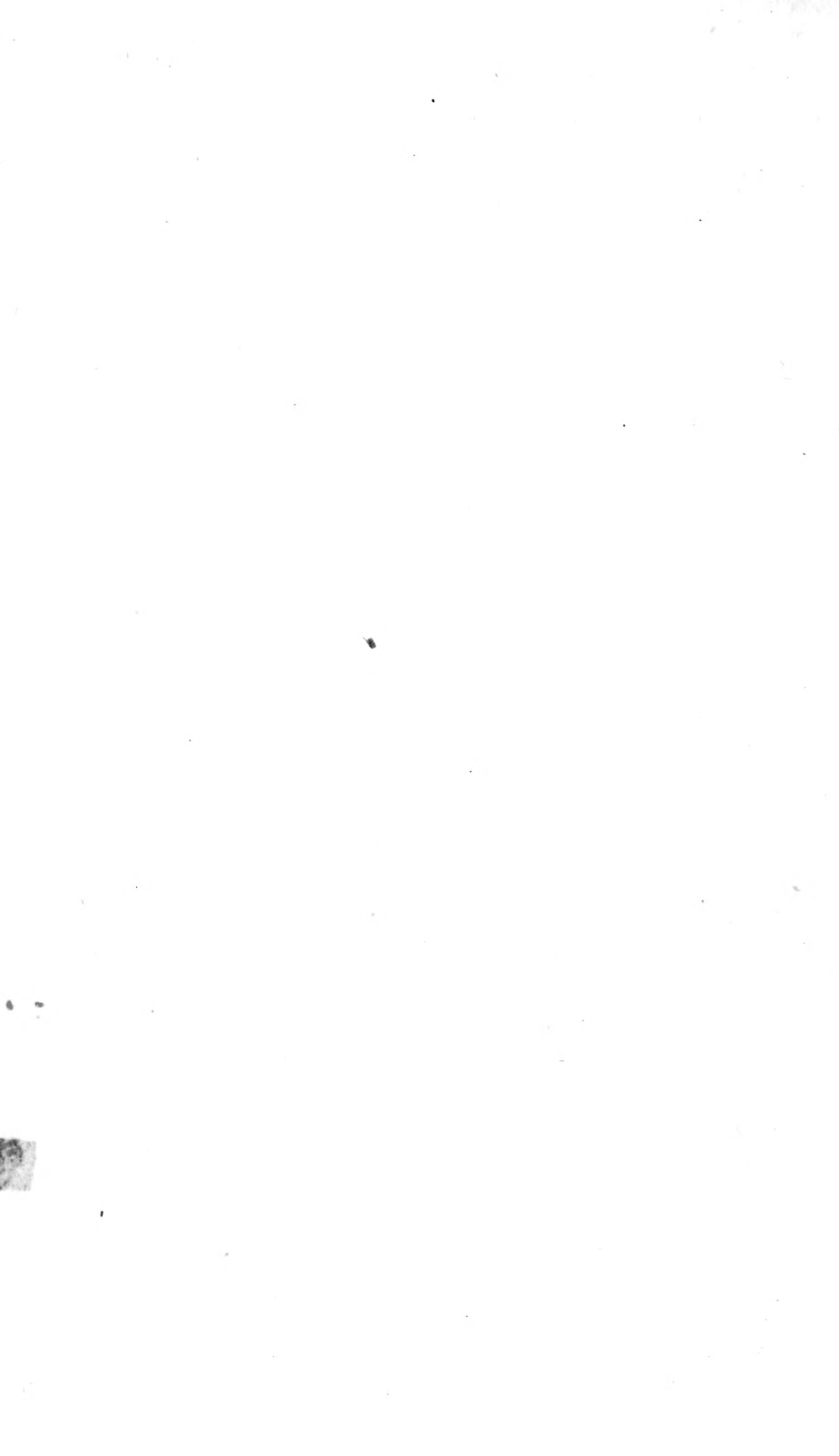
GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

INDIANAPOLIS:

W. R. HOLLOWAY, STATE PRINTER.

1865.



SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY, GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 10th, 1863.

W. T. DENNIS:

I desire to buy some ground at Gettysburg for a Cemetery for our soldiers. Please ascertain full particulars, price etc. and inform me.

O. P. MORTON.

GETTYSBURG, PA., August 13th, 1863.

To His Excellency, O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

SIR:—The inclosed circular embodies the plan agreed upon with agents of several States represented here, and it has been submitted to the Governors of all States named in it for their concurrence. It is desirable to have as little delay as possible in getting your reply, as the bodies of our soldiers are in many cases so much exposed as to require prompt attention, and the ground should be speedily arranged for their reception. Pennsylvania has bought a very suitable piece of ground on one of the most prominent parts of the battle field, and His Excellency Governor Curtin, authorized me to say to you, that if your State desires a conveyance in fee simple of your burial ground in the cemetery, Pennsylvania will make a deed to you for it. Otherwise she will hold the title in trust for the purposes designated in the circular.

With great respect, I subscribe myself,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed)

DAVID WILLS, *Agent.*

GETTYSBURG, PA., Aug. 12th, 1863.

To His Excellency OLIVER P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

SIR:—It having been proposed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, that a cemetery be established at Gettysburg, Pa., for the burial of

Union soldiers killed in the second battle there, and the matter having been committed by him to the charge of David Wills of Gettysburg, with authority to apply to the Governors of the several States whose Soldiers were in the battle for their co-operation, and to arrange the details for the carrying out of the project. The following plan is proposed by David Wills, by authority of Gov. Curtin to the several States interested.

1. The State of Pennsylvania to purchase the ground, about twelve acres, on the battle field, near the present Gettysburg Cemetery, and take the title in fee, and the ground to be devoted in perpetuity to the object.

2. All the bodies of soldiers who fell in defence of the Union, to be taken up from the battle field without unnecessary delay and deposited in the cemetery, those that can be designated by name, in graves marked by a small head stone with a number upon it, and the others in a common grave to be marked by some appropriate stone, a record to be kept of the names indicated by the numbers on the stones. The dead of each State where known, to be buried by themselves in the particular lot set apart to the State. The whole expense of this to be carried to a common account.

3. The ground to be enclosed by a well built stone wall from stone found on or near the premises, also a keeper's house to be erected on the lot at a cost of about \$2,000, and the grounds to be tastefully laid out and adorned with trees and shruberry, all this expense to be carried to a common account.

4. A suitable monument to be erected on the ground at the common expense, at a cost not exceeding \$10,000, if it shall cost more, only that sum to be charged to the common account.

5. All the foregoing expenses stated to be chargeable to a common account, (to-wit: under heads 2, 3 and 4) are to be apportioned among the States having soldiers to be buried in the Cemetery, to-wit: The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, each State to be assessed according to its population, as indicated by the number of its representatives in Congress.

6. After the original outlay, the ground to be kept in order and the house and fence in repair, by the State of Pennsylvania.

7. It is expressly stipulated that the whole expense chargeable to the common account, shall not exceed \$35,000.

8. Each State may, if it pleases, appoint an agent, who shall act with David Wills, Agent for Pennsylvania, and other State Agents, in carrying out the foregoing plans.

Respectfully submitted, by authority of A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.

(Signed)

DAVID WILLS, *Agent.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, }
Indianapolis, Ind., August 20th, 1863. }

David Wills, Esq.,

Agent of State of Pennsylvania, Gettysburgh.

DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter of the 13th inst., with your circular letter of the 12th inst. enclosed, in relation to establishing a cemetery for the burial of Union Soldiers killed in the recent battle at Gettysburgh. The general plan proposed by you, by authority of His Excellency, Governor Curtin, meets with my approbation. On the part of the State of Indiana I will unite with the other States interested in carrying out that plan, subject, of course, to such necessary amendments and modifications as may be hereafter agreed upon by said States.

Some two weeks since I appointed Col. Wm. T. Dennis, of Indiana, temporarily residing at Washington city, to ascertain the terms upon which grounds for the burial of Indiana soldiers killed at Gettysburgh, could be obtained, and to collect such facts in relation thereto as would give me a full understanding of the whole subject. Having received no report from him, I shall at once instruct him to visit and confer freely with you, and to take such steps, on the part of this State, as may be immediately necessary for the proper re-interment of our gallant dead.

Yours, very truly,

(Signed,)

O. P. MORTON,

Governor of Indiana.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, }
Indianapolis, Ind., August 20th, 1863. }

Col. Wm. T. Dennis, Washington, D. C.

SIR:—Enclosed I have the honor to hand you copies of two letters received from David Wills, Esq., Agent of His Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania, in relation to the establishment of a Cemetery for the burial of Union Soldiers killed at the recent battle of Gettysburg. The plan proposed by Mr. Wills has been approved, and will be carried out by me, on the part of the State, subject, of course, to such necessary modifications and amendments as may be hereafter agreed upon by the several States interested.

You were instructed by me, by letter of the 10th instant, to ascertain upon what terms a suitable lot of ground, for the burial of Indiana troops who fell at Gettysburg, could be obtained, and to report such facts in relation thereto as would give me a full understanding of the whole subject. Having received no report from you I infer nothing has been done.

I now desire you, as my agent, to proceed to Gettysburg without delay, and confer freely with Mr. Willis, the Agent of the State of Pennsylvania, in regard to his plans. Select a suitable lot in the tract purchased for the cemetery, (if the ground has not already been divided among the States,) and take such steps, on the part of this State, as may be immediately required for the proper re-interment of our gallant dead.

Report to me fully as early as practicable.

Expenses necessarily incurred in carrying out these instructions, together with reasonable compensation for your services, will be paid by this Department.

(Signed,)

Yours very truly,

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

GETTYSBURG, September 15th, 1863.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Indiana:

SIR:—It seems to be the general wish that the stipulation in our circular of details, in reference to the Soldiers' Cemetery here, should be so modified that all should be buried together, and not separated into States. I have given the subject much attention, and have taken

much counsel on it, and am now decidedly of opinion that we should entirely ignore State lines in this sacred project, and bury all together in these grounds as they fell.

There are many reasons for, which I need not now advance. Will it be agreeable to you to have this modification made?

It is contemplated having a consecration of the grounds on the 22d of October next, with ceremonies appropriate to the occasion. The prominent feature in those ceremonies will be the oration, and there seems to be a desire, (and I may add, it meets my hearty approval,) to have Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, deliver the address. Will it accord with your wishes to have him invited for that purpose?

The time for preparation is short, if he accepts the invitation, and therefore I solicit your immediate reply.

I am with great respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

DAVID WILLS,

For A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.

SEPTEMBER 21st, 1863.

*David Wills, Esq., Agent for A. G. Curtin,
Governor of Pennsylvania:*

DEAR SIR:—Yours of 15th inst., addressed to the Governor of Indiana, is received, and I am directed to reply that whatever arrangement you may make with other States interested, relative to the burial of the Union soldiers who fell at Gettysburg, will be satisfactory.

It will be entirely agreeable to Governor Morton to have the Hon. Edward Everett deliver the oration on the occasion of the consecration of the grounds, 22d October next.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

W. H. H. TERRELL,

Financial Secretary.

GETTYSBURG, October 13th, 1863.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Indiana:

SIR:—Hon. Edward Everett could not be here on the 22d inst., to deliver the oration at the proposed consecration of the Soldiers' Cemetery, but suggested that if we would postpone the time to the 19th of November, he would cheerfully perform the duty. I took the liberty of writing to him that we would do so. The ground will therefore be set apart to its patriotic and sacred purpose on the 19th day of November next, with ceremonies appropriate to the occasion, and Hon. Edward Everett will deliver the address.

Mr. Everett also suggested that it would make the scene more impressive to have the dead interred in the cemetery before that occasion, as the time of the consecration is late in the season, and probably there might be a doubt about getting the work all done before winter sets in, if we postpone the commencement of the removals until after the exercises. I have adopted his suggestion, and am making arrangements to commence the work about the 26th of this month.

The Secretary of War, on my application, ordered the Quartermaster General to furnish us with the requisite number of coffins, and he will commence supplying us on and after the 20th inst., at the rate of one hundred per day.

The Government also, on my application, sent Mr. W. M. Saunders here, who is one of the best landscape gardeners in the country, to design and plat the grounds. He is now at work, and at his suggestion, and in accordance with the desire of many of the States, he is laying it off in lots for each State. He will have the grounds ready by the 26th inst., when we expect to be ready to commence transferring the bodies.

I will give notice to receive sealed proposals for taking up, removing and re-interring the bodies, and have it in two distinct contracts, with full specifications, and require proper securities from the parties to whom the contracts have been awarded.

If you desire to send an Agent here to look especially after the dead of your State, and act generally for you in the matter, please do so by the 22d of this month.

I will have reliable and disinterested men to superintend the removals personally, who will require everything to be done right and with the greatest care.

We will be unable to accomplish much more than the removals this fall. It is desirable that the Governors of the different States meet in consultation about the details of the plan, and I would suggest that there will be no more suitable time for such meeting than the 19th of November.

I hope you will be present, with a large delegation from your State, to participate in the consecrative exercises. Ample railroad facilities are promised, and the citizens of this and the surrounding towns, easy of access by railroad, will generously do all they can to accommodate the people.

I remain with great respect,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed,)

DAVID WILLS,

Agent for A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.

OCTOBER 22d, 1863.

David Wills, Esq.,

Agent &c., Gettysburg, Pa.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 13th inst. was duly received, and would have been answered several days ago but for the Governor's absence. He now directs me to say, that he is much pleased with the change you appear to have made in your plan as set forth in your letter of 15th of September, that is to say, he thinks it will be much more satisfactory and appropriate to have the honored dead of Gettysburg interred in lots *by States* than to place them altogether.

Your general plan and the arrangements you have made for re-interments, meet with his approbation.

The Governor cannot at this time state positively that he will be present at the consecration on the 19th of next month. His public duties may preclude the possibility of his leaving home: but if he can come it will be a great pleasure for him to do so. As soon as practicable please forward an estimate of Indiana's proportion of the cost of the cemetery, and share of expenses in removing, re-intering her dead, &c.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed,)

W. H. H. TERRELL,

Financial Secy.

NOVEMBER 9th, 1863.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

J. G. Stevenson, Washington.

Are you coming out here and when. I want you to go to Gettysburg to make arrangements for the removal and burial of the Indiana Dead. I start to Washington next Monday.

(Signed,)

O. P. MORTON.

GETTYSBURG NOVEMBER 13th, 1863.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Gov. Morton,

Have arranged for removal and burial of our dead, engaged quarters for you for 19th, leave for Washington to night.

(Signed,)

JNO. G. STEPHENSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C. NOVEMBER 14th, 1863.

His Excellency O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana

Sir:—In compliance with the instructions contained in your telegram of the 9th, I went on the 11th inst. to Gettysburgh, Pa., "to make arrangements for the removal and burial of the Indiana dead," and found the following state of facts existing—viz:

1st. The Soldiers Cemetery at that place had been laid out, and lots assigned to those States which had soldiers killed at the battle of Gettysburg, with lots reserved for the unknown dead.

2nd. A contract had been made by the State of Pennsylvania for the removal and burial of all such Officers and Soldiers killed in that battle, or who died in hospitals near there as the agent of the Governor of that State might direct.

3d. The work under this contract, had been some time in progress, and all those who were killed on the 1st day of July, had been removed to the cemetery and buried there, including (probably) half of those from our State who were killed on that field.

4th. This work is being done under the inspection of persons not interested in the contract, with much care, careful search being made for any mark, paper, book or other thing that might determine the name of the individual, the regiment to which he belonged, or the State from which he came, all of which as far as they can be determined are preserved, and care taken to perpetuate a knowledge of the precise spot in the cemetery where the body is buried.

With this state of facts before me, I requested David Wills, Esq., Agent of the Governor of Pennsylvania, to direct the contractors to remove without delay the bodies of all soldiers from our State who were killed on the 2d and 3d days of July, or who died in hospitals. He has complied with that request and the work will soon be done. I refrain from writing any further account of this work and its surroundings, because it will be expected that you will be present on the 19th inst. at the formal consecration of that already consecrated ground, and can comprehend them at sight easier than from any description.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed,)

JOHN G. STEPHENSON.

GETTYSBURG, DECEMBER 3d, 1863.

To His Excellency OLIVER. P. MORTON, *Governor of Indiana.*

Sir: — It is important that a definite course of action be speedily determined upon by the Governor's of the States interested in the National Cemetery, so that those whose Legislature meet in January may have the subject submitted to them for consideration. To effect that purpose a meeting of the Agents, or Commissioners from the different States is called to convene at the "Jones House" in Harrisburg, Pa., on Thursday the 17th inst.

Will you please send a Commissioner to represent you at that meeting.

I am with great respect,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed,)

DAVID WILLS,

Agent for A. G. Curtin, Gov. of Pennsylvania.

DECEMBER 7th, 1863.

Dr. John G. Stephenson, Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

SIR:—You are hereby appointed a Commissioner on the part of the State of Indiana, to a conference of the Governors of the States interested in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg (or their representatives), to be held at the Jones House, in the city of Harrisburg on Thursday, the 17th inst., to take into consideration the affairs of said cemetery.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

[Signed]

O. P. MORTON.

DECEMBER 7th, 1864.

Dr. Jno. G. Stephenson, Washington.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed find authority to act as Commissioner on the part of Governor Morton, at a conference to be held at Harrisburg, 17th inst., to take into consideration matters relating to the National Cemetery at Gettysburgh. I also send you copies of all the correspondence between this Department and the General Supervising Agent of the Cemetery, which will give you all the facts, plans, &c., so far as we are able to communicate. After the "conference" is over, please report to the Governor, with such suggestions as may occur to you.

Very truly Yours,

[Signed]

W. H. H. TERREL, *Financial Secretary.*

GETTYSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 19, 1863.

To His Excellency, OLIVER P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

SIR:—His Excellency, Gov. Curtin, suggests that the names of the Trustees, to be appointed for the management of the Soldiers' National Cemetery here, as recommended in the second clause of the resolution embodied in the enclosed proceedings, be inserted in the act of incorporation.

Will you do me the favor to nominate a Trustee from the State of Indiana, that we may have the bill prepared, with the names embodied

in it, and ready to be passed by our Legislature, as soon as it may convene.

I remain, with great respect,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

[Signed]

DAVID WILLS,

Agent for A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1863.

His Excellency, O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

SIR:—In obedience to the instructions contained in your letter of the 7th inst., I have attended the conference of the representatives of Governors held at Harrisburg on the 17th inst., for the purpose of considering matters relating to the Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa. I send you the following, which is a correct report of the proceedings of the meeting :

SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 17th, 1863.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governors of the different States, which have soldiers buried in the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., met at the Jones House in Harrisburg, Pa., at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 17th of December, 1863.

The following named Commissioners were present, viz.:

Hon. B. W. NORRIS, of Maine.

Hon. L. B. MASON, of New Hampshire.

Mr. HENRY EDWARDS, of Massachusetts.

Mr. ALFRED COIT, of Connecticut.

Hon. LEVI SCOBEE, of New Jersey.

Mr. DAVID WILLS, of Pennsylvania.

Col. JAMES WORRALL, of Pennsylvania.

Col. JOHN S. BERRY, of Maryland.

Mr. L. W. BROWN, of Ohio.

Col. GORDON LOFLAND, of Ohio.

Col. JOHN G. STEPHENSON, of Indiana.

MR. W. Y. SELLECK, of Wisconsin.

On motion of Col. Lofland, of Ohio, Mr. David Wills, of Pennsylvania, was elected Chairman of the Convention.

On motion of Col. Stephenson, of Indiana, Mr. W. Y. Selleck, of Wisconsin, was elected Secretary of the Convention.

After some discussion by the members of the Convention, Col. Stephenson, of Indiana, moved that a committee of four, of which the President of this Convention be one, be appointed for the purpose of preparing and putting in appropriate shape the details of the plan in reference to the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., to be presented to the Convention for their action, which was carried. The committee was appointed as follows :

Chairman, Col. John G. Stephenson, of Indiana ; Mr. Henry Edwards, of Massachusetts, Hon. Levi Scobey, of New Jersey, Mr. David Wills, of Pennsylvania.

On motion of Mr. Alfred Coit, of Connecticut, the Convention took a recess, to await the action of the Committee.

The Convention met again at 5 o'clock, P. M., to hear the report of the committee.

The committee made the following report :

WHEREAS, In accordance with an invitation from David Wills, Esq., agent for his Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, the Governors of the several States appointed Commissioners, who met at Harrisburg, December 17th, 1863, to represent the States in convention, for the purpose of making arrangements for finishing the SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY : therefore, be it

Resolved, By the said Commissioners in convention assembled, that the following be submitted to the different States interested in the "Soldiers' National Cemetery," through their respective Governors :

First, That the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall hold the title to the land which she has purchased at Gettysburg for the Soldiers' National Cemetery, in trust for States having soldiers buried in said Cemetery, in perpetuity for the purpose to which it is now applied.

Second, That the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be requested to create a Corporation, to be managed by Trustees, one to be appointed by each of the Governors of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and of such other States as may hereafter desire to be represented in this Corporation, which Trustees shall, at their first meeting, be divided into three classes. The term of office of the first class

to expire on the first day of January, 1865. The second class on the first day of January, 1866. The third class on the first of January, 1867. The vacancies thus occurring to be filled by the several Governors, and the persons thus appointed to fill such vacancies, to hold their office for the term of three years. This Corporation to have exclusive control of the Soldiers' National Cemetery.

Third, The following is the estimated expense of finishing the Cemetery :

Enclosing grounds,.....	\$15,000
Burial expenses, and superintending,.....	6,000
Headstones,.....	10,000
Laying out grounds, and planting trees,.....	5,000
Lodge,	2,500
Monument,	25,000
Total,..... ..	<hr/> \$63,500

Fourth, That the several States be asked to appropriate a sum of money, to be determined by a division of the estimated expenses according to representation in Congress, to be expended in defraying the cost of removing and re-interring the dead, and finishing the cemetery, under directions of the Cemetery corporation.

Fifth, When the cemetery shall have been finished, the grounds are to be kept in order, the house and enclosure in repair, out of a fund created by annual appropriations made by the States which may be represented in the cemetery corporation, in proportion to their representation in Congress.

On motion of Col. Berry, of Maryland, the report of the committee was accepted, and the committee discharged.

It was moved by Col. Berry, of Maryland, that the report of the committee be considered *seriatim*, which was concurred in, and the report was then adopted in detail.

Letters from the Governors of the following States were received by Mr. Wills, Chairman of the Convention, which were not represented by Commissioners, expressing their disposition to approve any reasonable action of the Convention in reference to the completion of the cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., viz.:

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New York.

HON. AUSTIN BLAIR, of Michigan.

HON. JAMES Y. SMITH, of Rhode Island.

Hon. WILLIAM CANNON, of Delaware.

Hon. HENRY G. SWIFT, of Minnesota.

On motion of Mr. Scobey, of New Jersey, the following committee was appointed by the Chairman, with the view to procure designs of a monument to be erected in the cemetery :

Hon. LEVI SCOBEE, of New Jersey.

Hon. B. W. MORRIS, of Maine.

Mr. D. W. BROWN, of Ohio.

Col. J. G. STEPHENSON, of Indiana.

Col. JOHN S. BERRY, of Maryland.

On motion of Mr. Alfred Coit, of Connecticut, the plans and designs of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, as laid out and designed by Mr. Wm. Saunders, were adopted by the Convention.

A motion was made by Mr. Coit, of Connecticut, returning thanks to Mr. Wm. Saunders for the designs and drawings furnished gratuitously for the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa.; which was un-animously adopted.

Mr. Brown, of Ohio, offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That Mr. Wm. Saunders be authorized to furnish forty photographs of the plan of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, for the use of the States having soldiers buried therein.

DAVID WILLS, *President*.

W. Y. SELLECK, *Secretary*.

None of the Commissioners came to the meeting authorized to enter into a final arrangement, excepting the Commissioner from Pennsylvania and myself, so that the conclusion of the meeting (from which there were no dissenting voices) necessarily assumed the form of a recommendation to the several States, as will be seen in the printed report of the proceedings constituting a part of this report. I had hoped to receive a photographic copy of the plan of the cemetery in time to have made it a part of this report. I will send it to you as soon as received.

The representatives of the Governors were entertained with elegance and cordiality at the Executive mansion of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by his Excellency Governor Curtin.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's obedient servant.

(Signed,)

JOHN G. STEPHENSON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, }
December 30, 1863. }

David Wills, Esq.,

Supervising Agent National Cemetery, Gettysburg, Pa.,

SIR:—In compliance with your request under date of 19th inst., I hereby nominate John G. Stevenson a member of the Board of Trustees for the management of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, on the part of the State of Indiana.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

O. P. MORTON,

Governor of Indiana.

[EXTRACT FROM GOV. CURTIN'S MESSAGE.]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
January 7, 1864. }

After the battle of Gettysburg, in which loyal Volunteers from eighteen States, including Pennsylvania, were engaged, it appeared to me proper that all of those States should unite in establishing a cemetery on the spot, in which their soldiers who had fallen in that conflict, should be honorably interred. I accordingly appointed David Wills, Esq., of Gettysburg, my agent, and through him a site was purchased at a cost of two thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty-seven cents, (\$2,475 87,) and the conveyances made to the Commonwealth.

On communicating with the authorities of the other States, they all readily agreed to become parties to the arrangement, and on the 19th day of November last, the cemetery was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of the President of the United States, the Governors of the States concerned, and other high officers, State and National. On the 19th day of December, on the invitation of Mr. Wills, Commissioners representing the States interested in the cemetery, met in Harrisburg and agreed upon a plan for its improvement and care in the future, and the apportionment of the sum of money required, to the several States, which is herewith communicated.

The expenses attending the establishment of this cemetery, including the cost of site and of removing the bodies of the slain, have thus far amounted to five thousand two hundred and nine dollars and thirty-eight cents, (\$5,209 38) and an appropriation will be required to pay these expenses, and to meet our portion of those attending its future maintenance.

It will appear by the proceedings of the Commissioners, that their due proportion of the expenses already incurred, are to be refunded by the States on whose account they were made. It is just to say that Mr. Wills has discharged his delicate and important duties with fidelity, and to my entire satisfaction.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
Commonwealth of Pa., January 14, 1864. }

Ordered, That the Select Committee to whom is referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Cemetery at Gettysburg, consist of Messrs. Lee, White, Bowman, (Lancaster,) Boyer and Labar.

REPORT.

Mr. Lee, from the Special Committee, to whom was transferred so much of the Governor's annual message to the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, read January 7th, 1864, as relates to the Gettysburg Cemetery, made report:

That they visited the grounds purchased by the State of Pennsylvania for the purpose of establishing a National Cemetery, in which to re-inter the bodies of our soldiers, who fell in the memorable three-days' conflict at Gettysburg, and found in progress active and judicious efforts, under competent and constant supervision, to have all the bodies of the Union soldiers, known and unknown, transferred to this, their final resting place.

In view of the general interest manifested for this institution, your Committee felt that they were charged with the responsible duty of preparing a history of this cemetery and its purposes.

The intervention of obvious difficulties to the completion of this work by your Committee, in a satisfactory manner, suggested the propriety of invoking the services of David Wills, Esq., of Gettys-

burg, Commissioner for Pennsylvania, who having in his possession all the facts necessary to an adequate description of the time, place and circumstances connected with this laudable enterprise, coupled with an intense and ardent devotion to its every detail, kindly consented to relieve their labors, by furnishing the following replete and deeply interesting history of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, which, together with the act of incorporation, approved by the Governor on the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, your Committee desire to present as embodying their report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

EDWARD G. LEE,

L. B. LABAR,

T. J. BOYER,

ISAIAH WHITE,

H. B. BOWMAN.

NATIONAL CEMETERY.

[FROM THE PRINTED REPORT.]

A few days after the terrific battle of Gettysburg, His Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, hastening to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, visited the battle field, and numerous hospitals in and around Gettysburg, for the purpose of perfecting the arrangements for alleviating the sufferings and ministering to the wants of the wounded and dying. His official duties soon requiring his return to Harrisburg, he authorized and appointed David Wills, Esq., of Gettysburg, to act as his special agent in this matter.

In traversing the battle field, the feelings were shocked and the heart sickened at the sights that presented themselves at every step. The remains of our brave soldiers, from the necessary haste with which they had been interred, in many instances were but partly covered with earth, and, indeed, in some instances, were left wholly unburied. Other sights, too shocking to be described, were occasionally seen. These appearances presented themselves promiscuously over the fields of arable land for miles around, which would, of necessity, be farmed over in a short time. The graves that were marked at all, were only temporarily so, and the marks were liable to be obliterated by action of the weather. Such was the spectacle witnessed on going over the battle field—a field made glorious by victory achieved through the sacrifice of the lives of the thousands

of brave men whose bodies and graves were in such exposed condition; and this, too, on Pennsylvania soil! Humanity shuddered at the sight, and called aloud for a remedy. The idea, accordingly, suggested itself of taking means to gather these remains together, and bury them decently and in order in a cemetery. Mr. Wills submitted the proposition and plan for this purpose by letter, July 24th, 1863, to His Excellency, Governor Curtin; and the Governor with that profound sympathy, and that care and anxiety for the soldier which have always characterized him, approved of the design, and directed that a correspondence be entered into at once by Mr. Wills, with the Governors of other States having soldiers on the battle field of Gettysburg. The Governors of the different States, with great promptness, seconded the project, and the details of the arrangement were subsequently agreed upon. Grounds favorably situated were selected by the agent, and Governor Curtin directed him to purchase them for the State of Pennsylvania, for the specific purpose of the burial of soldiers who fell in defence of the Union in the battle of Gettysburg, and that lots in this cemetery should be gratuitously tendered to each State having such dead on the field.

The expenses of the removal of the dead, of the laying out, ornamenting, and enclosing the grounds, and erecting a lodge for the keeper, and of constructing a suitable monument to the memory of the dead to be borne by the several States, and assessed in proportion to their population, as indicated by their Representatives in Congress. The Governor of Pennsylvania stipulated that the State of Pennsylvania would subsequently keep the grounds in order, and the buildings and fences in repair.

Seventeen acres of land on Cemetery Hill, at the apex of the triangular line of battle of the Union army, were purchased by Pennsylvania for this purpose. There were stone fences upon these grounds which had been advantageously used by the infantry.

On the elevated portions of the ground, many batteries of artillery had been planted, which not only commanded the view of the whole line of battle of the Union army, but were brought to bear almost incessantly, with great effect, upon every position of the rebel lines. We refer the reader to the excellent map of this battle-field, and its hospitals in the front of this pamphlet. It was prepared by the Rev. Andrew B. Cross, who is one of the most active and zealous members of the Christian Commission, and who labored faithfully for months in the hospitals at Gettysburg, ministering to the temporal and spiritual wants of the wounded and dying soldiers.

The map gives the locality of the National Cemetery, as well as many other points of interest connected with the battle-field. The Cemetery grounds were plotted and laid out in the original and appropriate style indicated by the plate accompanying this description by the rural architect Mr. William Saunders.

Such was the origin of this final resting place of the remains of our departed heroes, who nobly laid down their lives a sacrifice on their country's altar, for the sake of universal freedom and the preservation of the Union. Who can estimate the importance to us and all posterity of their valor and heroism? Their remains, above all others, deserve the highest honor that a grateful people can bestow on them. Their deeds will live in history long after their bodies have mouldered into dust; and the place where they now lie honored, protected and preserved as a sad, but sacred memento of their brave conduct.

The design contemplates the erection of a monument to the memory of the dead; and the situation which seems to meet with the greatest favor is in the center of the semi-circle of graves. It has been suggested, that each State having dead here, should contribute a slab or stone tablet, to be placed in the monument, with the names engraved upon it of those whose graves are not identified, and who consequently are interred in the lots set apart for the unknown.

The grounds are laid off in lots for each State, proportioned in size to the number of marked graves on the Gettysburg battle-field.

There is also a lot set apart for the burial of the remains of those who belonged to the regular service. The graves of about one third of the dead were unmarked; but these bodies are deposited in prominent and honorable positions at each end of the semi-circular arrangement of the lots. The grounds naturally have a gradual slope in every direction from the center of the semi-circle to the circumference. Each lot is laid off in sections with a space of four feet for a walk between each section. The outer section is lettered A, and so on in alphabetical order. As the observer stands in the center of the semi-circle, facing the circumference, the burials are commenced at the right hand of the section in each lot, and the graves are numbered from one up, numerically. A register is made of the number name, regiment and company of the occupant of each grave. Two feet space is allotted to each, and they are laid with their heads towards the center of the semi-circle. At the heads of the graves there is a stone wall, built up from the bottom as a foundation for

the head stones, which are to be placed along the whole length of each section, and on which, opposite each grave, will be engraved the name, regiment and company of the deceased.

The head stones will be all alike in size, the design being wholly adopted to a symmetrical order, and one which combines simplicity and durability. No other marks will be permitted to be erected. There will be about twenty-nine hundred burials in the cemetery.

An application was made by Mr. Wills to Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, for coffins for the interment of the dead, and the Quarter Master General was promptly ordered to furnish them. The Secretary of War, also, with a liberal considerateness, afforded many facilities for the proper and honorable solemnization of the exercises of the 19th of November. The removals and burials are made with the greatest care, and under the strictest supervision. Every precaution is taken with the unmarked graves, and also, to prevent the marked graves from losing their identity, by defacement of the original temporary boards on which the names were written or cut by comrades in arms. The graves being all numbered, the numbers are registered every evening in a record book, with the names, company and regiment. This register will designate the graves, should the temporary marks become defaced by the action of the weather, or be otherwise lost, before the permanent head stones are put in place. After the burials are all made, the graves are permanently marked, and the style of monument determined upon, a map will be prepared and lithographed, showing the number of each grave in each section, and a key be published with the map, giving the full inscription on the head stone, corresponding with the number.

A few of the States sent Agents to Gettysburg to superintend the removal and burial of their dead, while most of them entrusted the arrangements for that purpose to the Agent of the State of Pennsylvania. The Boston city authorities, in concert with the Governor of Massachusetts, sent an efficient committee to Gettysburg, who made the removals of the Massachusetts dead by their own special arrangement. The consecration of these cemetery grounds, was, in due time suggested by Governor Curtin. The name of Hon. Edward Everett was submitted to the Governors of all States interested, as the orator to deliver the address on that occasion, and they unanimously concurred in him as the person eminently suitable for the purpose.

A letter of invitation was accordingly addressed to him, inviting him to deliver the oration. He accepted the duty, and the 19th of

November was fixed upon as the day. Hon. W. H. Lamon, the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, was selected as the Chief Marshal of the civic procession, and to Major General N. Couch, Commanding the Department of the Susquehanna, were committed the arrangements for the military. To all these gentlemen great credit is due for the admirable manner in which they discharged the duties of the positions assigned them, Birgfield's Brigade Band, of Philadelphia, was invited to furnish the music for the ceremonial of consecration, which was done gratuitously, and in a very acceptable manner. The Presidential party was accompanied by the marine band from the Navy yard at Washington, and the military detachment was attended by the brass band from Fort McHenry, Baltimore.

The public generally were invited to be present and participate in these solemn exercises, and special invitations were sent to the President and Vice President of the United States, and the members of the Cabinet — to Major General George G. Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, and, through him, to the officers and privates of that army which had fought so valiantly, and gained such a memorable victory on the Gettysburg battle-field and to Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, and Admiral Charles Stewart, the distinguished and time honored representatives of the Army and Navy.

The President of the United States was present, and participated in these solemnities, delivering a brief dedicatory address. The occasion was further made memorable by the presence of large representations from the army and navy, of the Secretary of State of the United States, the Ministers of France and Italy, the French Admiral, and other distinguished foreigners, and several members of Congress, also, of the Governors of a large number of the States interested, with their Staffs, and, in some instances, large delegations, besides a vast concourse of citizens from all the States. Letters were received, in reply to the invitations addressed to them, from Major General Meade, Lieutenant General Scott, Admiral Charles Stewart, and the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. S. P. Chase, regretting their inability to be present, and expressive of their approval of the project.

One of the most sad and impressive features of the solemnities of the 19th of November, was the presence, in the procession and on the grounds, of a delegation of about fifty wounded soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, from the York hospital. These men had been wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, and were present in delegation, to pay this just tribute to the remains of their fallen comrades. Dur-

ing the exercises their bronzed cheeks were frequently suffused with tears, indicative of their heartfelt sympathy in the solemn scene before them. From none others could tears of unfeigned grief fall upon those graves with so much sad appreciation.

These scarred veterans came and dropped the tear of sorrow on the last resting-place of those companions, by whose sides they so nobly fought, and, lingering over the graves after the crowd had dispersed, slowly went away, strengthened in their faith in a nation's gratitude.

REPORT OF DAVID WILLS,

To the Honorable, the Committee of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the Soldiers' National Cemetery, at Gettysburg.

The design for locating a place for the decent interment of the remains of our soldiers who fell in defense of the Union, in the battle of Gettysburg, was originated soon after that bloody conflict, in July last; but was not consummated by the purchase of the grounds for the purpose, until August. A persistent effort was made by persons here, to have the soldiers buried in grounds controlled by the local Cemetery Association of this place. The plans proposed having the burials made at a stipulated price, to be paid the Cemetery Association. Failing in this project, these persons endeavored to connect the two cemeteries, so that they should both be in one enclosure, and all under the control, supervision and management of the local Cemetery Association.

As the agent of His Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania, I was in communication, by letter, and personally, for some time, with the representatives and citizens of other States, in reference to this proposed plan, and all were of decided opinion that the Soldiers' Cemetery should be entirely distinct and disconnected with the local cemetery; that, to ensure success in obtaining concert of action among all the States, it must be made an independent, and the control and management of it be retained by the States interested.

This whole matter was very thoroughly and impartially canvassed and discussed, and this conclusion arrived at and adopted. The grounds were subsequently laid out, and the burials made, in view of the National character of the project. His Excellency, Governor

Curtin, having authorized me to buy the grounds, and invite the other States interested to unite in the removal of the dead and improving the grounds, I immediately endeavored to purchase land on Cemetery Hill, and, after much difficulty, succeeded in buying five different lots lying on Cemetery Hill, on the west side of the Baltimore turnpike, adjoining the local cemetery on the north and west.

It is ground on which the centre of our line of battle rested July 2d and 3d, and one of the most prominent and important positions on the whole battle-field. The lots were purchased for different prices per acre, according to their location, but at a very reasonable market price. Two lots were bought at the rate of \$225 per acre; one for \$200 per acre; one for \$150 per acre, and one for \$135 per acre. The whole embraces about seventeen acres, and for the exact area and amount in each purchase, I refer you to the deeds on file in the Auditor General's office. The cemetery having assumed a National character, by being independent of any local controlling influences, the Governors of all the States having soldiers lying on this battle-field, after much correspondence and conference through commissioners sent here for the purpose, committed their States to the project.

I then made arrangements with Mr. William Saunders, an eminent landscape gardener, to lay out the grounds in State lots, apportioned in size according to the number of marked graves each State had on this battle-field. This number was obtained by having a thorough search made for all the graves, and a complete list of the names accurately taken. The grounds were accordingly very neatly and appropriately laid out, and I refer you to the map of them.

To preserve their identity, I deemed it very important to have the removals of the dead made as soon as possible. The marks at the graves were but temporary; in many instances a small, rough board, on which the name was faintly written with a lead pencil. This would necessarily be effaced by the action of the weather, and the boards were also liable to be thrown down and lost.

The graves which were unmarked were in many instances level with the surface of the earth, and the grass and weeds were growing over them; and in the forests the fall of the leaves in the autumn would cover them so that they might be entirely lost.

I therefore issued proposals for giving out the contract for disinterring, removing, and burying, in the National Cemetery, all the Union dead on this battle-field. Thirty-four bids were handed in, varying in amount from \$1.59 to \$8.00. I awarded the work to F.

U. Biesecker, the lowest bidder, for \$1.59 per body. His duties are fully set forth in the specifications, which are embodied in the contract.

I take pleasure in saying that the work under this contract has been done with great care, and to my entire satisfaction. This is owing, in part, to the great care and attention bestowed by Mr. Samuel Weaver, whom I employed to superintend the exhuming of the bodies. Through his untiring and faithful efforts, the bodies in many unmarked graves have been identified in various ways. Sometimes by letters, by receipts, by papers, certificates, diaries, memorandum books, photographs, marks on the clothing, belts, or cartridge boxes, &c., have the names of the soldiers been discovered.

Money, and other valuables, have frequently been found; which, where the residence of the friends is known, have been immediately sent to them. Those not returned to the friends are carefully packed up and marked, and every effort will be made to find the friends of the deceased, and place these articles in their possession. Words would fail to describe the grateful relief that this work has brought to many a sorrowing household. A father, a brother, a son, has been lost on this battle-field, supposed to be killed, but no tidings whatever have the bereaved friends of him. Suddenly, in the progress of this work, his remains are discovered by sure marks, letters, probably photographs, &c., and they are deposited in a coffin, with care, and buried in this very appropriate place, on the battle-field where he fell—the Soldiers' National Cemetery.

There his grave will be properly cared for, and permanently marked. The friends, who have probably written me several letters of inquiry, are immediately informed of the discovery. What a relief from agonizing hope and despair such certain information brings.

After purchasing the grounds I made application to the Secretary of War for coffins, for the burial of these dead, and he at once approved of the application, and directed the Quartermaster General to furnish the number required for the purpose.

These cemetery grounds were solemnly dedicated to their present sacred purpose by appropriate and imposing ceremonies, on Thursday, the 19th of November last. The public prints of that week contained full accounts of the proceedings. I refer you, also, to the accompanying proceedings, embraced in this volume.

I requested the Governors of the several States, having lots in the cemetery, to appoint Commissioners, to assemble at Harrisburg on the 17th of December last, to adopt some uniform plan for the action of

the Legislature of the different States. Twelve States were represented, and the other five signified in advance their assent to any reasonable action of the convention. I herewith refer you to the report of the proceedings of the convention.

The estimated expenses of finishing the cemetery are \$63,500, and it is proposed to divide the same among the different States having lots in the cemetery, in the ratio of their representation in Congress.

The Legislatures of other States are acting in this matter, and making the appropriations in the proportion as above indicated. Besides making this appropriation, an additional duty devolves upon the Legislature of Pennsylvania. For the management and care of the grounds, and the completion of the work, it is necessary to have a corporate body; and the State of Pennsylvania is requested, through her Legislature, to establish, by her letters patent, this corporation of the "Soldiers' National Cemetery." This should be done without delay. It will necessarily require some time for the Board of Managers to meet and organize, and in the meantime the work, which should be progressing, is delayed. It is especially desirable that the Legislature act upon this matter at once, so that the organization may be perfected. Upon this Board of Managers, composed of one from each State that have soldiers dead here, will devolve the completion of the project, and the future care of the grounds.

* * * * *

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

DAVID WILLS,

Agent for A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.

GETTYSBURG, March 21, 1864.

REPORT OF SAMUEL WEAVER.]

GETTYSBURG, March 19, 1864.

To David Wills, Esq.,

Agent for A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania,

SIR:—I herewith submit the following brief report of the results of my labors as the superintendant of the exhuming of the bodies of the Union soldiers, that fell on the battle-field of Gettysburg:

The contractor commenced the work of exhuming on Tuesday, the 27th of October, last, and finished yesterday. The work has been protracted much beyond our original anticipations, by reason of the ground

being frozen for a long time during the winter, thus entirely suspending the work, and also by the number of bodies exceeding our first calculations. The number taken up and removed to the Soldiers' National Cemetery, is thirty-three hundred and fifty-four, (3,354,) and to those add the number of Massachusetts soldiers taken up by the authorities of the city of Boston, by special contract, amounting to one hundred and fifty-eight, (158,) makes the number of removals thirty-five hundred and twelve (3 512) bodies. Of these, nine hundred and seventy-nine (979,) were bodies nameless, and without any marks or surroundings to designate the State from which they volunteered. The rest were, in most instances, marked with boards, on which the name, company and regiment, were written in pencil, or cut by their comrades who buried them.

In some instances the regiment to which the soldier belonged was discovered, and sometimes only the State from which they volunteered; and in those cases they were buried in their appropriate State lot. There was not a grave permitted to be opened nor a body searched unless I was present. I was inflexible in enforcing this rule, and here can say with the greatest satisfaction to myself and to the friends of the soldiers, that I saw every body taken out of its temporary resting place and all the pockets carefully searched; and when the grave was not marked, I examined all the clothing and everything about the body, to find the name. I then saw the body, with all the hair, and all the particles of bone, carefully placed in the coffin, and if there was a head board, I required it at once to be nailed to the coffin. At the same time I wrote the name, company and regiment, of the soldier on the coffin, and numbered the coffin, and entered in my book the same endorsement. This book was returned to your office every evening, to copy and compare with the daily return made by the Superintendent of the interments in the cemetery. In these scrutinizing searches, the names of a number of lost soldiers were found. They were discovered in various ways. Sometimes by the pocket diaries, by letters, by names in Bible or Testament, by photographs, names in pocket-books, descriptive lists, express receipts, medals, names on some part of the clothing, or on belt or cartridge-box, &c.

There were some articles of value found on the bodies; some money, watches, jewelry, &c. I took all relics, as well as all articles of value, from the bodies, packed them up and labeled them, so that the friends can get them. There are many things valueless to others, which would be of great interest to the friends. I herewith submit a list of persons and articles found upon them, and you will, no doubt,

take means to get information to the friends, by advertisement or otherwise, so that they may give notice where, and to whom, these things shall be forwarded. I have two hundred and eighty-seven packages.

Before we commenced our work the battle-field had been overrun by thousands of sorrowing friends, in search of lost ones, and many of the graves had been opened, and but partially or carelessly closed. Many of the undertakers who were removing bodies, also performed their work in the most careless manner, invariably leaving the graves open, and often leaving particles of the bones and hair scattered around. These things are frequently to be seen on every part of the battle-field; and persons going over it might attribute such work to the contractors, but there cannot be one instance pointed out of such kind of work done by them. Every particle of the body was gathered up by them, and the grave neatly closed over and levelled. The bodies were found in various stages of decomposition.

On the battle of the first day the rebels obtained possession before our men were buried, and left most of them unburied from Wednesday until Monday following, when our men buried them. After this length of time they could not be identified, and consequently but few on the battle-field of July the 1st, were marked. They were generally covered with a small portion of earth, dug up from along-side of the body; this left them much exposed to the heat, air and rains, and they decomposed rapidly, so that when these bodies were taken up, there were nothing remaining but dry skeletons.

Where bodies were in heavy clay soil, or in marshy places, they were in a good state of preservation; where they were in sandy, porous soil, they were entirely decomposed. Frequently our men were buried in trenches—shallow ditches—in which they were laid side by side. In several instances the number in a trench amounted to sixty or seventy bodies.

In searching for the remains of our fallen heroes, we examined more than three thousand rebel graves. They were frequently buried in trenches, and there are instances of more than one hundred and fifty in a trench. In one place, it is asserted by a reliable farmer, who saw them buried, that there are over two hundred in one trench. I have been making a careful estimate, from time to time, as I went over the field, of the rebel bodies buried on this battle-field, and at the hospitals, and I place the number at not less than seven thousand bodies. It may be asked how we could distinguish the bodies of our men from those of the rebels. This was generally very easily done

In the first place, as a general rule, the rebels never went into battle with the United States coat on. They sometimes stole the pantaloons from our dead, and wore them, but not the coat. The rebel clothing is made of cotton, and is of a grey or brown color. Occasionally I found one with a blue cotton-jean roundabout on. The clothing of our men is of wool, and blue; so that the body having the coat of our uniform on, was a pretty sure indication that he was a Union soldier. But if the body were without a coat, then there were other infallible marks. The shoes of the rebels were differently made from those of our soldiers. If these failed, then the under-clothing was the next part examined. The rebel cotton under-shirt gave proof of the army to which he belonged. In no instance was the body allowed to be removed which had any portion of the rebel clothing on it. Taking all these things together, we never had much trouble in deciding, with infallible accuracy, whether the body was that of a Union soldier, or a rebel. And I here most conscientiously assert, that I firmly believe that there has not been a single mistake made in the removal of the soldiers to the Cemetery, by taking the body of a rebel for a Union soldier.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

SAMUEL WEAVER.

NUMBER OF BURIALS,

In each State Lot in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Maine,.....	104
New Hampshire,.....	46
Vermont,	61
Massachusetts,.....	158
Rhode Island,.....	12
Connecticut,.....	22
New York,.....	860
New Jersey,.....	77
Pennsylvania,.	501
Delaware,.....	15
Maryland,.....	21
Virginia,	11
Ohio,.....	131

Indiana,.....	79
Illinois,.....	6
Michigan,	166
Wisconsin,.....	71
Minnesota,	56
U. S. Regulars,.....	136
Unknown—North,	411
Unknown—South,.....	425
“ Inner Circle,.....	143
Total,.....	3,512

GETTYSBURG, PA., April 18, 1864.

At a meeting of the Commissioners constituting the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, held on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1864, the following resolution was adopted:

“*Resolved*, That the President be authorized and directed to make application to the respective States, for such portion of their quota, as shall, from time, be requisite for carrying on the work.”

To His Excellency, O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

SIR:—By virtue of the authority contained in the resolution of which the above is a copy, I hereby make application to the State of Indiana for the sum of one thousand, one hundred and fifty-six dollars, to be paid by Samuel R. Russell, Treasurer of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, being twenty-five per cent of the sum of sixty-three thousand, five hundred dollars, apportioned among the several States represented in the Corporation of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, according to their population as indicated by their representation in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Fractional parts to be adjusted on final settlement.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,
[Signed] DAVID WILLS,

President of the Soldiers' National Cemetery.

GETTYSBURG, PA., April 18, 1864.

His Excellency, O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

SIR:—I enclose you my official application on your State for twenty-five per cent. of its proportionate share of \$63,500, for the Soldiers' National Cemetery. There has been over \$8,000 already expended, in laying out the grounds, and temporarily enclosing them, and exhuming and burying the dead.

Our State Treasurer advanced \$2,192.61 on this account in the commencement of the work, and then declined doing anything further until there was an appropriation for the purpose. I then made arrangements, privately, for sufficient funds to finish such of the work as was necessary to be done promptly, so as to preserve the identity of the marked graves.

We have brought in, during the last week, twenty-two more bodies, and have had a thorough search made again over every part of the battle-field, and I think we have found and removed all our dead.

I am now making arrangements to push forward the work of enclosing the grounds permanently as speedily as possible. The Treasurer has given bond in \$25,000, with three good sureties, and it has been approved by our court and recorded. This bond is highly satisfactory. Please have your remittance made promptly, and notify me, so that I may have an account of the money paid into the Treasurer's hands.

You will also require him to send the proper State authorities his official receipt of the amount paid him on account of the proportionate share of Indiana.

I remain your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

DAVID WILLS,

President of the Soldiers' National Cemetery.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, }
BUREAU OF FINANCE, Indianapolis, May 27, 1864. }

Soldiers' National Cemetery.

No. 2,252. Fletcher's Bank pay to Samuel R. Russell, or bearer, eleven hundred and fifty-six dollars, for first assessment of Indiana's share, expense Soldiers' National Cemetery.

\$1,156.00.

(Signed,)

O P. MORTON,

Governor of Indiana.

SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
 Gettysburg, Pa., June 1, 1864. }

Received of the State of Indiana, by Oliver P. Morton, the sum of one thousand one hundred and fifty-six dollars, being twenty-five per cent. of the amount assessed against the State of Indiana for her quota of the cost and expenses of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, by the Board of Managers.

\$1,156.00.

(Signed,)

S. R. RUSSELL,

Treasurer Soldiers' National Cemetery.

MAY 27, 1864.

*Samuel R. Russell, Treasurer Soldiers' National Cemetery,
 Gettysburg, Pa.:*

SIR:—Inclosed find draft in your favor for the sum of one thousand one hundred and fifty-six dollars, (\$1,156), amount assessed against the State of Indiana by the Board of Managers, as the first installment, being twenty-five per cent. of her quota of the cost and expenses of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg.

Please sign and return to me the enclosed receipt.

By order of Governor Morton.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

W. H. H. TERRELL,

Financial Secretary.

MAY 27, 1864.

David Wills, Esq., President Board of Managers, Gettysburg, Pa.:

SIR:—Governor Morton has this day transmitted to Mr. Samuel R. Russell, Treasurer, a draft for the sum of eleven hundred and fifty-six dollars, (\$1,156.00,) being twenty-five per cent. of the quota of cost and expenses incurred in establishing the National Cemetery, due from the State of Indiana, as per your requisition on file.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

W. H. H. TERRELL,

Financial Secretary.

GETTYSBURG, October 31, 1864.

To His Excellency, O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana:

By virtue of authority given me by a resolution of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' National Cemetery Association, passed April 7th, 1864, I hereby make application to the State of Indiana for the sum of three thousand four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eighty-three cents, (\$3,469.83,) to be paid to Samuel R. Russell, Treasurer of the Soldiers' National Cemetery; being the balance of the sum of sixty-three thousand five hundred dollars, apportioned among the several States represented in the Soldiers' National Cemetery, according to the population, as indicated by their representation in the House of Representatives of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the corporation of the Soldiers' National Cemetery Association, at Gettysburg, Pa., this 21st day of October, A. D., 1864.

(Signed,)

DAVID WILLS,

President of the Soldiers' National Cemetery.

STATEMENT.

Original estimated cost of completing Cemetery, \$63,500.

Apportionment among 17 States, having in Congress 151 Representatives, \$420.53 to each Representative.

Indiana has 11 Representatives.

Total amount of proportion of Indiana.....	\$4,625 83
1864, June 1st, credited by cash paid S. R. Russell,	
Treasurer.....	1,156 00
Balance, for which requisition has been made.....	\$3,469 83

NOVEMBER 30, 1864.

*David Wills, Esq., President Soldiers' National Cemetery,
Gettysburg, Pa.:*

SIR:—Your letter of the 31st ult., addressed to Colonel W. H. H. Terrell, late Financial Secretary to the Governor, has been referred

to me, with instructions to inform you that your requisition for \$3,469.83, upon the State of Indiana, being the balance of her proportion of the expenses of establishing and completing the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, can not be met until an appropriation is made by the Legislature for that purpose.

The Legislature will convene on the fifth day of January next, at which time the Governor will present the whole matter, and recommend that the appropriation be promptly made.

I am with respect, &c.,

Yours truly,

JNO. C. NEW,
Financial Secretary.







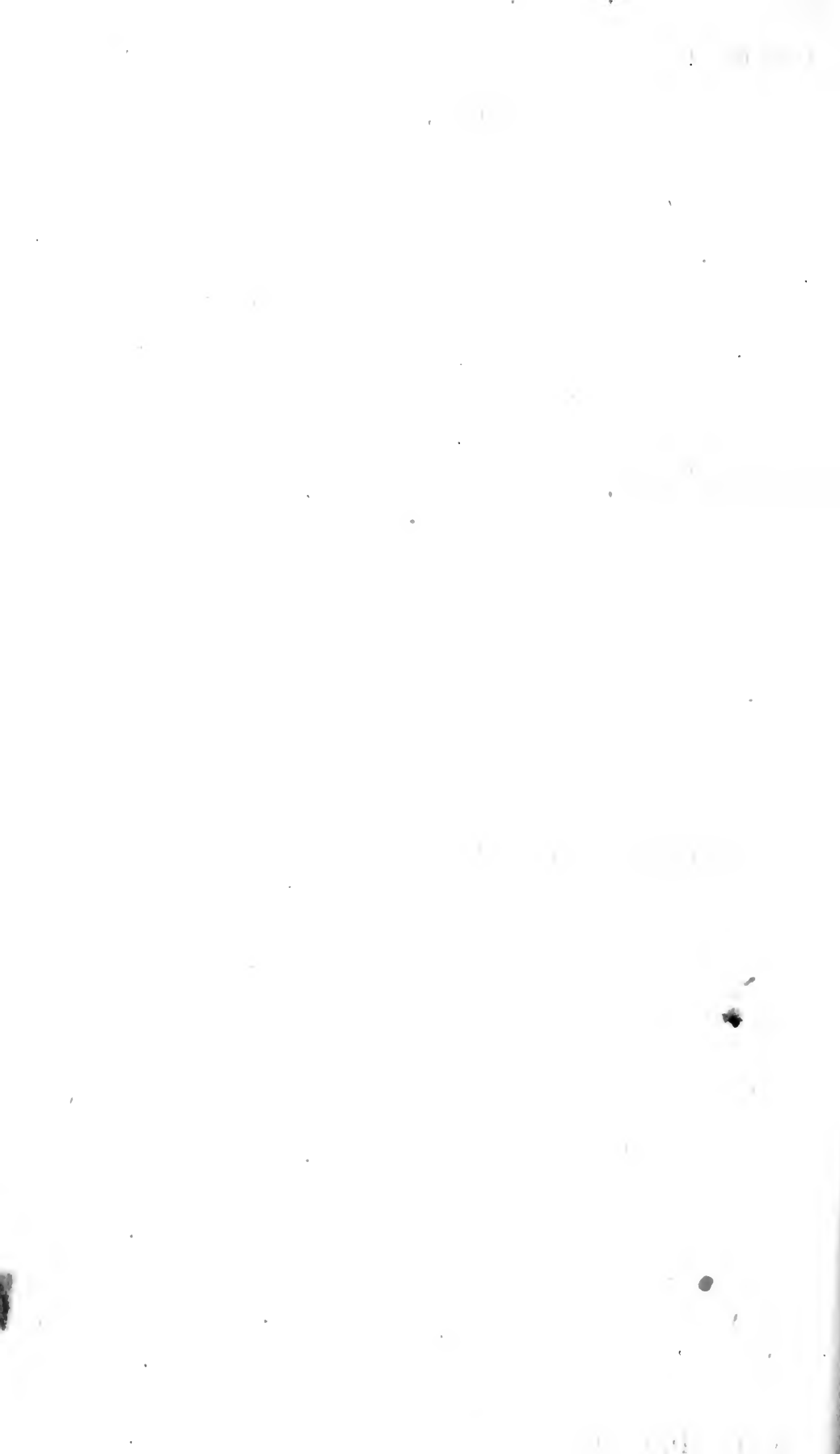


REPORT
OF THE
ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONER,
ON THE TRANSMISSION OF
MONEY FOR SOLDIERS.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:
W. R. HOLLOWAY, STATE PRINTER.

1865.



REPORT.

OFFICE INDIANA ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONER, }
INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 7th, 1863. }

HON. O. P. MORTON:—

I have the honor of submitting to you the following report of the doings of this office:

Since the first of April, 1863, I have operated entirely through the system of rolls and checks heretofore explained to you, and I have the pleasure of informing you that wherever used, it has worked highly satisfactorily to all parties interested, except the sutlers, who complain that it leaves the soldiers with too little funds for a healthy financial operation in the field. Hundreds have sent funds home since this system was adopted, who never sent any before, and no loss has occurred, or can occur, as I hold myself responsible for a proper disposition of all the funds which pass through my hands under the present system. Some delays are inevitable, and as heretofore sent by express, those who live remote from express offices have been subject to vexatious and expensive disappointments, which will not occur again, since, after testing both express companies and the Government system of checks on New York, and finding no delays or losses from the latter, I have adopted it again, as being safer, cheaper and more convenient. At present, every soldier transmits his money, of any amount, from his tent in the field to his family at home, for twenty-five cents, and runs no risk of loss by capture or robbery.

I have the pleasure of assuring you that scores of letters have been received at this office from officers and soldiers, highly complimenting our system, and expressing great gratification at its working. No other State has anything like it. The Paymasters, who at first

dreaded it, now use it cheerfully, and some have volunteered words of high commendation of it.

Not the least commendable feature of it is its ubiquity. I frequently receive rolls and remittances from the army on the lower Mississippi at the same time that I receive them from the army of the Cumberland.

During the payments made in July and August, I received and forwarded \$324,446.30. Up to this date I have received \$225,865.50 on the payments made during November, all of which will be properly distributed within forty-eight hours after receiving New York checks sent by the Paymasters on the several chiefs of Department at Louisville and St. Louis. I may add that the St. Louis department has not as cordially co-operated with us as the Louisville department, owing to a want of properly understanding our system. I shall visit St. Louis as soon as the Paymasters of that department return, and explain it to them in person.

T. A. GOODWIN, *All. Com. Indiana.*

OFFICE INDIANA ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONER, }
INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 8, 1863. }

Governor Morton :

I do not wish to be mercenary, yet under a conviction that your decision yesterday to exclude Sundays from the bill which I presented, was without a full understanding of the facts in the case. I wish to say, respectfully, that I do not include them because I render service in my office on that day, but because even when included, my monthly allowance is yet greatly less than the allowance of a Paymaster, whose labors and responsibilities are not equal to mine, though he is allowed, in addition, \$870 per year for clerk hire. During the four months included in the bill alluded to, I have distributed successfully and satisfactorily more than a half million of dollars. No Paymaster has, in the same time, handled in detail, half that amount. I say *successfully*, though one package of \$180 has not been heard from, which I expect to have to pay out of the compensation allowed me. How many more are to turn up, I cannot tell, yet I feel that such labors and such risks are not extravagantly compensated at the rate of \$150 per month, exclusive of the few incidental expenses which appear in the bill. In addition to this, I paid for 19 days' service of a clerk, in August, besides the services of my daughter, 12 days, in sealing packages. These are not inclu-

ded in the item of expenses, though they were as necessary as postage or stationery. They more than offset the Sundays, if that were needed. I now have three persons helping me, at my own expense, because the families are impatient, and the funds cannot be distributed by one person in a satisfactory time.

I may add, that though the Court, before whom I was sued by Capt. Parker, for money (\$200) lost in June, 1862, decided that I am not responsible for such losses, yet I have proposed to pay him the amount lost, out of the first money that I get from the State.

If my office were a mere sinecure, merely ornamental, and not useful, as well as laborious and responsible, I would scorn to hold it, much more to ask compensation for services not rendered. If to distribute more than a million of dollars, becoming responsible for its safety, is not worth to the State \$1,825 a year, including clerk hire and all, I have over-estimated the value and responsibilities of such services.

As soon as I can take time to get the vouchers for the items, I will return the bill with the number of days blank, that you may fill them at your pleasure, adding only, here, that I had hoped that the increasing labors and increasing usefulness of my office would have turned the scale in the other direction.

Respectfully,

T. A. GOODWIN,
Allotment Commissioner Indiana.

OFFICE INDIANA ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONER, }
INDIANAPOLIS, January 15, 1864. }

Governor Morton :

During the year in which I traveled to the army for money, I received and conveyed to this place, and here expressed, about \$575,000. For many reasons it was deemed best to change the mode of doing business; hence, last April, I prepared and sent out rolls to the several regiments on which allotments are made, and the amounts sent to me in checks on New York for the aggregate of a company or regiment. It took several months to get the soldiers—and especially the Paymasters—to get the hang of the system. All regiments that I had visited the previous year readily adopted the allotment system. Some, who were strangers, were a little cautious. But as it imposed new duties on the Paymasters, some of them at first evaded it as far as possible, and some who wanted to use it, could not.

Up to July 15th but about \$70,000 had been thus transmitted. During the payments of July and August I received and forwarded \$324,446.50. During the payments made in November and December, 1863, I received \$249,284.66, and remittances are yet coming. Some of them are from the army in Texas, some from Knoxville, some from Memphis, some from Vicksburg, but chiefly from the army of the Cumberland. At each payment more and more regiments avail themselves of our system, but the reduced number of the men reduces the aggregate sent. This report is complete up to date, unless you want items.

T. A. GOODWIN,
Allotment Commissioner, Indiana.

OFFICE INDIANA ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONER, }
INDIANAPOLIS, January 26, 1863. }

Governor Morton:

I am thankful to you for informing me that there was objections to the late mode of distributing funds to soldiers' families, as it gives me occasion to explain it; and as others may wish to know more about it, I will reduce the facts to writing.

From one quarter or another, some one has made objections to something at every stage of my operations, for no system that I have been able to devise could meet every contingency without some friction. I thought it impossible for more complaints to attach to any system than I received concerning the system of sending by express. Its cost was a matter of universal complaint. No package was sent north of the National road for less than 35 cents, and but few by the Adams for less, while the delays, and the long journeys necessary to reach express points, were unmitigated evils, from which more than one-half of the recipients suffered. To remedy this I had resolved to return to the system at first adopted, and which worked successfully so far as the soldiers' families were concerned, though it involved the bank in some loss. I mean that of sending checks on New York to points not on railroads. Before the late payments began to arrive, I had accordingly arranged with one of our banks to take the checks as furnished me, and send their own to individuals, paying the postage and guaranteeing safety, at the rate of one-fourth of one per cent. on all amounts over one hundred dollars, and twenty-five cents on all

amounts less than one hundred dollars. As this was cheaper than the express charges, I had determined to accept it for all remittances going off of railroad routes.

The arrival of the first check to me revealed an unforeseen difficulty. I could get a small one, (\$1090), cashed at one-eighth of one per cent., but I was informed that all subsequent transactions would be at one-fourth discount. I called on Major McClure, to see if I could do better through him, but I could not. I went to the Louisville Depository, with checks on it, but could get only New York checks instead. It would have taken \$600 to have paid the discount on the amounts I have disbursed. I could not get that amount from any source known to me. To have deducted it, *pro rata*, from each remittance, would have been impossible, besides being an additional cost to the express charges, already so great as to be a matter of universal complaint. The complaints would have been so great, and so just, as to virtually close our business.

Learning that I could deposit the checks, which were sent to me, with the Treasury Department at New York, and check on it for each one, I resolved to do so; and as this required a large amount of help, and implied risks and responsibilities not legitimate to the business of our office, and as it was in lieu of express charges, I deducted twenty-five cents from all remittances over ten dollars, except the remittances to Indianapolis, on which would be no expressage, and from which no deductions were made. I have been thus enabled to furnish each man his money, at his home, for twenty-five cents, whatever the amount; and on ten dollars, and less, for nothing. The aggregate cost is not one-third the cost of expressing, and about one-half the cost had I resorted to any bank, instead of doing this additional work, chiefly by the aid of clerks, yet under my own eye. It may be said it was deducting from the soldier. So it was; but so much less than any other deduction by any other mode, that I have received twice as many letters of congratulation, as of complaint. I saved the State more than \$600 discount expenses, and the soldiers not less than \$2,000 express charges. Whether any profits will accrue to me from the transaction, depends upon the number of checks which may have to be paid twice, at my expense.

If any safer, cheaper, more expeditious and more popular mode can be devised, I will most cheerfully execute it. If the soldiers demand, as I know they do not, a return to the system of sending from this point by express, I will be glad to obey their commands. A combination of the two plans—the check and the express—would be

the perfection of the system if there was money at command to pay the expense of converting New York checks into currency, for such as prefer the express agency.

If the express companies had made the additional thousands, or if a bank had cleared twice as much as I may realize, no one would have objected. If no losses occur, I may realize some \$500 profit. This is at present held as a fund to secure those who may in any way be the loser. Nearly that amount has been lost through the express companies, in such a way I fear as to prove a total loss to the soldier. They shall lose nothing by this operation.

This explanation is for yourself individually, or for the public, as you prefer. There has been no transaction in this office which is not open to the public, and there has been nothing of which I have been prouder than putting into operation a system which enables the soldier to transmit his money from his tent to his family for twenty-five cents, free from all risks of capture and robberies. By it whole companies have sent their remittances for twenty-five cents.

It would be preferable, if the money at your command would allow, that all these expenses be paid by the State. This I would greatly prefer, but I am informed that you have not the means. I doubt whether any expenditure would be as well made as to relieve the soldier from this small charge, and me from the appearance of speculating at his expense, while really saving him, in the aggregate, several thousand dollars.

Respectfully,

T. A. GOODWIN,

Allot. Com. Ind.

OFFICE INDIANA ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONER, }
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25, 1864. }

Governor Morton:

I have tried in vain to see you of late, and it is no fault of yours or mine that I cannot. Other business crowds upon you. I have written you several statements in summary, of the business of this office, as I felt in duty bound to do, while you gave the office vitality by appropriations. But you have not had time to read them. I do not blame you. I am preparing a detailed statement of my transactions

It will fill a twelve quire crown ledger, and will be out early next month, on the first or second day if possible.

I received on the 16th instant, a "request" from you, through Col. Terrell, to suspend further action as Allotment Commissioner. Supposing this to be merely a notice that the pecuniary aid you had hitherto afforded would cease with the report being made, and knowing that the business could not be wound up suddenly without sad inconvenience to our soldiers, I issued the enclosed "instructions" to the men who depend upon this agency to transmit their money to their families. Rolls were at that time in every department of the army, and no notice could reach the men of the discontinuance of the office. It did not occur to me that you wished to remove me from an office which I held at the hands of the President, nor to subject Indiana soldiers from the common fate of soldiers from other States, just as our system had reached a perfection which made it the pride of our men, and the praise of all who know it.

Imagine my surprise a few days ago, on sending an order on the Paymaster at Louisville, to receive in answer an order to him from Washington, to turn over no more money to me. The date of this order being the same as your "request;" I suppose the two have some connection. Some of the parties to whom this money belongs have called on me for it, having been informed that it has been sent to me. Rolls are daily arriving from the army. When accompanied by a check on New York or the depository at Louisville, as most of them are, I have no difficulty in managing them, though I have done nothing with any since this rebuff from Washington.

If you meant anything more than what I have supposed by your "request," and especially if there is the remotest suspicion or whisper of fraud, or neglect of duty, or unfairness, will you do me the kindness to devote thirty minutes to an inspection of my books and papers? If you cannot do this, will you appoint a committee of intelligent men to do it for you? My reputation is worth more to me than gold, and I am sure that you are the last man to wantonly assail it, even by implication, as the peremptory order from Washington is construed.

I cannot, in good faith to the men who have imposed confidence in me, and whose money I am daily receiving, abandon this business, I propose to make it self-supporting if need be, at a cost which will be at least a saving of thirty-three per cent. to the soldiers, as compared with the expense of sending by express after the money reaches this place, to say nothing of the greater convenience which the proposed

system will be to the families of the soldiers. In a former communication which you have not time to read, I suggested still a "better way," but this is the best I can propose, unaided.

Respectfully,

T. A. GOODWIN,

All. Com. Indiana.

OFFICE INDIANA ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONER, }
Indianapolis, Feb. 24, 1864. }

Col. T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General, Washington, D. C.

Major Wm. Allen, of Louisville, Ky., informs me that you have ordered him to turn over no money to me for the present.

Will you have the kindness to inform me why this order has been made?

Respectfully,

(Signed,)

T. A. GOODWIN,

All. Com. Indiana.

Endorsed:

1447. Respectfully referred to his Excellency, O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana, he having requested the issuing of such instructions, under date of February 6, 1864, by telegraph, who will please return this. We have not answered it.

(Signed,)

T. P. ANDREWS,

Paymaster General U. S. A.

P. M. G. O., Feb. 26, 1864.

Endorsed:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, }
BUREAU OF FINANCE, }
Indianapolis, March 2, 1864. }

Respectfully returned. The information sought by Commissioner Goodwin was given him in a communication from this Bureau on the 6th of February, 1864, as will be seen by a copy enclosed herewith. While this Department has not undertaken to control the action of the Commissioner, and has not claimed power to do so, it was deemed advisable and proper to request him to suspend operations, and to

request you to withhold funds until a settlement could be had. The State has paid the Commissioner for services and expenses in part, and his further claims are pending for payment. The public look upon the office of Mr. Goodwin as being under the patronage of this Department, and in a great measure the Governor is held responsible for the conduct of the business. Numerous complaints have been made against the Commissioner on account of losses and delays, and especially for charging a per centage for receiving and remitting funds, at the same time drawing pay from the State. It was therefore considered but a matter of justice to our troops, the public and this Department, that a complete showing of the entire operations of the Commissioner should be made. The withholding of funds was thought to be both prudent and proper, under the circumstances.

By order of Governor Morton.

(Signed)

W. H. H. TERRELL,
Financial Secretary.

PAY MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Washington, March 10, 1864. }

T. A. Goodwin, Esq., Allotment Commissioner of Indiana, Indianapolis:

SIR:—Your letter of the 7th inst., with enclosures, is received, and the enclosures returned herewith as requested. The order to Major Allen, and other Paymasters, not to place any more funds in your hands, was issued at the request of His Excellency, the Governor of Indiana; and this office does not feel authorized to revoke such order, except with Governor Morton's approval.

It is understood that a per centage is charged the soldiers for taking charge of their allotments. This fact was never known before to this Department, and cannot, of course, be approved or recognized. The object of the allotment system is to get the soldiers' money home to their families without *any* expense to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

T. P. ANDREWS,
Paymaster General U. S. A.

Official copy, for His Excellency Governor Morton.

(Signed)

T. P. ANDREWS,
Paymaster General U. S. A.

P. M. G. O.

MARCH 10, 1864.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 16, 1864.

Governor Morton:

Have the kindness to speak to Mr. New and General Mansfield, or any other persons whom you may designate, to examine my books and business generally.

Respectfully

T. A. GOODWIN.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. March 18, 1864.

General:

You have been appointed to examine the books and accounts of T. A. Goodwin, Esq., Allotment Commissioner for Indiana, General Jno. C. New will assist you in the examination. It is desired that a thorough investigation be made, as well of the books and accounts as of the system and plan of doing business. As soon as your work is completed, you will make full report, with your suggestions, to this Department.

By order of Governor Morton,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. H. TERRELL,

Financial Secretary.

BRIG. GENERAL JNO. L. MANSFIELD.

OFFICE INDIANA ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONER, }
Indianapolis, March 19, 1865. }

Generals Mansfield and New:

In answer to your question, what items of expenditure, &c., I had made, for which I consider myself entitled to the deduction of 25 cents on each of certain remittances made during the months of November and December, and January last, I would respectfully state that regarding the transaction as being additional to, and not necessarily connected with the ordinary duties of my office, I kept no exact account of the items. In undertaking the extra labor, I proposed to save largely to the soldiers, and actually did do this, at the same time conveying their money to its destination more promptly, and more safely than ever before, or than it ever can be by express.

I deducted 25 cents on those only on which express charges would accrue; and not on all of these, for on amounts of \$10, and less, no deductions were made. Finding it necessary to resort to checks, instead of the express companies, I proposed to Fletcher & Sharpe to take the checks on New York and furnish their bank checks, which they consented to do at 25 cents on each remittance of \$100, and less, and one-fourth of one per cent. on larger amounts. Finding that I could do it as well as they, and deeming the profits of the transaction, if any should result, a legitimate perquisite of a laborious, thankless, and responsible office, and confining the deductions to 25 cents on all amounts, large and small, (except those smaller than \$10,) I found myself enabled to save the soldiers a large amount, while wronging no one. I have not used the name or style of my office to speculate on the soldiers, but otherwise, to save them from exorbitant charges of expressage, and from the less exorbitant charge of bankers. If, in the experiment, I shall have demonstrated that, at a comparatively small expense, the State can, through this agency, send remittances free to every town in the State, I shall have conferred a double favor on the men who fight our battles.

I have no objections to furnishing, as near as I can from memory, and an imperfect data, the total results of this transaction, as it may furnish data from which to determine whether the Governor may not assume the small additional cost, and relieve the soldiers from all expense, and me from the appearance of speculation. It would be more agreeable to my feelings and views to have it thus.

I have issued 4,027 checks. From 238 of these no deductions were made, leaving 3,789 on which the 25 cents charge was made, making \$947.25.

The expenses were about as follows:

Postage on letters sent, stamped envelopes.....	\$128 86
Postage on say 200 letters returned from Dead Letter Office.	12 00
Same number re-sent.....	6 40
Printing cards	21 00
Printing envelopes.....	1 75
Henry Hannaman, Clerk.....	15 00
O. S. Brouse.....	10 00
Board of Brouse.....	5 00

To these are to be added some expenses, not money out, but which could not have been hired at less than the following figures :

Assistance of Mrs. Goodwin 50 days.....	\$100 00
Assistance of Miss Goodwin 30 days.....	30 00
Assistance of W. S. Lymer 30 days.....	45 00

These are members of my own family, and I have put their services at the lowest figures at which such could be obtained.

I do not remember any other items that might be justly chargeable to this business. It leaves a margin of profit, say \$575. Whether this is an unreasonable amount to insure the safe delivery of \$248,-730.10, you can easily judge. You can calculate the per cent. Neither of you, nor any other responsible man, would undertake it for less.

Sixty-seven of the letters returned from the Dead Letter office are yet in my hands. I am awaiting answers from the parties sending them. From the best information I have, I conclude that less than one hundred of the 4,027 sent out, have failed to reach their destination, and I hope that these will all find their proper destination in a few weeks at farthest.

I have issued duplicates for three checks. Three more are reported lost. I shall be as cautious as possible, but can hardly hope that in so many I may not be compelled to pay some twice.

I believe the above contains all the information you asked for. If you desire any more, it is at your service. Allow me to say in conclusion, that if the duties of my office had been defined by law, this transaction might be considered irregular, but this system of allotment is of my own invention. It at first contemplated a charge to the soldiers. The rolls, with explanatory circulars, were at first sent out by myself, at my own expense, and the first money sent was with the expectation of being charged by me for my connection with the transaction. After the rolls were filled up by the soldiers, and accompanied by the proper drafts, began to arrive, in May, 1863, Governor Morton proposed to assume the expenses up to the delivery to the express offices; hence, no charges were ever made to the soldiers for my services or expenses as Allotment Commissioner, and the result proved, as before stated, that the express charges were more than the amounts charged in this check arrangement.

I insist that the transaction has been neither illegal, irregular, oppressive, speculative or unwise. I hope the experiment, so successful, and so satisfactory to the soldier, may lead to a more perfect

arrangement, which I have elsewhere suggested, that the entire expense be assumed by the State. It will be patriotic, humane and just.

T. A. GOODWIN,
Allotment Commissioner, Indiana.

His Excellency, Governor O. P. Morton :

SIR: — We, the undersigned, having investigated the transactions of the Allotment Commissioner, Mr. T. A. Goodwin, and his mode of doing business, beg leave to report: That the means of investigating the condition of this Department are very limited, since no books of receipts and expenditures have been kept in that office, nor have regular receipts been issued by the Commissioner to those who have delivered money for transmission. We make this statement not by way of blame, but for the purpose of exhibiting the condition of the office — the report of Mr. Goodwin to your excellency explains the causes of this lack of systematic proceeding.

Until last November the remittances of the Commissioner were made by sending cash by express, but after that time by forwarding checks by mail. By the latter process the soldiers were relieved from the burthen of paying express charges; and Mr. Goodwin, looking upon this transaction as separate and apart from his official duties, concluded to charge a fee of 25 cents on all remittances over ten dollars, which by the former mode of remitting, would have been subject to the charge of the express company. He considered this fee as a compensation for his expenditures, risks and labors, whilst at the same time, it would be a gain to the soldiers, being less than the express charges would have been under the former mode of remitting.

According to a statement of Mr. Goodwin, dated March 19, 1864, and which accompanies this report, he has issued 4027 checks. On 238 of them no deduction was made, but from each of the remaining 3789, twenty-five cents were deducted, amounting in the aggregate to a deduction of \$947.25. The expenditures connected with this transaction are set down by Mr. Goodwin as follows:

Postage on letters, stamped envelopes.....	\$128 86
Postage on about 200 letters, returned from Dead	
Letter office.. ...	12 00
Amount carried forward.....	—————\$140 86

Amount brought forward.....	\$140 86
Postage on same number re-sent.....	6 40
Printing cards.....	21 00
Printing envelopes.....	1 75
	<hr/> \$170 01
Clerk hire, H. Hannaman.....	\$15 00
Clerk hire, O. Brouse.....	10 00
Board of Brouse.....	5 00
Assistance Mrs. Goodwin, 50 days.....	100 00
Assistance Miss Goodwin, 30 days.....	30 00
Assistance of Mr. J. Lymer, 30 days.....	45 00
	<hr/> 205 00
Total expenditures.....	<hr/> \$375 01
Balance, or profit.....	572 24
	<hr/> <hr/> \$947 25

As regards any unsettled claims on the Commissioner by persons who have entrusted him with funds, we could collect no other information than that communicated to us by Mr. Goodwin. See the statement above referred to. Upon these data we make, in obedience to your Excellency's order, the following suggestions :

1. An exact record should be kept of all moneys received by the Commissioner, giving the name of the depositor, the date, the place where the money was received, and the address of the person for whom it was intended. In the case of receiving a distribution roll, and a corresponding draft, a copy thereof should be recorded. The forwarding of each sum of money should be noted, together with the date and mode of transmitting it.

2. A record should be kept of lost letters and packages, and of the adjustment of the claims arising therefrom.

3. Formal receipts should be given in all cases where money is received for transmission.

4. All expenses of the office, which are expected to be paid by the State, should be specific and in detail, and, if practicable, accompanied by vouchers.

5. The Commissioner should, at stated periods, make reports to the Governor about the condition of his accounts and business, having his books and papers ready for inspection.

6. The Commissioner, independent of his salary, should be allowed a sum of money to defray his expenses of office, rent, fuel, postage,

printing, and the hire of a clerk for temporary purposes, when he is crowded with business.

7. We consider the mode of distributing, by means of sending checks per mail, preferable to the sending of money by express, but the 25 cent charge should be abolished.

8. It appears to us that the charge of 25 cents would have been very fair and reasonable in a private person, but the principle of making such a charge is entirely wrong in a public officer who receives a salary from the State Government for distributing those moneys.

Mr. Goodwin might, with propriety, have charged the soldier in each case with a specific account of money paid out by him for postage, express charges, or any other expense necessary for forwarding remittances, but he had no right to charge the soldier for his labor, and much less could he lay claim to any profit arising from such transactions.

The money thus taken from the soldiers cannot be returned to them in any feasible way, and this transaction cannot be undone; but we consider it right that part of the aggregate amount of the 25 cent charges, which is a clear profit to Mr. Goodwin, should stand as an offset against his charges for official expenses, because these expenses have certainly been diminished by the acquisitions of this profit in his official capacity.

As to the amount of this profit we differ somewhat from Mr. Goodwin's statement; we think that the clerk hire for writing and sending 4027 checks and some 200 letters, would be amply paid by the allowance of \$100, and then the account would stand thus :

Amount of the 25 cent charge.....	\$947 25
Postage and printing.....	\$170 00
Hire of clerks	100 00
	<hr/> 270 01
Profit.	\$677 24

his sum of \$677 24 should be deducted from the expense account of Mr. Goodwin, and if he has no credit in his favor on said account to the amount of \$677 24, that account must be considered as over-charged and overpaid, and the adjustment may be made in any other way.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. L. MANSFIELD,
JNO. C. NEW.

Indianapolis, April 7th, 1864.

Part II.—D. J.—50

The recommendation above made as to the disposition of the sum \$677 24, is upon the hypothesis that it will be found impracticable to distribute it to the persons from whose claims it was deducted, and to whom, strictly speaking, it should go.

I also wish to recommend more specifically than is done in the above report that it is absolutely necessary that there should be in the office of the Allotment Commissioner some better evidence of the transmission and distribution to the *payees* of the allotment rolls, than has heretofore been kept, as well for the benefit of the Commissioner as for the security of the State, and as a means of affording a satisfactory report and settlement to the persons to whom such resort will hereafter be required to be made, and as a voucher by which payments may be proven and established.

Respectfully, &c.

JOHN C. NEW.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANA, BUREAU OF FINANCE, }
Indianapolis, April 21, 1864. }

The enclosed copy of the report of General Mansfield and New, is furnished for the information of Mr. T. A. Goodwin, Allotment Commissioner. The suggestions contained therein are approved by this Department, and the Commissioner is respectfully requested to adopt them in the future conduct of the business of his office. With the understanding that this will be done, the amount due the Commissioner for past services and necessary expenses, will be paid by this Department upon presentation of proper accounts and vouchers duly audited by the Military Auditing Committee, deducting the sum of \$677 24 fees collected from soldiers, as shown by the report, and the Commissioner's salary, together with necessary expenses for office rent, fuel, lights, postage, stationery, printing, &c., and clerk hire for short periods, when absolutely required for the dispatch of business, at a rate not exceeding \$2 50 per day, will also be paid. This proposition is made with the express understanding that the charge of 25 cents made heretofore for remitting each allotment is to be entirely discontinued, and that no fee or charge, directly or indirectly, is to be made against the persons to whom funds are sent. Reports will be expected on the first day of each month, showing amounts received, amounts transmitted, and the general transactions of the

Commissioner during the preceding month. If the Commissioner will indicate his assent to the foregoing, the Paymaster General will be requested to resume payments as heretofore.

By order of Governor Morton,

W. H. H. TERRELL,

Financial Secretary.

OFFICE INDIANA ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONER, }
Indianapolis, April 22, 1864. }

Col. W. H. H. Terrell, Financial Secretary, &c.:

Yours of yesterday, accompanying a copy of the report of Genl's Mansfield and New, concerning the business of this office, is received

As I consented with Governor Morton to abide the decision of said committee, of course I agree to their conclusions, through without admitting the correctness of all their views.

As to the future transactions of this office, especially that of sending out checks without deducting expenses, that accords precisely with my suggestions to the Governor in my communication of Jan. 26, 1864, and I adopt it most cheerfully. The charge heretofore made would never have been made had funds been supplied to defray the necessary expenses of the office. I am glad that such arrangements are to be made in future.

Respectfully,

T. A. GOODWIN.

OFFICE INDIANA ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONER, }
Indianapolis, Nov. 7, 1864. }

Hon. O. P. Morton, Governor, &c.:

I have the honor to report the following business of this office since my last report. It will be seen that comparatively few payments have been made during the seven months here included. This is much to be regretted, as thousands have suffered by this state of facts. The reasons for this are public, the movements of the army.

In May the rolls began to come in freely, and hopes were entertained that payments would be made, generally. I accordingly hired

a clerk but after keeping him seven days, I let him go, and did the work myself.

The following are the amounts received and forwarded:

April, 1864.

Co. B, 86th Regiment.....	\$718 00
“ F, “ “	1,003 00
“ E, “ “	1,336 00
“ I, “ “	781 00
“ C, “ “	520 00
“ A, “ “	346 00
“ G, “ “	802 00
“ H, “ “	852 00
“ D, 84th “	1,074 00
“ E, “ “	1,206 00
“ G, “ “	157 00
“ F, “ “	827 00
“ H, “ “	876 00
“ B, 79th “	355 00
“ G, “ “	500 00
“ I, 101st “	920 00
“ K, “ “	791 00
“ B, “ “	989 00
“ C, 75th “	285 00
“ B, “ “	964 00
“ K, “ “	900 00
“ H, “ “	605 00
“ E, “ “	500 00
“ G, “ “	513 00
“ D, 41st “	245 00
“ B, “ “	738 00
“ L, “ “	1,137 00
“ L, 45th “	3,080 00
“ A, 62d “	592 25
“ B, “ “	775 00
“ H, 63d “	550 00
“ I, “ “	300 00
“ K, “ “	390 00
“ D, “ “	600 00
“ E, “ “	400 00
“ G, “ “	1,359 00

Co F, 63d Regiment.....	531 00
“ C, “ “	445 00
Total for April.....	<u>\$28,953 25</u>

June, 1864.

Co. C, 101st Regiment.....	\$140 00
“ H, “ “	1,870 00
	<u>\$2,010 00</u>

July, 1864.

Co. H, 67th Regiment	\$608 00
Total for July.....	<u>\$608 00</u>

August, 1864.

Co. D, 34th Regiment	\$871 14
“ I, 8th “	2,469 00
“ B, “ “	2,550 00
Field and Staff, 123d Regiment.....	1,030 00
Co. A, 123d Regiment.....	4,455 00
“ B, “ “	3,690 00
“ C, “ “	3,000 00
“ D, “ “	3,040 00
“ H, “ “	2,280 00
“ I, “ “	2,365 00
“ K, “ “	2,365 00
Field and Staff 128th Regiment.....	2,204 00
Co. A, 128th Regiment.....	5,121 00
“ B, “ “	4,969 72
“ C, “ “	4,339 00
“ D, “ “	5,140 00
“ E, “ “	4,705 00
“ F, “ “	4,180 00
“ G, “ “	3,893 79
“ H, “ “	4,046 37
“ I, “ “	2,240 00
“ K, “ “	2,841 40
Co. F, 41st Regiment.....	140 00
Total for August.....	<u>\$71,935 78</u>

RECAPITULATION.

April.....	\$28,953 25
June.....	2,010 00
July.....	608 00
August.....	71,935 78
Total.....	<u>\$103,507 03</u>

The rolls for the present payment are coming in at present. No
 cases have occurred. The system, as at present working, renders
 entire satisfaction so far as I know.

T. A. GOODWIN,
Allotment Commissioner Indiana.

Hon. O. P. Morton :

GOVERNOR:—I have the honor of submitting the following report
 of the moneys sent out from this office during the month of Novem-
 ber, 1864:

November 9, Co. A, 128th Regiment.....	\$1,087 00
“ “ “ D, “	3,289 00
“ “ “ F, “	2,095 00
“ “ “ H, “	500 00
“ “ 7th Indiana Battery.....	3,421 00
“ “ Field and Staff, 128th Regiment.....	1,247 00
“ 11, Co. E, 88th Regiment.....	1,745 00
“ “ “ H, 57th “	1,851 00
“ “ “ B, 88th “	1,955 00
“ “ “ K, 128th “	2,069 00
“ “ “ G, 70th “	4,224 00
“ 12, “ F, “	2,745 00
“ 14, “ A, 101st “	2,925 00
“ “ “ C, “ “	3,140 00
“ “ “ D, “ “	3,610 00
“ “ “ E, “ “	2,780 00
“ “ “ G, “ “	3,397 00
“ “ “ I, “ “	5,825 00
“ “ “ K, “ “	5,015 00
“ “ “ L, “ “	1,867 00

November 16th Co. A, 37th Regiment.	\$7,235 00
“ “ “ B, 37th “	4,980 00
“ 17, “ K, 70th “	2,543 00
“ 18, “ B, 74th “	3,490 00
“ “ “ H, 88th “	2,397 00
“ 25, Field and Staff, 33d Regiment.....	895 00
“ “ Co. A, 33d Regiment.....	6,190 00
“ “ “ B, “	4,647 00
“ “ “ C, “	3,107 00
“ “ “ D, “	3,912 00
“ “ “ E, “	2,844 00
“ “ “ F, “	6,572 00
“ “ “ G, “	5,352 00
“ “ “ H, “	4,015 00
“ “ “ I, “	3,485 00
“ “ “ K, “	7,220 00
“ “ “ B, 85th Regiment.....	1,310 00
“ “ 18th Indiana Battery.....	6,000 00
“ 26, Co. C, 85th Regiment.....	415 00
“ “ “ E, “	2,666 00
“ “ “ H, “	2,527 00
“ “ “ I, “	4,540 00
“ “ “ K, “	1,395 00
“ 30, Field and Staff, 79th Regiment.....	4,700 00
“ “ Co. A, 79th Regiment.....	2,752 00
“ “ Co. B, and G, 79th Regiment....	3,845 00
“ “ Co. C, 79th Regiment.....	3,450 00
“ “ “ D, “	3,331 00
“ “ “ E, “	2,515 00
“ “ “ F, “	1,750 00
“ “ “ H, “	2,418 00
“ “ “ I, “	1,820 00
“ “ “ K, “	2,745 00
<hr/>	
\$170,950 00	
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Respectfully submitted.

T. A. GOODWIN,

Allotment Commissioner Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 1, 1864.

NOT TO BE CIRCULATED

